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The Gazette of India.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1889.

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McKie, Sub.-Condr. J. W., comst. dept., granted furlo. out of India (m. c.)	531	Miguel, private, 26th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512
McMorran, Sub.-Condr. C. W., ord. dept., on probn., confirmed in present grade	404	Mihr Sháh, Havildar, to be jemadar, 1st regt., Bengal infy.	557
McMullin, Col. J., M.S.C., transfd. to unemployed supy. list	532	Mihr Singh, Havildar to be jemadar, 26th Bengal infantry	462
McNair, Lt.-Col. and Col. in the Army H. A., promn. of — to col., Bengal infy., approved	434	Miles, Lt. P. J., Royal marine light infy., offg. wing offr., 4th Punjab infy., Punjab frontier force., admtd. to B.S.C., subject to confirmation 403; admn. of — to B.S.C. as lt., approved	539
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., chief engr. and joint secy. to govt. of Bengal, p. w. d., re-apptd. to that post	587	Miles, Col. S. B., B.S.C., restdt., 2nd class, and	
McPherson, Mr. D. W., exmr., 4th class, 3rd grade, <i>permt.</i> , superior acctt. branch, promtd. to exmr., 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	463		
McRae, Maj. A. S., B.S.C., granted extn. of furlo. (m. c.) 399; ditto ditto	556		
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497	582
Morgan, Lt.-Genl. W. D., B.S.C., promtd. to genl., on unemployed supy. list	Mula Singh, Drill-Havildar, to be jemadar, 24th (Punjab) regt. of Bengal infy.
683	542
Morison, J.:—Specfn. of invention filed by—	Mullaly, Lt. A., offg. wing offr., apptd. wing offr., 5th infy., Hyderabad contgt.,
539	677
Morland, Capt. Sir H., Indian marine, port officer, Bombay, unexpired portion of leave granted to — is cancelled	Mullane, Surgn. J., M.D., promn. of — to surgn. maj., Bengal medl. estabt., approved
656	424
Morris, Surgn. H. M., I.M.S., offg. medl. offr., 21st Bengal infy., services of — temply. placed at disp. of chief comr. of Burma	Mullen, Surgn. D., M.D., promn. of — to surgn. maj., Bengal medl. estabt., approved
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657	668
Morrison, Mr. F., exmr., 3rd class, p.w.d., promtd. to exmr., 2nd class, tempy. rank	Mullick, Mr. B. K., apptd. member of B.C.S., and to Bengal, L. P.
514	625
Morse, Mr. A., asst. engr., 1st grade, state rys., resumed his rank of exe. engr., 4th grade, sub. pro tem.	Mulligan, Lt. W. G. T., Mussoorie voltr. rifle corps, resigns his commn.
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Morse, Mr. F. H. W., exe. engr., 2nd grade, sub. pro tem., transfd. from Burma provl. estabt. to state rys. 455; transfd. to estabt. under govt. of Madras for employment on East coast surv.	Munneh Khan, Jemadar, to be reassaidar, 17th Bengal cavy.
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Morhead, Mr. L. F., apptd. member of B.C.S., and to Bengal, L. P.	Munshi Bishen Sarup, Rai Bahadur, depy. magte. of Kikri, apptd. temply. to hold charge of current duties of office of asst. comr. of Merwara
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Morton, Lt. W. R., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, p.w.d., Burma, granted furlo. out of India (m.c.)	Murphy, G., 1st grade, asst. apothy., to be 2nd grade apothy.
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Morwood, Surgn. J., M.D., I.M.S., services of — temply. placed at disp. of govt. of N.-W. P. and Oudh	Murray, Lt. F., B.S.C., offg. qr. mr., 20th Bengal infy. (Duke of Cambridge's Own), to be depy. asst. comsy.-genl., 2nd class, on probn.
378	496
Moss, Lt. T., B.S.C., depy. asst. comsy. genl., 2nd class, on probn., confirmed in that apptt.	Murray, Lt. G., B.S.C., granted extn. of furlo. or leave (m.c.) 599; above extn. of leave is without pay
685	619
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Muhammad Baksh, Bahadur, Risaldar, 3rd Bombay cavy., promtd. to 1st class of Order of British India, with title of Sirdar Bahadur	Murray, Lt. J. H. S., R.E., apptd. to p.w.d., as asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to state rys. 601; posted to estabt. under chief comr., Burma, for employment on rys.
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Muhammad Hussain, private, 29th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	Murray, Sergt. L., barrack sergt., milly. works dept., to be sub. condr., supy.
513	670
Muhammad Ibrahim, private, 17th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	Murray, Mr. S., extra. assa. readt., in charge of readey. civil offices in Hyderabad, apptd. to be an asst. comr., 3rd class, Berar commn.
513	379
Muhammad Mashaf Ali, 3rd grade hospl. asst., admtd. to 3rd class of Order of Merit	Muttaiah, Mr. M., sub.-asst. consvr. of forests, offg. asst. consvr. of forests, 3rd grade, C.P., confirmed in that grade
497	651
Muhammad Sahib, Havildar, 5th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	Muzaffar Ali, Jemadar, to be reassaidar, 1st Bengal cavalry
511	404
Muhammad Sulaiman, private, 20th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	Myne, J.:—Specfn. of invention filed by 396; ditto ditto
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Moberly, Col. C. M., M.S.C., exmr. of guaranteed ry. accts., Bombay, apptd. to hold charge of office of exmr. of p. w. accts., Bombay, in addn. to his own duties	405	Moore-Lane, Mr. G. D. M., offg. asst. dist. supdt. of police, Punjab, apptd. on probn. to be an asst. dist. supdt. of police, 2nd class, A. list, in Burma	402
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Neilson, Surgn. W. H., M.B., medl. offr. of Erinpura irr. force, apptd. to offe. as civil surgn. of Ajmere, and as medl. offr. of Merwara battn. 397; apptd. to offe. as reedey. surgn. in Meywar	397
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Newmarch, Lt. L. S., poll. asst., 3rd class, and offg. cantt. magt. at Secunderabad, granted priv. leave 380; to be a substantive poll. asst., 2nd class, and to continue to offe. as cantt. magt. at Secunderabad 606; apptd. to offe. as a poll. agent, 3rd class, and is posted as asst. to resdt. in Mysore and secy. to chief comr., Coorg, 593; reverted to offg. poll. asst., 1st class	634
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Sa'idat Dfn, Havildar, to be jemadar, 21st (Punjab) regt. of Bengal infy.	521
Saidhu Singh, Risaldar-Maj., 1st regt. of cavy., Hyderabad contgt., admtd. to 2nd class of order of British India with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	521
Sadullah Khan, Kot-Duffadar, to be jemadar, 1st Bengal cavy.	599
Sage, E. M., exe.-engr., 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , p. w. d., promtd. to exe.-engr., 4th grade, permtd.	543
Sahabir Thapa, sepoy, 42nd Gurkha light infy., admtd. to 3rd class of Order of Merit	497
Sahib Ditta, asst. surgn., offg. civil surgn. of Karnal, apptd. to offe. as civil surgn. of Bikanir 554; services of — replaced at disp. of govt. of the Punjab	626
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Sahib Singh, Subadar-Maj., 30th (Punjab) regt. of Bengal infy., admtd. to 2nd class of Order of British India, with title of <i>Bahadur</i>	522
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Saiyid Amir, <i>Bahadur</i> , Subadar-Maj., 1st Madras lancers, admtd. to 1st class of Order of British India with title of <i>Sardar Bahadur</i>	522
Saiyid Dáúd, private, 3rd regt., Madras cavy., granted medal	512
Saiyid Usman, private, 1st regt., Madras infy., pioneers, granted medal	512
Saiyid Yakub, private, 24th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512
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Saunders, Mr. L. H., apptd. member of B.C.S., and to Burma	626	Shaikh Ali, private, 12th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512
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Sawyer, Maj. G. W., graded as mily. acctt., 2nd class	685	Shaikh Dáúd, private, 14th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512
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Scott, Lt. C. D., R.A., subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) mountain batty., granted furlo. out of India (m. c.)	654	Shaikh Manullah, private, 11th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512
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Soudamore, Lt. W. V., R.E., apptd. to p. w. d. as asst. engr., 2nd grade, and posted to state rys. 601; posted to estabt. under chief comr., Burma, for employment on rys.	601	Shakespear, 2nd Lt. F., Manchester regt., offg. squad. offr., 4th Bengal cavy., admttd. to B.S.C., subject to confirmation and to rank as lt. in B.S.C., subject to confirmation	555
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		Sharp, Revd. A. A., junr. chaplain on Madras eccl. estabt., services of — placed temply. at disp. of chief comr. of Burma	466
		Shaw, Revd. J. minister of American Presbyterian church, apptd. to be a marriage registrar for Quetta dist., the Bolan pass, including Bindli and certain line of ry.	503

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Shedlock, Mr. O. J., asst. engr., 1st grade, state rys., posted to Burma for employment on Mu valley ry. surv.	557	Skene, Lt.-Col. C. McD., D.S.O., Bengal infy., promtd. to lt. col.	662
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Shumboolingun, private, 5th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512	Smith, Lt.-Col. W. G., Bengal genl. list, infy., promtd. to col. in the army, subject to H. M.'s approval 446; granted extn. of furlo. or leave (m. c.) 531; promn. of — to col., Indian army, approved	630
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		Sooharoydoo, private, 29th regt., Madras infy., granted medal	512
		Soper, Condr. E. G., ord. dept., granted extn. of furlo. (m. c.)	646

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Sparks, Lt.-Col. J. B., B.S.C., exe. engr., 1st grade, p. w. d., granted spl. leave 423 ; correction of date on which above leave was availed of 437 ; promtd. to col. in the army, subject to H. M.'s approval 438 ; to be col.	646	Stevens, 2nd Lt. N. M. C., Bradfordshire regt., posted to M.S.C.	618
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T		Thompson, 2nd Grade Apoth. W., granted furlo. out of India (m. c.) 541; above notfn. cancelled	599
TABHA Singh, Jemadar, to be subadar, 2nd Sikh infy., Punjab frontier force	599	Thomson, Mr. A., asst. comr., Burma, services of — placed at disp. of govt. of Punjab	592
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Tanner, Col. Sir O. V., K.C.B., Bo.S.C., promtd. to maj.-genl.	663	Thomson, Surgn.-Maj. G., M.B., promtd. to bde.-surgn., subject to H. M.'s approval	557
Tara Singh, <i>Bahadur</i> , subadar-maj., 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) regt. of Bengal infy., admtd. to 1st class of Order of British India, with title of " <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> "	621	Thomson, Mr. J. B., apptd. capt., Naini Tal voltr. rifle corps	454
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Taylor, Capt. E. E., B.S.C., granted extn. of furlo. or leave (m. c.)	628	Thomson, Lt. M. T., promn. of — to capt., B.S.C., approved	446
Taylor, 2nd Lt. F. H., Oxfordshire light infy., offg. wing offr., 3rd Sikh infy., Punjab frontier force, admtd. to B.S.C., subject to confirmation 461; will rank as Lt. in B.S.C., subject to H. M.'s approval 461; admn. of — to B.S.C. as Lt., approved	679	Thomson, Mr. R. G., post mr. genl., Punjab, services of — replaced at disp. of govt. of the Punjab	506
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Waman Naraen Bapat, extra asst. comr., 5th class, Berar commn., apptd. to be extra asst. comr., 4th class	469	Wedderburn, Capt. J. A. C., promn. of — to maj., B.S.C., approved	424
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Warden, Mr. St. L. S., 1st grade offr., and asst. survr., 3rd class, marine surv. of India, promtd. to asst. survr., 2nd class, 439; confirmed as asst. survr., 2nd class, 664; promtd. to asst. survr., 1st class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	664	Westinghouse Mr. G.:—Specfn. of invention filed by —	467
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Watson, Lt. A. C., Wiltshire regt., offr. wing offr., 11th Bengal infy., admtd. to B.S.C., subject to confirmation 403; admn. of — to B.S.C. as lt., approved	629	Whish, Lt.-Col. J. T., B.S.C., retirement of — approved	520
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
54 EAST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
LONDON: ROUTLEDGE KEGAN PAUL, 11 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1A 3EF
MILWAUKEE, WIS. 53233
SINGAPORE: FRANKLIN & ARTHUR, 15 ROBINSON ROAD

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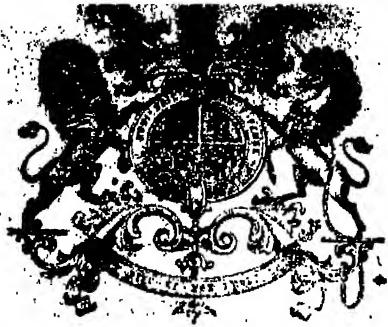
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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

No. 17.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS ACT, 1889.

[52 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 10.]

An Act for amending and consolidating enactments relating to the administration of Oaths.

[31st MAY, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) The Lord Chancellor may from time to time, by commission signed by him, appoint persons being practising solicitors

or other fit and proper persons to be commissioners for oaths, and may revoke any such appointment.

(2) A commissioner for oaths may, by virtue of his commission, in England or elsewhere, administer any oath or take any affidavit for the purposes of any court or matter in England, including any of the ecclesiastical courts or jurisdictions, matters ecclesiastical, matters relating to applications for notarial faculties, and matters relating to the registration of any instrument, whether under an Act of Parliament or otherwise, and take any bail or recognizance in or for the purpose of any civil proceeding in the Supreme Court, including all proceedings on the revenue side of the Queen's Bench Division:

(3) Provided that a commissioner for oaths shall not exercise any of the powers given by this section in any proceeding in which he is solicitor to any of the parties to the proceeding, or clerk to any such solicitor, or in which he is interested.

2. Every person who, being an officer of or Powers of certain performing duties in re-officers of court, &c., to administer oaths. lation to any court, is for the time being so authorised by a judge of the court, or by or in pursuance of any rules or orders regulating the procedure

of the court, and every person directed to take an examination in any cause or matter in the Supreme Court, shall have authority to administer any oath or take any affidavit required for any purpose connected with his duties.

3. (1) Any oath or affidavit required for the purpose of any court or matter in England, or for the purpose of the registration of any instrument in any part of the United Kingdom, may be taken or made in any place out of England before any person having authority to administer an oath in that place.

(2) In the case of a person having such authority otherwise than by the law of a foreign country, judicial and official notice shall be taken of his seal or signature affixed, impressed, or subscribed to or on any such oath or affidavit.

4. The Lord Chancellor may, whenever it appears to him necessary to do so, authorize any person to administer oaths and take affidavits for any purpose relating to prize proceedings in the Supreme Court, whilst that person is on the high seas or out of Her Majesty's dominions, and it shall not be necessary to affix any stamp to the document by which he is so authorised.

5. Every commissioner before whom any oath or affidavit is taken or made under this Act shall state truly in the jurat or attestation at what place and on what date the oath or affidavit is taken or made.

6. (1) Every British ambassador, envoy, minister, chargé d'affaires, and secretary of embassy or legation exercising his functions in any foreign country, and every British consul-general, consul, vice-consul, acting consul, pro-consul, and consular agent exercising his functions in any foreign place, may, in that country or place, administer any oath and take any affidavit, and also do any notarial act which any notary public can do within the United Kingdom; and every oath, affidavit, and notarial act administered, sworn, or done by or before any such person shall be as effectual as if duly administered, sworn, or done by or before any lawful authority in any part of the United Kingdom.

(2) Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed thereon or thereto the seal and signature of any person authorised by this section to administer an oath in testimony of any oath, affidavit, or act being administered, taken, or done by or before him, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of the seal or signature being the seal or signature of that person, or of the official character of that person.

7. Whoever wilfully and corruptly swears falsely in any oath or affidavit taken or made in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of perjury in every case where if he had so sworn in a judicial proceeding before a court of competent jurisdiction he would be guilty of perjury.

8. Whoever forges, counterfeits, or fraudulently alters the seal or signature of any person

authorised by or under this Act to administer an oath, or tenders in evidence for otherwise uses, any affidavit having any seal or signature so forged or counterfeited or fraudulently altered, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or fraudulently altered, shall be guilty of felony, and liable on conviction to penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years and not less than five years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years.

9. Any offence under this Act, whether committed within or without Her Majesty's dominions, may be inquired of, dealt with, tried, and punished in any county or place in the United Kingdom in which the person charged with the offence was apprehended or is in custody, and for all purposes incidental to or consequential on the trial or punishment the offence shall be deemed to have been committed in that county or place.

10. Where any offence under this Act is alleged to have been committed with respect to any affidavit, a judge of any court before which the affidavit is produced may order the affidavit to be impounded and kept in such custody and for such time and on such conditions as he thinks fit.

11. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"oath" includes affirmation and declaration :
 "affidavit" includes affirmation, statutory or other declaration, acknowledgment, examination, and attestation or protestation of honour :
 "swear" includes affirm, declare, and protest :
 "Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

12. The enactments specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in that schedule :

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

- (a) anything done or suffered under any enactment repealed by this Act ; nor
 - (b) any appointment made under or authority given by or in pursuance of any enactment so repealed ; nor
 - (c) any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before the commencement of this Act against any enactment so repealed ; nor
 - (d) any legal proceeding for enforcing any such punishment ;
- and any such legal proceeding may be instituted or continued and any such punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed.

13. A commissioner authorised before the commencement of this Act to administer oaths in the Supreme Court shall be deemed to be a commissioner for oaths within the meaning of this Act.

14. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Short title.

15. This Act may be cited as the Commissioners for Oaths Act, 1889.

SCHEDULE.

A description or citation of a portion of an Act is inclusive of the words, sections, or other parts, first and last mentioned, or otherwise referred to as forming the beginning, or as forming the end respectively, of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
16 & 17 Chas. 2, c. 9.	An Act to empower the Chancellor of the duchy to grant commissions for taking affidavits within the duchy liberty.	The whole Act.
17 Geo. 2, c. 7	An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the courts of the county palatine of Lancaster.	The whole Act.
4 Geo. 3, c. 21	An Act for taking and swearing affidavits to be made use of in any of the courts of the county palatine of Durham.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 4, c. 87	An Act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes.	Section twenty.
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 42.	An Act for the further amendment of the law and the better advancement of justice.	Section forty-two.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 42.	An Act to facilitate the taking of affidavits and affirmations in the court of the Vice Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall.	The whole Act.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 58.	An Act to make further provision for the administration of justice and for improving the practice and proceedings in the courts of the Stannaries of Cornwall.	Section six from "and that any commissioner."
5 & 6 Vict., c. 103.	An Act for abolishing certain offices of the High Court of Chancery in England.	Sections seven and eight.
6 & 7 Vict., c. 82.	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for extending," and ends with the words "examination of witnesses."	Sections one to four.
11 & 12 Vict., c. 10.	An Act for empowering certain officers of the High Court of Chancery to administer oaths and take declarations and affirmations.	The whole Act.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 76.	The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852.	Section twenty-three.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 86.	An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 70.	The Lunacy Regulation Act, 1853.	Section fifty-seven.

Session and Chapter.

Title.

Extent of repeal.

16 & 17 Vict., c. 78.	An Act relating to the appointment of persons to administer oaths in Chancery, and to affidavits made for purposes connected with registration.	The whole Act.
17 & 18 Vict., c. 78.	The Admiralty Court Act, 1854.	Section six from "and any examiner" to the end of the section. Sections seven to eleven.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 42.	An Act to enable British diplomatic and consular agents abroad to administer oaths and do notarial acts.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 134.	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to make further provision," and ends with the words "leasing and sale thereof."	Section fifteen.
20 & 21 Vict., c. 77.	An Act to amend the law relating to probates and letters of administration in England.	Section twenty-seven to "Provided that" and from "and any person who" to end of section.
21 & 22 Vict., c. 95.	An Act to amend the Act of the twentieth and twenty-first Victoria, chapter seventy-seven.	Sections thirty to thirty-four.
21 & 22 Vict., c. 108.	An Act to amend the Act of the twentieth and twenty-first Victoria, chapter eighty-five.	Sections twenty to twenty-three.
22 Vict., c. 16	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to enable," and ends with the words "of the Exchequer."	The whole Act except section five.
28 & 29 Vict., c. 104.	The Crown Suits, &c., Act, 1865.	Sections eighteen, nineteen, forty-three, and forty-four.
32 & 33 Vict., c. 38.	The Bails Act, 1869.	The whole Act.
40 & 41 Vict., c. 25.	The Solicitors Act, 1877.	Section eighteen.

S. FARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to Rules

12 and 17 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of Explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887 :

but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of rupees 10.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 3rd July, 1889.

No. 364.—The services of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I.

No. 365.—Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of the appointment from Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 370.—Sir F. R. Hogg, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 13th May, 1889.

MEDICAL.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 411.—The services of Surgeon R. J. Macnamara, M.D., I.M.S., Medical Officer, Wing 6th Bengal Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 413.—The services of Surgeon A. Sliock, M.B., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 415.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma :

Surgeon H. M. Morris, I.M.S., officiating Medical Officer, 21st Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon A. R. P. Russell, I.M.S.

No. 417.—Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th August, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 421.—The services of Surgeon J. Morwood, M.D., I.M.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 423.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :

Surgeon C. Mactaggart, M.B., I.M.S.

Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, M.D., I.M.S.

JAILS.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 451.—The services of Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

POLICE.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 441.—The services of Lieutenant E. R. Hartigan, Bombay Staff Corps, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the Military Police in Upper Burma by Home Department Notification No. 43, dated the 31st January, 1889, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 1330-P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 45 of 1888.—Fleewood Williams, C.S.I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, North-Western Provinces, resident of Nynce Tai, Kumaon Division, North-Western Provinces, India, for an improved windmill to be used as a motive power for any kind of machinery, to be called, "The Indian Wind Engine."

No. 11 of 1888.—The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 157, West George Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in obtaining gold and silver from ores and other compounds.

No. 1331-P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 81 of 1888.—Makhu Lal, and Sohun Lal, Merchants of Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces, for a machine cultivator.

No. 104 of 1889.—Charles Henri Theodore Havemann of Paris, in the Republic of France, Merchant, and Albert Berwick Cunningham of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements relating to the extraction of gold, silver and lead from substances containing the same and to apparatus therefor.

No. 105 of 1889.—Bogdan Hoff, of the City of Jaroslau, Galicia, Austria, Professor, for improvements of apparatus for rectification.

No. 121 of 1889.—La Société des Générateurs à Vaporisation Instantanée (Système Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam.

FORESTS.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 666-F.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 382-F., dated 3rd May, 1889, for "with effect from 29th April, 1889, and until further orders," read "with effect from 11th May, 1889, and until further orders."

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

No. 1176-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Augustus Wirz as Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary at Aden, during the absence of Mr. V. Escher.

No. 1183-G.—M. Vishwanatham Moodhar, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the 26th November, 1888, *vice* Pandit Suraj Narayan, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, absorbed.

No. 1185-G.—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 19th April, 1889, consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Fitzgerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class:

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. deP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Dastur Edalji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. Stanley Murray, Extra Assistant Resident in charge of the Residency Civil Offices in Hyderabad, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

No. 1187-G.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the dates specified:

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class,—23rd May, 1889.

Mr. R. Obbard, Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Consequent on Mr. Obbard's making over charge of the duties of Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola, the following temporary appointments are made, with effect from the 21st May, 1889:

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to officiate as Special Assistant Commissioner, Akola.

Dastur Edalji Bymonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

The 1st July, 1889.

No. 1189-G.—In consequence of the introduction of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from this date, unless otherwise stated:

Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class (on furlough), to be Civil and Sessions Judge.

Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., Special Assistant Commissioner, and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge, during the absence on furlough of Colonel R. Bullock, or until further orders.

Captain R. V. Garrett, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. J. O'Grady, Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2607-I.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1385-I., dated the 29th March, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie to be Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from this date.

No. 2614-I.—The Governor-General in Council has received with satisfaction the information that the Nawab of Loharu, in the Punjab, has abolished all transit dues in his State.

The 3rd July, 1889.

No. 1202-G.—Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1205-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Young as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Orr.

No. 1208-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John MacLiesh as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Reddie.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 1213-G.—Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 25th July, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1219-G.—Lieutenant M. A. Tighe, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II., of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1272-E.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, section 4, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the tract of land herein below described, which is at present subject to the Government of Bombay, and forms a portion of the Kashmir Taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District in the Province of Sind, shall henceforward be subject to the Punjab Government.

The said tract is triangular in shape, the western and eastern boundaries meeting at a point due north, which is the apex of the triangle. Its boundaries on the three sides of the triangle are as follows, *viz.* :

Eastern side.—The right (west) bank of the Sori river from Kabrodani, where the Kalat boundary crosses it to a pillar standing on the same bank which is known as the Sirian boundary pillar, and is about one mile (bearing S. 41 W.) from the Siria wells. Thence through a series of pillars numbered from 2 to 9, the last of which is on the present high bank of the Indus. Thence along the river frontage to the head of the disused canal known as the Adiowah; this frontage to carry with it the right to alluvial

accretions formed opposite to it, but such accretions to be limited to the south by a line drawn from the head of the Adiowah to the trijunctional pillar, known as the Trigati, which marks the meeting of the boundaries of Sind, the Punjab, and the Bahawalpur State on the left bank of the Indus.

Western side.—A straight line from the Leni tower to Kabrodani.

Base.—A line running from the point where the Adiowah now strikes the Indus along the northern bank of the former to within 1,000 feet of the toe of the Kashmir Bund. Thence parallel to the Kashmir Bund to a point 1,000 feet beyond the northern end of the Bund. Thence a straight line to the Kiwali fort. Thence along an irregular line marked on the ground by a trench and bank to a masonry pillar about one mile south-east of the tail of the Sardaruwah.

Thence to a pillar at the tail of that canal and thence by a line drawn at right angles to a direct line between the Kashmir boundary pillar (Jacob's pillar) and the Leni tower, and thence from a pillar erected at the point of their intersection to the Leni tower.

No. 2661-I.—Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is appointed to be an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas in Central India and Rajputana, with effect from the 1st July, 1889. Lieutenant Pinhey will continue to be Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, in addition to his other duties, from the same date.

No. 2665-I.—Under section 433, sub-section (4), of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and any of its Secretaries, to exercise, with respect to the Raja of Kapurthala's estates and property in Oudh, the functions assigned by sub-sections (1), (2), and (3) of the said section to the Governor-General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 1228-G.—The services of Mr. A. P. Howell, Resident of the First Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, sub. *pro tempore*, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge.

No. 1231-G.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to be a Resident of the First Class, and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. A. P. Howell.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 3280.

Simla, the 29th June, 1889.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow two hundred lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 30th July next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.¹

(a) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras, on a Bank in Bombay or Madras respectively in respect of tenders received by him, or by Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

(b) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(c) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

¹ Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 29th July and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 30th July; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the local Presidency Bank;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the local Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay, respectively;

(e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay;

and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Tuesday, the 30th July next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time), on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than ₹500.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General as soon as possible after the 30th July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than ₹3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (b)) will be made payable upon the 10th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th August:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 10th September:

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 28th September: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of ₹500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

¹ For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment certificates.

14. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than ₹500), bearing interest from 31st December 1889, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1889.

(b) Or he may, at his option,* by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1889 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1889.

FORM A. OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

<i>Promissory Note</i>	<i>Government Rupees</i>	<i>at 4 per cent.</i>
<i>No.</i>		<i>of 1854-55.</i>

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said his Executors or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B. OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 29th June 1889, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XY*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note. pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*
 † Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, (or at the *Branch of the*
 or Treasury. *Bank of* ; or into the *Public Treasury at*
as the case may be—

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 13th August 1889.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 10th September 1889.

The balance on or before 28th September 1889.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than ₹3,000, then the whole amount on or before 10th September 1889.

‡ Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

NOTE (1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-Acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General, or Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs 500, Rs 1,000, Rs 2,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 10,000, Rs 20,000, Rs 50,000, Rs 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3280, dated 29th June 1889 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated 29th June 1889), the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs 2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55 at the rate above mentioned, on or before _____; and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs 2,000, bearing interest from _____

CALCUTTA,

E. GAY,

The 29th June, 1889.

Comptroller and Auditor General.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th June, 1889.

No. 3243.—Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, and Deputy Postmaster-General of the 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 17th July, 1889.

Mr. E. A. Roussac, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, and Babu Saroda Pershad Roy, Superintendent in the Director-General's Office, to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade, and to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India during the absence of Mr. Ham on privilege leave.

The 2nd July, 1889.

No. 3349.—The services of Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in

this Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 3441.—Mr. R. Logan, Accountant-General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days from the 10th July, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. Logan.

E. J. SINKINSON,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.**LUSHAI.**

No. 592.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the subjoined correspondence relating to the operations recently carried out by the Lushai Expeditionary Force, under the command of Colonel V. W. Tregear, 9th Bengal Infantry :

From MAJOR-GENERAL E. H. H. COLLEN, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 166-L., dated Simla, the 1st July, 1889).

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 2631-A, dated the 19th ultimo, with Colonel Tregear's report of the operations of the Lushai Expeditionary Force, I am to say that the Government of India concur in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, that the objects of the expedition have been accomplished; and I am to request that, under His Excellency's orders, an expression of the acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council may be conveyed to Colonel Tregear and the officers and men under his command, for the excellent manner in which the operations have been carried out.

2. Colonel Tregear's report will be published in an early Gazette.

From MAJOR-GENERAL W. K. ELLES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2631-A., dated Simla, the 19th June, 1889).

In continuation of this office letter No. 1039-A, dated the 10th April, 1889, forwarding Colonel Tregear's report on the punitive expedition conducted by him to Howsata's village, I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a further report from Colonel Tregear of the operations in detail of the Expeditionary Force under his command up to the date of its return to India.

2. The objects of the expedition were—

- (i) To construct a road from Demagiri in the direction of the Shendu country.
- (ii) To punish Howsata and Jahoota for the murder of the late Lieutenant Stewart.
- (iii) To establish an advanced post to be garrisoned during the rains.

3. From the present report, together with that submitted on the 10th April last, it will be seen that these objects have been fully effected.

Dense bamboo jungle, and the hilly nature of the country passed through, offered considerable difficulties; but nevertheless a road of easy gradient, practicable for laden elephants, has been constructed, and of a width and description which, it is hoped, will ensure its resisting, in a great measure, the action of the rains. Howsata's village has been destroyed, and Lieutenant Stewart's gun recovered from the Chief's grave.

Finally, an advanced post has been established at Lungleh, 41 miles from Demagiri, and garrisoned by the Frontier Police.

4. This season's operations, which commenced on the 11th January, were brought to a close on the 5th May, when the last of the troops sailed from Chittagong for Calcutta.

5. In the absence of opposition, the expedition must, in a great measure, be regarded more in the nature of a pioneering one, although the punitive measures undertaken were fully effected in the destruction of the villages of Howsata and Jahoota, and will, it is hoped, serve as a deterrent against the commission of further raids by the offending tribes in future.

6. Colonel Tregear is to be congratulated on the satisfactory manner in which he has carried out the work which devolved upon him as commander of the force; and the Commander-in-Chief would also bring to the notice of the Government of India the

conduct of officers, regimental, staff, and departmental, all of whom, without exception, appear to have done good work.

The behaviour of the troops was excellent, and the difficult and trying marches which fell to them were accomplished with commendable cheerfulness.

7. His Excellency would specially desire to acknowledge the work done by Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong and Political Officer of the Force, whose services throughout the expedition, and particularly the co-operation he lent the Commissariat and Transport Departments, in expediting the transport of troops and provisions, and supply of road laborers, were of the greatest value.

From COLONEL V. W. TREGGAR, Commanding the Lushai Expeditionary Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 491, dated Calcutta, the 13th May, 1889).

The work of the Lushai Expeditionary Force under my command having been completed as far as was practicable and the force broken up, I have the honor to make the following report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and which, for the sake of easy reference, I will classify under different heads.

2. The following troops, in accordance with G. G. O. No. 1045, dated 28th December, 1888, formed the force :

Composition of Force.

- 2 guns, No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.
- 200 men, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- 250 men, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Bengal Light Infantry.
- 250 men, 9th Bengal Infantry.
- 400 men, 2-2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gúrkha Regiment.

3. The above force, with the exception of the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry, which had been sent up early in November last to strengthen the Frontier Police, arrived at Demagiri, the

Concentration of Force.

base of operations, as follows :

- Detachment, 2nd Bengal Infantry, on 11th and 12th January, 1889.
- Two guns, Bombay Mountain Battery, on 22nd January, 1889.
- Detachment, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), on 28th January, 1889.
- 2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment, on 4th and 15th February, 1889.

4. The three objects of the expedition defined in Government letter No. 65-L, dated Fort William, 6th February 1889, were as under :

Objects of expedition.

- (1) To construct a road in the direction of the Shendu country.
- (2) To punish Howsata and Jahoota for the murder of the late Lieutenant Stewart.
- (3) To establish an advanced post to be garrisoned during the summer.

The above orders were, however, altered by telegram No. 1146-A, dated Staff Office, Fort William, 27th February, 1889, received on the 3rd March, 1889, in which it was directed that the post was to be first established and provisioned for seven months, and no punitive expedition undertaken unless absolutely necessary. These orders were again modified by telegram on the 12th March, 1889, and a punitive expedition against Howsata sanctioned. I accordingly moved with a force of one gun and 300 rifles into the Shendu country on the 15th March, and returned on the 25th of that month, after having destroyed Howsata's village. The operations carried out during the above ten days have been fully reported in my letter No. 280, dated Fort Lungleh, 25th March, 1889.

5. Before the troops began to arrive, Mr. C. A. Mills, Executive Engineer, had been detailed by the Government of Bengal to commence the trace of the road, and entered immediately

Road construction.

on his duties. A sufficient length of trace had been done to enable the troops to start the construction of the road on their arrival, and to be kept well ahead as the work progressed. Besides the troops, upwards of 2,500 Chakma and Bengali coolies were also employed by the civil authorities, the former doing all the jungle cutting, and the latter the earthwork. The construction of the road was started on the 12th January, 1889, and 43 miles (that being the distance from Demagiri to Fort Lungleh) completed on the 11th March, 1889. The work in parts was very heavy, large cuttings having to be made on the hillside.

nullahs and streams for the use of foot passengers. The Chakma coolies, besides cutting the jungle, were employed in building temporary huts for the use of the troops at the different halting places; but this work the sepoys very soon learnt to do for themselves. The road is, as a rule, of easy gradient, four to six feet wide, solid under foot, and practicable for laden elephants, and I do not think the heavy rains during the next five months will cause much damage to it.

6. The season being far advanced, and the period for which the Chakma coolies had been engaged having expired, and it being difficult to feed the Bengali coolies (for whose provisions no transport was forthcoming) so far from the base of operations, it became very necessary for me to fix the position of the post. This I did on the 7th March, 1889. The spot selected is on the ridge which connects Lungleh with the site of Saipuya's old village, and at a point which commands both the road to the abovenamed chief's present village, and that leading over Moisum and Bolpui to the Shendu country; height 3,500 feet above sea level, and with a plentiful supply of good water close at hand. The stockade which has been erected is 167 yards in length, with an average width of 40 yards. It contains the following buildings:

- 1 barrack to accommodate four officers.
- 1 barrack for officers' servants.
- 1 hospital with hospital assistants' quarters at one end.
- 4 sepoys' barracks, 50 men each, and Native officers' quarters at each end.
- 2 godowns for rations.
- 1 magazine.
- 1 telegraph office.

All jungle has been cleared to a distance of a hundred yards from the stockade, the walls of which consist of rough timber 13 feet long, buried 4 feet in the ground with a ditch outside at the two ends of the stockade 8 feet deep. On the inner side a bank of earth has been thrown up against the walls to enable the defenders to fire over it. To protect the water-supply, a block-house has been erected, and is itself commanded by the stockade. The Frontier Police took over and occupied the post on the 15th April, 1889. A report from Major Leach, R.E., showing all details regarding the stockade, will be forwarded hereafter.

7. Eight months' provisions for a garrison of four European officers, 200 Frontier Police, and 20 followers was safely stored within the stockade by the Commissariat Department, and all work in connection therewith completed on the 15th April, 1889.

8. The first batch of transport coolies, who were sent up from Lucknow and Bareilly, were of poor physique, and I do not think very much care could have been taken in selecting them. Those sent afterwards from the Punjab and North-West Provinces were a superior body of men, and did good work. They had evidently been selected with care, and were, with a few exceptions, robust and quite equal to the duties they were called upon to perform, especially the Punjabi Mahomedans. I must, however, say that coolie labour for transport purposes *on a made road* is in my opinion quite thrown away, for the simple reason that a coolie carries so little and eats so much. Elephants and mules judiciously distributed along the line of road, according to the nature of the country and the water-supply, would be far preferable in this country. The elephants used during this expedition arrived in a very poor condition, but with regular work, which was purposely made easy at first with but five and six maund loads, and suitable fodder, which is very plentiful in these jungles, they soon picked up, and eventually got into good condition, and worked splendidly. Great care, however, is necessary in working these animals, for, if harassed, they seem to lose heart, and are very soon rendered unfit for work. If the work of this expedition is continued next winter, I would strongly recommend that elephants and mules be employed for pushing up stores and provisions from Damagiri to the advanced base at Fort Lungleh (or any other point on the road which may be hereafter decided upon), and coolies beyond that as the new road progressed. There is no doubt that with a little care transport coolies of a good stamp can be got in any numbers, and when carefully selected, prove most useful on a newly cut road, and when required to accompany troops along a narrow Kuki path through dense bamboo and tree jungle.

9. The arrangements of the Commissariat Department, which are at all times most difficult, were carried out in an admirable manner, and when it is remembered that no provisions of any

Commissariat.

kind whatever are to be bought in the country where the force was employed, and everything had to be procured from Calcutta, I think great credit is due to the Department. I would, however, bring one matter to notice, and that is that tinned meat should never be issued in larger quantities than a two-pound tin. The majority of the tinned beef and mutton supplied was in six-pound tins; and as officers were constantly detached singly, the result was that, as the weather became hot, a tin once opened could not after two days be touched, and the officer was thus left without meat for the remaining four days. Fresh meat was only issued at the close of the expedition, and the sheep arrived in very poor condition. This is a matter which should be arranged for early in the season, should another expedition be sent next winter.

10. A small amount of work has been done by the survey party which was sent to accompany the expedition. The late Lieutenant

Survey Department.

Pollen was unable to visit Vandula's village owing to sickness, but the native surveyor, Ikbāl-ud-din, succeeded in putting in a fair piece of hitherto unknown country in that direction. Mr. James, who took charge of the survey work on the late Lieutenant Pollen's departure on sick leave, was prevented by ill-health from joining the expedition to Howsata.

11. It is difficult at present to say how far our political relations with the surrounding tribes will be affected. There is no doubt the

Political.

Lushais will now understand that the British Government is determined to bring their country under subjection, and that raiding must cease henceforth. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the avowed friendship of the Southern Howlongs has been put to the test, and proved reliable, at least for the present. The punishment meted out to Howsata will have a good moral effect on the Shendus and all other tribes for some time to come, and prove to these savages how easy it is for the Government to punish them whenever they commit raids upon the peaceful inhabitants living under British rule. On the 3rd April, 1889, I, in company with Mr. Lyall, held a durbar at Fort Lungleh, when the following Southern Howlong chiefs attended, thereby acknowledging their submission to the British Government:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) Saipuya. | } Brothers. |
| (2) Lalthanbunga. | |
| (3) Lallunga. | |
| (4) Sangliena, son of Vandula, eldest brother of Saipuya. | |
| (5) Lal Ruma. | |

Mr. Lyall made an address to the Chiefs, which was translated to them by Mr. Murray, and evidently well understood by them. The Malam Pui chiefs had been expected, but they did not come in at the last moment, giving as their reason the unfriendly terms they were on with the Howlongs. They have promised to come in later on to see Mr. Murray, and their example will, I feel sure, be soon followed by some of the Shendu chiefs.

12. A permanent wire has been laid between Chittagong and Demagiri, with a station at Rangamati; and a light cable between Demagiri

Telegraph.

and the advanced post at Lungleh is now under construction, and will be completed very shortly. I consider this last portion will be most useful not only during this hot weather and rains, but hereafter should a second expedition be sent next cold weather.

13. All postal arrangements beyond the frontier, *i.e.*, Demagiri, were carried out by the force itself. The letter bag was made up

Postal.

by a specially appointed officer at each end of the base, and forwarded daily by hand of sepoys who were engaged in patrolling the road along the line of communication, each party making over the bag to that of the next post when they met half way. This arrangement existed until the Officer Commanding the detachment of the Bombay Mountain Battery undertook to run the dak by mules; but on the advance taking place to Howsata, this could no longer be done, and the old and slower system had to be reverted to.

14. The weather having been very favorable during most of the time the expedition lasted, a very heavy amount of work was done by the signalling party and reflects the progress

Signalling.

credit on it. While the telegraph line was being laid between Rangamati and Demagiri, the signalling between those two places proved most invaluable. As the telegraph line advanced, the signalling party was pushed higher up into the hills, and communication was thus maintained with Demagiri to the close of the operations. During the punitive expedition to Howsata, signalling was carried on with Demagiri with the help of a party posted at the top of Moisum, and I was able to flash the news of that village being shelled and burnt from a point a short distance from the village itself. A report from Captain Browne, Superintendent of Signalling, is attached.*

15. The different sections of the field hospital, both for troops and followers, were moved up to the front, and certain portions established at the different encamping grounds selected for the purpose.

Field hospital.

The doolie-bearers appeared to me of a good stamp, and equal to the duties they were called upon to perform. The tents, supply of medicines, &c., were all that were necessary, but I would beg to point out that such articles as "condensed milk," "essence of beef and mutton," and "Liebeg's extract of meat" should invariably be sent for the use of British officers serving with Native troops. Until a supply was telegraphed for, all sick officers had to be supplied from private stores brought up by officers for their own use in case of sickness. Some of these stores were, as the force got further away from its base, very difficult to replace.

16. A report, with sketch, by Captain Shakespear, Intelligence Officer to the Force, setting forth the reconnaissances made during the expedition, is attached.*

Reconnaissances.

17. The orders for the force to return to Calcutta were received on the 3rd April, 1889; and as I had already marched the Bombay Mountain Battery and the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry to Demagiri, their services being no longer required at the front, they were the first to move. The guards along the line of communication had been taken by the 2nd Bengal Light Infantry up to the date of their departure, when they were relieved by the 2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment. This regiment was the last to leave Fort Lungleh, and as it moved down picked up its men at the different posts, thus arriving at Demagiri intact and ready to proceed down the river.

Breaking up of the force.

All troops and heavy stores were sent down by boat from Demagiri to Rangamati, from whence they were conveyed by steamer and flats to Chittagong. From Chittagong the passenger service of the British India Company was availed of for the voyage by sea to Calcutta. The troops returned to Calcutta in the following order, and were despatched from thence to their respective stations under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District:

2nd Bengal Light Infantry	. . . . .	Sailed 14th April, 1889.
No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery	. . . . .	Sailed 16th April, 1889.
4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers)	. . . . .	Sailed 21st April, 1889.
2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment	. . . . .	Sailed 5th May, 1889.

The transport coolies were marched down from Demagiri to Rangamati in corps as far as was practicable, and from thence sent down to Chittagong by steamer and flats. On arrival at Chittagong, they were settled up with by the Commissariat Department, provided with railway warrants to their respective homes, and shipped off as opportunity offered. The last batch reached Calcutta on the 8th May, 1889.

Orders having been received from Army Head-Quarters for the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry to be stationed at Rangamati, it was on relief by the Frontier Police moved down to that station by boats.

18. The health of the force during the four months the expedition lasted was, I consider, marvellously good. There is no doubt, however, that the climate was beginning to tell on both officers and men towards the close of the operations, and that the health of the transport coolies, who were very hard worked, being incessantly employed in bringing up provisions, was seriously deteriorating, and that a very large number of them

Health of the troops and followers.

were what might be termed "played out." The following table will help to shew pretty accurately the amount of sickness in the force for the four months the operations lasted :

Detail.	Number serving with the Force.	Daily Average Number of Sick.	Number sent on Sick Leave or Invalided.	Number of Deaths.
British officers	45	16	1	2
British warrant and non-commissioned officers.	12	...	...	1*
Native troops	1,225	35.26	6	4
Transport coolies	2,300	76.22	167	21
Public followers	386	3.00	1	1

The force was, I deeply regret to say, unfortunate enough to lose the two under-mentioned officers, both of whom died of remittent (or malarial) fever :

Lieutenant W. H. Pollen, R.E., belonging to the Government Survey of India, died at Chittagong on the 26th March, while proceeding to Darjeeling on sick leave.

Lieutenant A. T. Ward, Royal Irish Regiment, doing duty with the Transport Coolie Corps, died at Demagiri on the 2nd April, after only ten days' illness.

In the death of these very promising young officers the service has lost two hard working, energetic, and zealous soldiers, both of whom had made themselves great favourites with the force.

19. In conclusion, I beg to bring the names of the following officers, civil and military, to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to acknowledge most gratefully the cordial assistance I have at all times received from all ranks, British and Native, and to bear testimony to the hard work gone through by all, and to the cheerful and willing spirit which has pervaded the whole force. The discipline of the troops has been excellent throughout, not a single case of misconduct having been brought to my notice :

- I.—Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong and Civil Political Officer with the Force, was of the greatest assistance to me. His local knowledge was of the utmost value, and his arrangements to help the Commissariat and Transport Departments in pushing up the troops and provisions from Chittagong when the expedition first started, and for the supply of road coolies, were excellent.
- II.—The services of Mr. C. S. Murray, Superintendent, Frontier Police, I have already acknowledged and brought to His Excellency's notice in my letter No. 280, dated Lungleh, 25th March, 1889.
- III.—Mr. C. A. Mills, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, upon whom devolved the duty of laying out the route to be followed from Demagiri to Lungleh, and considering the very difficult nature of the country through which the trace had to be cut, deserves great credit for the excellent manner in which he performed the work.
- IV.—Mr. E. Good, Port Officer, performed the duties of Transport Officer to Chittagong in a very creditable manner, and is, I consider, a very energetic and hard working officer, and highly deserving of some remuneration for all the extra work he has performed in connection with this expedition.
- V.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, my Staff Officer, has proved himself a most reliable, energetic, and hard working officer, and was of the greatest assistance to me. He possesses a thorough knowledge of his duties, and showed great tact in carrying out his work.

Sergeant Roche died at Chittagong, and was attended by the Civil Surgeon. He did not come under field hospital arrangements.

- VI.—Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment, Intelligence Officer, has performed his duties, with zeal, and has worked hard to obtain all necessary information connected with his department. I consider him a very energetic and useful officer.
- VII.—On Major H. P. Leach, R.E., Field Engineer to the Force, devolved the duty of, in the first place, constructing the road from Demagiri to Lungleh, and, in the second place, of planning and building the stockade and the quarters within it. Consequently a very heavy share of the work connected with this expedition has fallen upon him, and he has carried out his duties in an intelligent and careful manner. I look upon him as a very excellent officer. In his duties he has been ably assisted by the officers under him, and of these I would specially mention Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E. This very promising young officer has done an immense amount of hard work, and has shown great tact in dealing with Chakma and Bengali road coolies, while employed with the leading gang of these men in constructing the road.
- VIII.—Captain A. G. F. Browne, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment, Superintendent of Signalling, deserves the greatest credit for the energetic and successful manner in which he has arranged for the signalling during the expedition, and I have no hesitation in saying that without the valuable assistance of the heliograph, the work connected with the expedition would have at times been very materially interfered with.
- IX.—Captain W. J. H. Bond, Chief Commissariat Officer, has carried out his arduous duties in a very excellent manner, and has proved himself a most energetic, hard working, and reliable officer. His arrangements, both in the matter of rations and transport, have been most successfully carried out. In the Transport Branch he has been ably assisted by Lieutenant W. H. Allen and the other officers attached to the Transport Coolie Corps.
- X.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, commanding the 2-2nd Gúrkha Regiment, Major B. Channer, D.S.O., commanding the detachment of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, Captain A. T. Weller, commanding the detachment of the 9th Bengal Infantry, Captain G. B. Stevens, commanding the detachment of the 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), Lieutenant C. deC. Hamilton, commanding the detachment of No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery, and Mr. S. Walker, commanding the detachment of Frontier Police, all carried out their duties in an excellent spirit, and were ever ready to further the objects of the expedition.
- XI.—Surgeon-Major A. B. Seaman, the Principal Medical Officer of the Force, carried out his duties in a satisfactory manner. His arrangements in the distribution of the field hospital along the line of communication worked well, and considering that a very large number of road coolies, for whom no medical arrangements had been made by the civil authorities, were treated and looked after, great credit is due to the medical officers under him for the good work done.
- XII.—I would also bring the names of the following warrant and non-commissioned officers to His Excellency's notice as having performed good work with the expedition, and been of the greatest assistance to their respective commanding officers :
- Conductor P. McBrien, Commissariat Department.
 - Sergeant H. Fergusson, Commissariat Department.
 - Sergeant E. MacDonald, Transport Department.
 - Company Sergeant-Major Crofton, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- XIII.—Mr. J. R. Davies, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, who laid the telegraph wire to Demagiri and established communication with Rangamati and Chittagong, underwent some very hard work, and deserves great credit for the work he performed.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 593.—Major A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Bengal S. C., officiating Commissary-General for Transport, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th May, 1889, *vice* Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., Madras S. C., who has retired from the service.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 594.—3rd Cavalry—

Surgeon R. James, Medical Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon C. E. McVittie, retransferred to the Madras Presidency. Dated 26th April, 1889.

No. 595.—5th Infantry—

Surgeon E. H. Brown, officiating in medical charge, 2nd Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon James, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry. Dated 26th April, 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 596.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Quetta District :

Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson, Hampshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st April, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 597.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Major and Brevet Colonel G. T. Pretymann, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 121 days, under rules IX. and XV. of the Regulations of 1868.

Major E. Wighton, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, Bombay, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

Major G. M. Bellasis, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain E. T. Gastrell, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Mandalay Police Battalion, Burma, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

Captain G. Silver, East Surrey Regiment, Adjutant, Bengal-Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private

affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Bengal S. C., 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, for 182 days. Pension service—6th year commenced 6th February, 1889.

No. 599.—Colonel F. T. Bainbridge, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (a), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

No. 600.—Lieutenant H. T. Duhan, Bengal S. C., is granted leave in India (m. c.) for ninety days, under Article 709, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I., with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 601.—Lieutenant S. H. B. Hobbs, Bengal S. C., 14th Bengal Lancers, is granted leave (p. a.) from the 26th to the 28th March, 1889, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 98 of 1888.

No. 602.—Second grade Assistant Apothecary A. J. D'Ravara is granted furlough in India (m. c.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the 1st November, 1888.

No. 603.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :

Surgeon-Major T. Robinson, M.B., (p. a.) for twenty-nine days.

Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch (m. c.) for six months.

PENSIONS.

No. 604.—Conductor W. P. Pickering, of the Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 605.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel (local Major-General) Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E.,—1st July, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 606.—36th Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, invalided, with effect from the 2nd May, 1889.

No. 607.—43rd Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Sete Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Chimaru Khattri, invalided, with effect from the 10th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 608.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Jemadar Umdah Sing to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Gaj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwán Saháe, invalided, with effect from the 16th June, 1889.

No. 609.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Mowaz Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Báz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulámi, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 610.—Colonel Francis William Grant, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th July, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 611.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on Surgeon-General George Bidie, M.B., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, with effect from the 10th February, 1889, *vice* Colonel (Brigadier-General) G. C. Hodding, C.B., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

Dates of Commission.

Assistant Surgeon . . .	20th February, 1856.
Surgeon . . .	20th February, 1862.
Surgeon-Major (ranking with Major) . . .	20th February, 1863.
Surgeon-Major (ranking with Lieutenant-Colonel) . . .	20th February, 1876.
Brigade-Surgeon . . .	28th February, 1883.
Deputy Surgeon-General . . .	11th September, 1884.
Surgeon-General . . .	9th October, 1886.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Madras Artillery, 12th Royal Lancers, and 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—from October 1856 to April 1859.

District Surgeon, Guntoor, from April 1859 to February 1861.

Medical Officer, Mysore Farm, from February 1861 to October 1865.

Regimental duty, 16th Madras Infantry, from October 1865 to January 1866.

Professor, Medical College, from January 1866 to March 1870.

Secretary to Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, from March 1870 to March 1880.

Secretary to Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, from March 1880 to April 1883.

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, from April 1883 to July 1883.

Secretary to Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, from July 1883 to December 1884.

Deputy Surgeon-General, British Burma Division, from December 1884 to October 1886.

Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, from October 1886 to date.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1858-59 (*Medal*).

* VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 612.—*3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Sir John Edge, *Kt.*, Commandant of the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E., transferred to the Meerut Division.

No. 613.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain T. J. Ryves to be Major, *vice* Porter, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps.

No. 614.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Henry Guy Supple to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Munro, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr. Henry Carpenter to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 615.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant R. A. English resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

No. 616.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenants W. G. T. Mulligan and W. G. A. Hanrahan resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 36.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine:

Commander E. R. Shopland to be Commander, second grade;

First grade officer T. H. Butterworth to be Commander, third grade;

Second grade officer W. G. Beauchamp to be first grade officer;

Third grade officer C. R. Rowsell to be second grade officer; and

Assistant Engineer B. C. Bunyer to be Engineer,—

with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 5th July, 1889.**Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 29th June and the 5th July, 1889.*

On whose account,	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Arthur Nevill Hayne. (a)	Major	1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.	22nd December 1888.	Will left.	194 14 0	...	4th September 1889.
John Corse-Scott (b)	Major	2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Light Infantry.	27th August 1888.	No will left.	71 11 6	...	4th September 1889.

(a)—*Wife of the late*—Widow—Mrs L. S. M. G. Hayne. Children—Three, names unknown. Address—Care of W. Markheim, Esq., Gordon Villa Strood, near Rochester, England.

(b)—*Wife of the late*—Widow—Mrs E. M. C. Corse-Scott. Children—Edward, Una Catherine, and Erule James. Brother—Major E. H. Corse-Scott, 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July, 1889.

No. 202.—The services of Mr P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 203.—Mr. W. Michell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough posted to Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The 2nd July, 1889.

No. 204.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, on special duty with the Accounts Committee, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *special*, with effect from the 20th May, 1889.

Mr. E. E. Oliver, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, on special duty.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 205.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, on probation, is transferred from the Superior Accounts Establishment to the Engineering Establishment, and attached temporarily to the Railway Branch, with effect from the 15th June, 1889.

No. 206.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is promoted from Examiner, 2nd Class, to Examiner, 1st Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from 5th June, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd July, 1889:

No. 6 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Inland Steam vessels Act, 1884.

I. To section 11 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

- “(4) The Local Government may delegate,—
- (a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;
- (b) of its own authority, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

Provided, with respect to clause (a) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 9.”

2. In section 12 of the said Act the words “by the Local Government” are hereby repealed.

3. In section 17 of the said Act, between the word “which” and the word “granted”, in both places where the expression “which granted” occurs, the words “or whose delegate” shall be inserted.

4. After section 54 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“54A. If an inland steam-vessel has on board thereof or on or in excessive number of passengers on board. of passengers which is greater than the number of passengers set forth in the certificate of survey as the number which the vessel or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, the owner and master shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to ten rupees.”

Indian Steamships Act, 1884.

5. To section 13 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

- “(4) The Local Government may delegate,—
- (a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;
- (b) of its own authority, to any person the function, assigned to it by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a

certificate of survey being ready for delivery :

Provided, with respect to clause (a) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 11."

6. In section 14 of the said Act, the words "by the Local Government" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 14, Act VII, 1884.

7. In section 19 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted" in both the places where the expression "which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 19, Act VII, 1884.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 11 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, VI of 1884, and section 13 of the Indian Steamships Act, VII of 1884, provide that, if, on receipt of the declaration of a surveyor, the Local Government is satisfied that the law has been complied with, it shall cause a certificate of survey to be furnished to the owner or master. The performance by the Local Government of the duty of considering the declaration and granting the certificate, has been found in some Provinces to be attended with delay and inconvenience, and one of the objects of this Bill is to authorise the Local Government to delegate the duty.

The other object of the Bill is to prevent the overcrowding of an inland steam-vessel by limiting the number of passengers to be carried by her to the number which the surveyor has in his declaration adjudged her to be fit to carry.

The approval of the Board of Trade has been obtained to the proposed amendment of the Indian Steamships Act.

The 4th July, 1889.

D. BARBOUR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd July, 1889:

No. 7 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1889; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the word "section" means a section of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.

3. In section 1, sub-section (2), the words and figures "except those specified in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, Schedule I, Part VI," are hereby repealed.

4. For the *Explanation* to section 3, clause (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation I.*—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant.

"*Explanation II.*—The holder of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpur district, is a tenant of the farmer or gaontia for the time being."

5. For section 3, clause (11), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(11) "sīr-land" means—

(a) land which was recorded as 'sīr' in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate;

(b) land which was not so recorded, but which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was occupied by, and had been cultivated by, the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years;

(c) waste-land which has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years;

and includes also in the Sambalpur district 'bhogra' land;

"*Explanation I.*—Land (other than bhogra) which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was unoccupied by such proprietor and had been so unoccupied for a period of six consecutive years is not sīr-land. Land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sīr-rights.

"*Explanation II.*—When by any local custom land is liable to exchange or re-distribution among the cultivators thereof, land taken in exchange for sīr-land becomes sīr-land, and the sīr-land given in exchange ceases to be sīr-land."

6. For section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. There shall be five classes of tenants, namely:—

- (1) Absolute occupancy-tenants;
- (2) Occupancy-tenants;
- (3) Village-service tenants;
- (4) Sub-tenants;
- (5) Ordinary tenants."

7. To section 33 the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) A tenant of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpur district, shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to agree to the rent fixed under this Act for the holding, but shall not continue liable under sub-section (2) for the rent of his holding."

New section inserted after section 35.

"35A. Nothing in this Act regarding the rights of an absolute occupancy, an occupancy or ordinary tenant shall be deemed to apply to the tenant of any land situate within the limits of any forest-land or waste-land which has been declared to be a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

9. In section 38, sub-section (7), for the words "shall be void" the words "shall be voidable at the option of the landlord" shall be substituted.

New section inserted after section 42.

"42A. A thekadár, gaontia or farmer who is ejected by the proprietor under whom he holds shall become the occupancy-tenant of all land which was waste-land comprised in the area held by him and which he has himself or by hired labour broken up and cultivated for a period of twelve years, and the rent payable by him for the land as occupancy-tenant shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord."

II. For the portion of section 43, sub-section (2), beginning with the words "shall be void" and ending with the words "with his landlord's consent" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"shall be voidable at the option of his landlord, unless—

(a) it is entered into with the landlord's consent,"

New sections inserted after section 50.

12. After section 50 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER IVA.

"OF VILLAGE-SERVICE TENANTS.

"50A. A tenant of a holding who has been recorded at the last preceding settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised as holding his land rent-free on condition of rendering village-service is a village-service tenant.

"50B. (1) When a village-service tenant dies, his right in his village-service holding shall pass to his successor in office.

"(2) A transaction by which a village-service tenant attempts to effect a transfer of property in respect of his village-service holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise shall be void, and the village-service tenant shall be liable to be ejected for such attempt.

"(3) The right of a village-service tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

"50C. If a village-service tenant is unable to render the service which he is bound to render, he shall provide a person to render it for him.

"50D. A village-service tenant shall not be ejected from his holding except in execution of an order for ejectment passed by a Revenue-officer on one of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that the tenant has attempted to effect a transfer of his holding in contravention of section fifty B, sub-section (2);

(b) that the tenant has ceased to render the service which he is bound to render, or has failed to render it properly, or, being unable to render it himself, has failed to provide a person to render it as required by section fifty C;

(c) that the tenant has diverted his land to non-agricultural purposes or is chargeable with some other act or omission which by local custom or the provisions of the village wajib-ul-arz renders him liable to be dismissed from office."

New section substituted for section 51.

13. For section 51 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"51. (1) A tenant who holds land from another tenant or from a málik-makbúza or from the holder of a survey-number is a sub-tenant.

(2) In sub-section (1) the expressions 'málik-makbúza' and 'survey-number' have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 4, clauses (6a) and (10), of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as amended by the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889."

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New section substituted for section 53.

14. For section 53 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"53. (1) Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a village-service tenant, or a sub-tenant, is an ordinary tenant.

"(2) Where a person cultivates land under an agreement made with the proprietor of the land and purporting to be an agreement for the cultivation of the land by such person and such proprietor in partnership, such person is an ordinary tenant of the land so cultivated by him, and, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the rent payable by him for the land shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord."

Amendment of section 54.

15. In section 54, after the word "sections" the word "thirteen" shall be inserted.

New section inserted after section 54.

16. After section 54 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"54A. (1) A Settlement-officer may for the purposes of the land-revenue assessment determine the rents payable by the ordinary tenants of a mahál,

Landlord's right to recover rents determined at settlement as payable by ordinary tenants.

and, when he has based the assessment on those rents, the landlord shall be entitled to recover the same on and from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

"(2) The rents determined under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in the proceedings of the Settlement-officer, and a copy of the record shall be granted free of expense to the landlord."

17. In section 61, sub-section (2), for the words "shall be void, unless it is entered into with his landlord's consent" the words "shall be voidable at the option of his landlord, unless it is entered into with the landlord's consent" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 61.

New clause inserted after section 63, clause (f). 18. After section 63, clause (f), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ff) applications for an order to eject a village-service tenant (section fifty D)".

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

19. In section 41, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act" the words "is made in any settlement-record" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE changes which it is proposed to make in the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, render it necessary to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, so as to make the definitions of "sir-land" and "tenant" the same in both Acts. At the same time the opportunity is taken to add to the Tenancy Act a few provisions which experience has shown to be required.

2. Section 3 of the Bill amends section 1, sub-section (2), of the Act, and extends the Act to the scheduled districts. At present the Rent Act, X of 1859, is in force in the scheduled districts. The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, is better adapted to the requirements of those districts, and there is no reason why they should have a rent-law differing from that in force in other districts which are not scheduled.

3. By section 7 of the Bill it is provided that a tenant of a survey-number holding under a thekadār or gaontia shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to pay the rent assessed on the holding by the Settlement-officer. The Settlement-officer fixes the rents of the tenant, and on those rents determines the amount which the thekadār or gaontia has to pay to the Government. It is necessary therefore that a tenant should relinquish his holding if he refuses to pay the rent fixed by the Settlement-officer.

4. By section 8 of the Bill a section is inserted providing that tenants of land in reserved forests shall not acquire any occupancy, or ordinary, tenant-rights under the Tenancy Act. It is doubtful whether the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, is sufficient to prevent the acquisition of such rights, and it is expedient that they should not be acquired.

5. Section 10 of the Bill inserts in the Act a provision that thekadārs, gaontias or farmers shall have when ejected an occupancy-right in waste-land which they have broken up and cultivated for twelve years. It is considered that such a provision is in accordance with the feeling of the people, and is equitable in the case of a person who has improved the estate leased to him by breaking up and cultivating waste-land at his own cost.

6. Section 12 of the Bill inserts a Chapter to provide for village-service tenants, or tenants who are recorded in the settlement-records as holding land rent-free in consideration of their discharging some public duty in a village. The Chapter contains a few simple provisions declaring the nature of their rights in their holdings, and the circumstances under which they can be ejected.

7. Section 14 of the Bill amends the definition of ordinary tenant contained in section 53 of the Act so as to provide for what are generally known as "batai" holdings, that is, where the landlord and the raiyat nominally cultivate in partnership, the landlord supplying the land or advancing money for seed and labour, and the raiyat actually cultivating the land. It is considered that a raiyat who cultivates under an agreement of this description should have a tenant-right.

8. By section 16 of the Bill a section is inserted to make it clear that, when a Settlement-officer for the purposes of his assessment determines the rents of ordinary tenants and bases his assessment on the rents so determined, the landlord is entitled to recover those rents from the tenant. The Tenancy Act provides that the rents of absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants shall be fixed at the settlement; but there is no corresponding provision regarding ordinary tenants. It is doubtful whether section 15 of the Act will in all cases enable the landlord to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant when the revenue payable by the landlord on account of the tenant's holding is increased. When the revenue is enhanced on the ground that the rents paid by ordinary tenants are below the rents which a Settlement-officer considers to be fair and reasonable for the purposes of assessment, the landlord should be able to realize enhanced rents from his ordinary tenants without having to go through the process of enhancement provided by the Act.

9. The amendment made by sections 9, 11 and 17 of the Bill in sections 38, 43 and 61 of the Act are intended to remove doubts as to the meaning of the words "shall be void". The object of making the transfer of a tenant-right void was primarily to protect the landlord. It is thought, therefore, that such transfers should not be absolutely void but voidable at the option of the landlord.

10. By section 19 of the Bill section 41 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act is amended so as to confirm and authorize the recovery of cesses which are being provided for in the settlement now in progress.

11. The other amendments do not call for remark.

The 1st July, 1889.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 3rd July, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

ACTS VI AND VII OF 1884 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884. He said:—

"Under section 11 of the Indian Steamships Act, the surveyor who makes a survey of a steamship, if satisfied that he can properly do so, gives the owner or master what is called a declaration in a prescribed form, and containing certain particulars. This declaration the owner or master forwards to an officer appointed in that behalf by the Local Government. Upon receipt of the declaration by the officer in question, the Local Government can grant a certificate of survey, and cause it to be delivered to the owner or master.

"A precisely similar procedure is prescribed under sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act in respect of certificates granted in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

"This procedure has not in every Province been found satisfactory. The necessity of a reference to the Local Government causes delay and inconvenience, which may sometimes amount to a serious evil; the Local Governments do not in all cases possess the experience and knowledge requisite for dealing with declarations, and have to rely on the advice of officials who are experts in such matters, so that not unfrequently the reference to the Local Government is not really an additional safeguard. For these reasons it has been held to be expedient to authorise a Local Government to delegate to a competent person its power of granting a certificate of survey whether under the Inland Steam-vessels Act or the Indian Steamships Act.

"No Local Government need adopt this course unless it finds it necessary to do so; and it will be provided that the delegation can only be made with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and that the surveyor who gives a declaration shall not be the person authorised to grant the certificate. These limitations appear to be sufficient to prevent any abuse of the power of delegation.

"Advantage has also been taken of the opportunity to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act in another respect. A certificate of survey granted under section 11 of that Act specifies the number of passengers the vessel is fit to carry, but there is no provision of the law under which the owner or master can be punished for carrying passengers in excess of the number entered in the certificate. This is an omission which requires to be remedied, and it has therefore been provided that the owner and master shall be liable when passengers are carried in excess of the number entered in the certificate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every passenger so carried in excess."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BAROUR also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Fort St. George Gazette, the Bombay Government Gazette, the Calcutta Gazette and the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883. He said:—

"In the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, which was introduced at the last meeting of the Council, it was proposed to make some alterations in the definitions of 'sir-land' and 'tenant' in that Act. As these definitions should be the same in both the Land-revenue and the Tenancy Act, it is necessary to amend the latter Act. This opportunity is also taken to make a few other amendments which appear to be desirable in the Tenancy Act, and to add to it a few provisions which have been shown by experience to be required.

"The Tenancy Act at present does not apply to the scheduled districts. I have already explained in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Land-revenue Act, 1881, that these scheduled districts consist of certain estates called zamindaris. In those zamindaris which are not scheduled the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1883 is in force, while in those which are scheduled Act X. of 1859, an Act passed to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is the law which regulates the rights of landlord and tenant. The latter Act is less simple and less suited to the condition of the people than the former, and there is no sound reason why the law of landlord and tenant should not be the same in the scheduled zamindaris as in the zamindaris which are not scheduled. The Bill therefore proposes to extend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, to the scheduled districts and so to make the law of landlord and tenant uniform throughout the Provinces.

"The next important amendment, my Lord, is with regard to the class of thekadárs, gaontias or farmers. It is considered that, where a person has held a tract of land under a farming lease and has broken up waste-land at his own expense and cultivated it for some years, he should have a tenant-right in the land. The amendment which it is proposed to make in the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act will provide for the protection of those thekadárs or gaontias who have held their villages for a long period and whose rights should have been provided for at the last settlement. There is another class of thekadárs or gaontias whose leases are of more recent date, but who have, acting on the belief that their leases would be renewed, expended money and labour in breaking up and reclaiming waste-lands. Mr. Mackenzie is of opinion that this class also requires protection, and section 10 of the Bill accordingly provides that a thekadár or gaontia shall have, when ejected, a right of occupancy in waste-land which he has himself, or by hired labour, broken up and cultivated for a period of twelve years. This provision will compensate him for the improvements which he has effected in the land leased to him, and will, it is believed, be in conformity with the feeling of the people. I may mention that the Tenancy Act regards the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes as an improvement for making which a tenant can claim compensation, and the same principle is recognized in section 69 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887. A thekadár or gaontia is not a tenant within the meaning of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act and is not therefore entitled under the Act to compensation for improvements.

"Section 12 of the Bill inserts in the Act a Chapter dealing with village-service tenants, that is to say, tenants who are recorded in the settlement-papers as holding land rent-free in consideration of their performing some duty or service in the village. The Tenancy Act makes no special provision for this class of tenants, and consequently they have an ordinary tenant-right in the land they hold, and there is no suitable method of compelling them to perform their duties or of depriving them of the village-service holdings if they are incompetent or refuse to perform their duties. The new Chapter contains a few simple provisions declaring that on the death of a village-service tenant the right in his holding shall pass to his successor in office, and that the holding cannot be transferred by the tenant or sold in execution of a decree, and also prescribing the grounds on which he can be ejected from his holding.

"Section 14 of the Bill proposes to add an important provision to section 53 of the Act. It is found that, in order to prevent a cultivator from obtaining a tenant-right, the device has been resorted to by some landlords of entering into a partnership with a raiyat for the cultivation of land. The landlord supplies the land, and sometimes seed-grain or money, and the raiyat cultivates the land as the landlord's partner. The produce is divided in accordance with the agreement between the landlord and the raiyat. In effect the raiyat is paying a rent in kind, but the contract between him and the landlord is so arranged that the raiyat is not a tenant and can be ejected whenever the contract of partnership is determined. The object of the Tenancy Act was to confer tenant-rights on all tenants, and this device is an evasion of the Act. The Bill proposes, therefore, to provide that in all such cases, where a raiyat cultivates under an agreement of partnership with his landlord, the raiyat shall have the right of an ordinary tenant in the land which he cultivates, and that the rent payable by him shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by the raiyat or the landlord.

"There is, my Lord, one other proposed amendment in the Tenancy Act which requires some explanation. This is section 16, which inserts in the Act a section in order to provide that, when a Settlement-officer for the purposes of his assessment determines the rents of ordinary tenants and bases his assessment on the rents so determined, the landlord is entitled to recover those rents from the tenant. The Tenancy Act provides that the rents of absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants shall be fixed at the settlement; but there is no corresponding provision regarding ordinary tenants. It is doubtful whether section 15 of the Act will in all cases enable the landlord to enhance the rent of an ordinary tenant when the revenue payable by the landlord on account of the tenant's holding is increased. When the revenue is enhanced on the ground that the rents paid by ordinary tenants are below the rents which a Settlement-officer considers to be fair and reasonable for the purposes of assessment, the landlord should be able to realize enhanced rents from his ordinary tenants without having to go through the process of enhancement provided by the Act.

"The last section of the Bill amends section 41 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883. That section confirmed the rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post, for the payment of which provision was made in the last settlement, and it also provided for the recovery of those rates. In the settlements which are now in progress, or which will shortly be commenced, the payment of these rates will have to be provided for, and it is therefore necessary to amend the section so as to make it apply generally to the rates for the maintenance of roads, schools or the district post for the payment of which provision is made at any settlement.

"The other amendments made by the Bill are of minor importance and are, I think, sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 10th July, 1889.

SIMLA ;
The 4th July, 1889.

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S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1887-88.

No. 122 I., dated Simla, the 28th June, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 56 W. I.—783, dated 29th April 1889, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1887-88, with a Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

The Irrigation system of Sind consists of a great network of canals led off from the Indus, watering a country which is almost rainless and devoid of wells, and which but for these canals would produce hardly any crops, except in basins flooded by the spill of the river. It also includes a system of embankments whose object it is to shut in the flood waters of the river and prevent its spill. But though these canals and embankments practically constitute one combined system, managed indiscriminately by the same engineering and collecting staff, they are distinguished for account purposes into four classes according to the nature of the funds employed in their construction. In the first class, Major Works, are four canals constructed from Loan Funds; in the second, Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are seven canals constructed from Revenue. The rest of the canals fall into the third class, Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, having for the most part been constructed from Revenue in earlier years before a careful system of Capital Accounts was started. The fourth class, Agricultural Works, consists chiefly of the embankments in Upper Sind, which are less closely connected with irrigation than with the protection of the country and the retention of the river in its proper course. Few of these canals are entirely new, though all have been greatly improved under British rule. In order to shew what credit is due to the capital expended on them, a calculation has been made of the earnings of the first two classes before improvement; and this sum is deducted from the figures which shew what the financial returns of those canals are. This amount has been fixed for the present at Rs. 4,03,007; but no similar allowance has been made on the other side for the former average cost of maintenance and collection.

2. The main features of the year under review were that the inundation of 1887 was a poor one. The river rose late and fell early; and though it rose to a height at Bukkur which, with one exception, was the highest recorded, it only remained for one day at this height. The general results of the year were nevertheless very satisfactory on the whole. The area irrigated was larger by 56,464 acres than in the previous year; the collections were greater by Rs. 1,06,270. The assessments or gross earnings, including actual miscellaneous receipts, were greater by Rs. 1,26,032; but the expenditure increased, by Rs. 1,68,173. Thus the net earnings of the canals fell off by Rs. 42,141, or about 2 per cent. of the entire net earnings of the Canal system.

3. The Irrigation system was increased by three miles of canals and eight miles of embankments constructed in the Eastern Nara district during the year 1887-88. It consists now of 5,827 miles of canals and 610 miles of

embankments. Capital Accounts are kept of the works on which expenditure is shewn in the following statement; they comprise in all 2,552 miles of canals and 236 miles of embankments:

	Number of Works.	DURING THE YEAR 1887-88.			TO END OF THE YEAR 1887-88.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
MAJOR WORKS.		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Productive Public Works	4	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	80,34,617	2,76,461	83,11,078
MINOR WORKS.	.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	7	...	...	...	30,75,900	1,35,284	32,11,184
TOTAL .	11	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	1,11,10,517	4,11,745	1,15,22,262

The Capital Expenditure was chiefly on the distributaries of the Desert and Eastern Nara Canals. The estimated cost of the four Productive Works is Rs. 88,16,984, including indirect charges, so a little over five lakhs remain for expenditure. The estimates of the Minor Works aggregate Rs. 32,98,676, of which only a sum of Rs. 87,492 is still unspent.

4. The following statement shows the actual collections and expenditure on the first two classes of Canals in the year 1887-88 :

CANAL.	Capital Outlay to end of 1887-88.	GROSS REVENUE.					WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Deduct Average Receipts before improvements.	Balance or Net Revenue due to Capital Expenditure.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		Irrigation.		Plantations and Miscellaneous Refunds.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.					
		Government Land.	Jaghir Land.										
									3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MAJOR WORKS.													
Productive Works—													
Desert Canal	12,16,349	91,709	36,742	229	1,28,680	49,588	1,337	50,925	77,755	...	77,755	639	
Unharwah	3,38,915	53,206	10	30	53,246	16,800	341	17,201	36,045	...	36,045	1063	
Begari Canal	16,73,079	2,40,604	25,026	465	2,66,095	83,096	1,925	85,021	1,81,074	24,836	1,66,218	934	
Eastern Nara Canal	50,92,735	3,15,967	819	15,170	3,31,956	87,003	2,813	89,876	2,42,080	3,444	2,38,636	469	
Total Productive Works	83,11,078	7,01,486	62,597	15,894	7,79,977	2,36,607	6,416	2,43,023	5,36,954	28,300	5,08,654	612	
MINOR WORKS.													
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.													
Sukkur Canal	13,88,713	1,69,443	479	652	1,70,574	43,571	909	44,480	1,28,094	71,550	54,544	393	
Ghar Canal	4,40,977	4,59,614	819	3,836	4,64,269	1,60,721	3,419	1,64,140	3,00,129	1,16,832	1,83,297	4156	
Mehrabwah	67,869	23,181	...	202	23,383	9,188	198	9,386	13,997	...	13,997	2063	
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	12,536	635	15	13,186	5,967	158	6,125	7,061	8,427	-1,366	...	
Marak Great Canal	2,01,553	81,723	1,805	308	83,926	18,183	876	18,559	65,367	36,459	28,908	1434	
Surfrazwah	1,24,680	30,906	1,540	348	32,794	11,893	281	12,174	20,620	11,155	9,465	759	
Fuleli Canal	9,63,475	4,88,786	18,924	4,637	5,12,347	2,47,849	5,200	2,53,049	2,59,298	1,30,284	1,29,014	1389	
Total Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	32,11,181	12,66,189	24,292	8,999	13,00,479	4,97,372	10,541	5,07,913	7,92,566	3,74,707	4,17,859	1301	
TOTAL	1,15,22,262	19,67,675	86,889	25,892	20,80,466	7,33,979	16,967	7,50,936	13,29,520	4,03,007	9,26,513	804	
TOTAL FOR 1886-87	1,13,28,421	18,43,767	1,11,385	28,013	19,83,195	6,58,129	18,145	6,76,274	13,06,921	4,03,007	9,03,914	797	

Notes.—These figures, which are compiled from Statements I B. and I C., combined with Table VIIA., differ from the Finance Accounts in the following respects:—The Capital Outlay in column 2 includes indirect charges, which are not shown in the Finance Accounts. The indirect charges in column 9, which are mainly a calculation of liability for leave and pension allowances, are not shown in the Finance Accounts. The figures in column 7 (Direct Working Expenses) do not agree with the Finance Accounts, in that they include Collection charges in the Civil Department, which are deducted from Indirect Revenue. Of the Receipts in column 8, which are shown in the Accounts under the head "Indirect Receipts," only that portion which pertains to Major Works after deducting Average Receipts before improvements (column 11), is shown in the Finance Accounts.

The net revenue of the Major Works is Rs. 62,547 greater, and that of the Minor Works Rs. 39,948 less, than in the previous year, the aggregate return on capital being 8.04 as compared with 7.97 per cent.

5. The third class of canals, chiefly in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts, for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, comprise 3,275 miles of channels and 374 miles of embankments. These gave the following results in 1887-88 :

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
Direct	(a) 44,739	10,02,394	...
Indirect	17,71,973	...	...
TOTAL	18,16,712	10,02,394	8,14,318
1886-87	18,05,069	8,47,630	9,57,439

(a) NOTE.—This figure differs from that shown in the Finance Accounts (Rs. 44,979) by Rs. 240, due to an adjustment of that amount on account of an error in the preliminary Canal return received in the Examiner's Office by transfer from Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept to Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

6. The fourth class, called Agricultural Works, cost Rs. 1,12,491 for extensions, maintenance, and establishment; and a revenue of Rs. 7,212 was realised.

7. Thus the actual gross revenue collected and working expenses incurred in 1887-88 on the Irrigation Works in Sind as compared with that for the preceding year were—

	Gross Revenue.		Working Expenses.	
	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.
(1) Major Works	7,79,977	7,10,178	2,43,023	2,35,771
(2) Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	13,00,479	12,73,017	5,07,913	4,40,503
(3) Minor Works of which Revenue Accounts only are kept	18,16,712	18,05,069	10,02,394	8,47,630
(4) Agricultural Works	7,212	9,846	1,12,491	1,73,714
TOTAL	39,04,380	37,98,110	18,65,821	16,97,648

8. But the figures, which shew the amount paid by the canals into the Government Treasury during the year, do not fully express the gross earnings of the works from a commercial point of view. There is a further sum, known as the "difference of assessment in Jaghir lands," which has to be added. This sum is the difference between the assessment actually made on these lands and that which would be made were they not specially favoured at the expense of the canals on account of their tenure. The "difference of assessment on Jaghir lands" in 1887-88 was Rs. 4,00,830, divided thus :

	Rs.
Class (1)	70,750
Class (2)	1,73,186
Class (3)	1,56,894

If the Net Revenue (given in column 12 of the statement in paragraph 4) be increased by the amounts belonging to classes (1) and (2), it will be found that the Irrigation Works in Sind of which Capital Accounts are kept paid in 1887-88 more than ten per cent. on their Capital cost.

Indeed, it is doubtful whether the works might not fairly be credited with even higher profits; for the "working expenses" include the repairs of the embankments in Sind. And these, although they are, in many cases, essential for the protection of irrigated lands, also serve other useful purposes.

9. The major irrigation works in Sind, that is, the four Productive Public Works, shew, collectively, a net profit to the State up to the end of the year of Rs. 7,26,982; that is, the total net revenue up to the end of the year has exceeded the interest charges by that amount. This result is obtained by the profitable working on three out of the four systems; but one, the Eastern Nara Canal, has at present a deficit of Rs. 8,57,285. Commencing from 1887-88, a reduction in the deficit has been made; and there is every reason to expect that further reductions will annually occur.

following statement, which has been prepared from Tables III and VI and Form I-C, columns 2, 3, 8, and 9 show the assessments of the year on irrigation alone, omitting miscellaneous receipts from plantations, &c. In order to obtain the true rate at which the charge for water is assessed on the rate, columns 2 and 10 have been added, which show the amount assessed on Jaghir land but remitted to the Jaghirdars.

1887-88.													1888-89.												
Water Share of Net Revenue.		Hakala.		Difference on Jaghir Assessments.		Total.		Area in Acres.		Rate per acre.		Water Share of Net Revenue.		Hakala.		Difference on Jaghir Assessments.		Total.		Area irrigated.		Rate per acre.			
2		3		1		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13			
MAJOR WORKS.																									
<i>Public Works—</i>																									
Canal	80,722	53,615	20,895	1,54,332	8,752	1-79	61,511	19,936	20,723	1,31,970	76,562	1-72													
wah	53,155	16	...	20,500	2,500	1-50	15,713	...	...	13,773	21,322	1-79											
Canal	2,30,788	2,54,778	34,085	2,14,362	1,71,000	1-56	2,51,103	23,165	13,791	3,25,392	171,960	1-89													
Nara Canals	3,15,801	1,123	5,772	3,22,697	170,751	1-88	2,57,350	1,337	7,141	2,65,017	186,327	1-94													
Active Public Works	6,89,465	68,221	70,750	8,28,434	416,539	1-55	6,16,830	71,707	77,615	7,66,152	409,171	1-87													
MINOR WORKS.																									
<i>which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>																									
Canal	168,122	831	4,171	1,73,127	72,331	2-20	1,61,937	719	3,707	1,66,153	67,571	2-46													
anal	1,56,605	1,015	9,835	1,77,455	166,230	2-51	1,79,818	1,378	18,320	4,91,425	174,654	2-83													
wah	23,181	...	431	23,612	128,300	1-83	21,110	...	...	21,110	11,858	1-78											
Kacheri Canal.	12,306	288	1,519	14,513	1,515	2-16	13,298	411	2,997	16,156	7,801	2-06													
Great Canal	78,685	1,679	12,036	92,391	41,118	2-34	89,630	1,700	13,205	1,15,541	41,923	2-25													
wah	28,907	1,471	9,083	39,457	23,415	1-68	35,898	1,787	7,333	38,038	24,294	1-56													
Canal	1,88,615	18,000	1,35,515	6,12,735	277,106	2-31	4,36,882	1,3914	1,31,012	5,50,898	251,020	2-19													
r Works	12,56,461	23,838	1,73,156	14,53,458	509,825	2-43	13,22,320	21,660	1,10,563	13,87,531	582,121	2-38													
cks of which Capital and Revenue are not kept	17,67,461	23,231	1,56,894	19,59,586	821,110	2-37	17,10,688	27,352	1,32,036	18,99,976	818,059	2-32													
.	37,13,333	1,18,295	4,00,830	42,32,458	1,87,7274	2-26	37,79,817	1,23,598	3,50,214	40,53,659	1,809,381	2-24													

be assessments are taken from Form I-C and Table D, page 4 of the report. It is uncertain whether the figures given under this head under Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept are quite accurate: are nowhere separately given in the Report.

11. The areas irrigated in 1887-88 by the different classes of works are shewn in the following statement as compared with those of the three previous years :

	1887-88.			1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Government Lands.	Jaghir Lands.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Productive Public Works	373,895	72,114	446,339	409,171	402,004	392,353
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept)	526,394	73,431	599,825	582,121	541,070	592,448
Minor Works (of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept)	749,498	71,612	821,110	816,089	790,973	794,355
Agricultural Works	3,840	...	3,840	5,269	5,872	3,981
TOTAL	1,653,627	217,457	1,871,114	1,814,650	1,739,919	1,783,173

The area irrigated is greater than that of the previous year, which was the largest on record except that of 1878-79. The increase was distributed over the majority of the works, but was largest on the Eastern Nara Canals. There was a decrease in Irrigation on the Begari and Ghar Canals and on some few of the other works. The decrease on the Begari Canal was due to the defective supply in June, caused partly by the low inundation of the year, and partly by the defective supply in a channel called the Waddu Dhand.

12. The following statement shows the working expenses, including indirect charges, of the year under review, compared with the corresponding figures of the previous three years :

	Working Expenses.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Working Expenses.		
	1887-88.		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
MAJOR WORKS—CLASS (1).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Productive Public Works—</i>					
Desert Canal	50,925	0.57	48,015	39,092	44,042
Unharwah	17,201	0.58	15,935	9,870	...
Begari Canal	85,021	0.53	70,683	78,861	83,054
Eastern Nara Canals...	89,876	0.52	94,238	90,220	88,964
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	2,43,023	0.54	2,35,771	2,18,952	2,16,660

	Working Expenses. 1887-88.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Working Expenses.		
			1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINOR WORKS—CLASS (2) <i>of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
Sukkur Canal	44,480	0.61	30,444	41,416	32,791
Char Canal	1,64,140	0.98	1,69,591	1,98,721	1,88,385
Mehrabwah	9,386	0.72	15,420	9,562	17,581
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	6,125	0.92	5,936	7,938	8,822
Marak Great Canal	18,559	0.45	16,207	16,477	19,543
Surfrazwah	12,174	0.51	15,990	11,466	12,334
Fuleli Canal	2,53,019	0.91	1,86,915	1,95,690	2,12,186
Total Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	5,07,913	0.84	4,49,503	4,81,189	4,91,642
Grand Total Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	7,50,936	0.71	6,76,274	7,00,132	7,08,302
Rate per acre irrigated . . . . .	...	0.71	0.68	0.74	0.71
(CLASS 3.)					
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	10,02,394	1.22	8,47,630	8,13,623	8,37,165
Rate per acre irrigated . . . . .	...	1.22	1.04	1.02	1.05

Indirect charges are not shown in the case of Works of the third class.

The average rate per acre of working expenses on all the three classes of canals has been—

	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Area	1,867,274	1,809,381	1,734,017	1,779,189
Amount	1,753,330	1,523,904	1,513,755	1,545,467
Rate per acre of working expenses	0.93	0.84	0.87	0.86

For the Agricultural works the figures are —

	Working Expenses. 1887-88.	Working Expenses.		
		1886-87.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Working Expenses	1,12,491	1,73,744	63,238	55,935

13. It will be noticed that the working expenses of all the three classes of canals have increased in the year under review. This increase is explained generally by the Superintending Engineer (paragraph 13, page 7) in the following words :

“The excess expenditure was rendered necessary by the short amount of grants in previous years and the consequent decay of the canals. However, it is a matter of congratulation that the expenditure well paid for itself, and there is no doubt that a much larger expenditure on canals in Sind would be much more than covered.”

The Government of Bombay does not admit the accuracy of this statement. The matter is ably dealt with in paragraphs 14 to 18 inclusive of the Resolution of that Government. It is shewn that the allusion to the decay of the canals

is refuted by evidence in the report itself, and the following extract gives the opinion of the Government of Bombay :

"Government concur in the advantage financially of a liberal expenditure on canals in Sind; but the question as to the specific direction in which outlay may be made most productive is one requiring very careful consideration. As regards clearances, it is observed that the revenue is dependent principally on the character of the inundation and not on actual bed clearances; and it is apparent that money spent in any one season on extraordinary bed clearances of the canals running much below the level of the country might be almost, if not entirely, wasted, if the following inundation was a favourable one. This is exemplified by the reports, which show that in 1886-87, after a good inundation and comparatively small expenditure, there were no complaints; whereas in 1887-88, after a poor inundation and large expenditure, there are demands for increased outlay. The outlay beyond a certain point is, in fact, only an insurance against an unfavourable inundation level; and it is a question if better *average* results would not be obtained by improvements in alignment, width, &c., rather than by extra clearance outlay, except perhaps on the tails of some of the canals, e.g., the Fuleli, which require thorough clearance, as well as improvements."

The Government of India concurs generally in this opinion. With regard to the conclusion that, provided financial requirements admit, an average of nine lakhs of rupees should be annually devoted to the maintenance and repairs of these canals, the reply of the Bombay Government is awaited to the call for information on the subject of the cost of clearances in Sind which was made in the course of 1888. On the 30th October 1888 the Government of Bombay reported that that information was ready and would be forwarded at once; but it has not yet been received.

14. The details of the working expenses of works of Classes 1 and 2 for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are as follows :

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-87. Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	17,552	25,000
Maintenance and Repair	4,31,194	3,51,329
Establishment	2,81,563	2,78,219
Tools and Plant	71	2,351
Indirect Charges	16,957	18,145
Total	7,59,937	6,76,044

The charge for Establishment is made up of the following items :

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-87. Rs.
Share of Division and Accounts	31,943	31,855
Executive Officers	89,180	91,770
Establishment under Civil Officers	1,60,421	1,48,594
	2,81,544	2,72,219

The Establishment charges are distributed in the same manner as those in the Bombay Presidency (*vide* paragraph 9 of Government of India Resolution No. 30-I. of 22nd February 1889). The establishment under Civil Officers is a share of the cost of Civil Establishments employed in collecting revenue, and is calculated at 10 per cent. on the actual revenue collected in that department.

15. The Commissioner in Sind, in paragraphs 38 to 40 of his memorandum No. 399 of 31st January 1889, refers to the expenditure on Working Expenses. He points out that the establishment charged to "Works and Repairs" is more costly than the regular establishment, which is accounted for under its proper head. The comparison made by the Commissioner is not quite an accurate one, as he omits to notice that a considerable proportion of the charge for permanent establishment is properly chargeable to "Revenue management" and not to "Maintenance." However, there can be no doubt that the charges for "work establishment" are most abnormally large, being, for the works for which Capital Accounts are kept, apparently more than half the total charges to "Works." This matter appears to call for the early attention of the Government of Bombay.

16. The remissions of Revenue on Government lands were Rs. 61,937, or less than half those of the previous year, and considerably below the average of former years. The unrealized balance on account of Government lands were considerably decreased during the year. The amount outstanding for 1886-87 was 92,055; that for 1887-88, only Rs. 42,597. The unrealized balance for Jaghir lands, however, increased from Rs. 90,289 to Rs. 94,813. In this case the largest arrears are in Khelat: the question of the assessments and collections in this territory is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. The report is accompanied by a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, which contains some important suggestions concerning the following points:

The necessity of early clearances and early openings of the canals.

The danger of canalising the Indus.

The injury done by keeping out spill water, which used to fertilise the land. If this is set against the advantages of the canals, the result is a less and not a greater cultivated area.

Absorption of water by landholders living near the heads of the canals.

Payment for the use of surplus water let out over grazing lands.

Fuller information as to cultivation and crop areas on each canal, and as to expenditure on maintenance.

The Government of Bombay has decided to refer the suggestions of the Commissioner for the opinion and remarks of the Superintending Engineer and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The Government of India will learn the result of these references.

The Government of India has under separate consideration the question of the very late date on which the Revenue Report of Irrigation operations in Sind is invariably submitted. It is noticed that in the forwarding letter the Government of Bombay again mentions the time taken in printing as one of the chief causes of delay. This reason is not one to which much weight should be attached, as the amount of printing is trifling.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department; and that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, together with the General Abstract of Financial Results, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

R. HOME, Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution No. 122-I. of 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

No. 56 W. I.—783, dated 29th April 1889.

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 3961, dated 20th December 1888.—Submits the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1887-88, with the usual tables, charts and index map of Sind, and also a comparative statement showing a series of readings of the gauges at Bukkur and Kotri.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 399, dated 31st January 1889.—Forwards the above with remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 540, dated 11th February 1889.—Forwards an explanation of certain mistakes noticed by the Commissioner in Sind in the Tables attached to the Revenue Report for 1887-88. Submits fresh copies of Tables IV, and VIA, which are now correct.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889 :—"Discrepancy, Government Resolution 812, due to write off. Alter column 2, gross revenue to Rs. 34,94,180 and collection charges to Rs. 3,42,170."

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889 :—"Please adopt Examiner's figures of Revenue Account."

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 6th April 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1887 is characterised by the Superintending Engineer as a very poor one: the river rose late and fell early, and, though the maximum height at Bukkur was the highest on record, except that of 1882, it only remained at that height for one day—a most unusual incident. The Commissioner in Sind describes it as somewhat irregular and deficient, but says the season was on the whole favourable, as the rainfall was seasonable and the prices of produce ruled unusually high.

2. The mileage of canals and river embankments was 5,827 and 610 miles respectively, or practically the same as in the previous year.

3. The agricultural operations and financial results of the year are the best on record. The area of cultivation on the canals was 1,871,114 acres, including 217,487 acres of jaghir: the irrigation share of net consolidated assessment was Rs. 37,20,291, and the total canal revenue (assessed) was Rs. 38,82,426, as follows:

Treated in the Accounts as Indirect Revenue.

	Rs.
Consolidated land and water assessments	41,95,588
Deduct—Remissions	61,937
Net consolidated assessments	41,33,651
Deduct—Land share	4,13,360
Irrigation or water share of net consolidated assessments	37,20,291

Revenue accounted for as Direct Receipts.

	Rs.
Assessments on jaghir cultivation	1,18,295
Deduct—Remissions	1,450
Miscellaneous Receipts (actuals)	1,16,845
	45,290
	38,82,426

4. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 18,02,617 and that on extensions and improvements Rs. 2,04,096. The charge debited to the canals for share of collection charges incurred in the Revenue Department was Rs. 3,42,170. The total charges were thus Rs. 18,48,883. This is exclusive of a charge of Rs. 16,957 under Indirect charges (Leave and Pension Allowances) included in the Examiner's statement showing the Financial Results of the works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

16. The remissions of Revenue on Government lands were Rs. 61,987, or less than half those of the previous year, and considerably below the average of former years. The unrealized balance on account of Government lands were considerably decreased during the year. The amount outstanding for 1886-87 was 92,055; that for 1887-88, only Rs. 42,597. The unrealized balance for Jaghir lands, however, increased from Rs. 90,289 to Rs. 94,813. In this case the largest arrears are in Khelat: the question of the assessments and collections in this territory is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. The report is accompanied by a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, which contains some important suggestions concerning the following points:

- (1) The necessity of early clearances and early openings of the canals.
- (2) The danger of canalising the Indus.
- (3) The injury done by keeping out spill water, which used to fertilise the land. If this is set against the advantages of the canals, the result is a less and not a greater cultivated area.
- (4) Absorption of water by landholders living near the heads of the canals.
- (5) Payment for the use of surplus water let out over grazing lands.
- (6) Fuller information as to cultivation and crop areas on each canal, and as to expenditure on maintenance.

The Government of Bombay has decided to refer the suggestions of the Commissioner for the opinion and remarks of the Superintending Engineer and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The Government of India will be glad to learn the result of these references.

18. The Government of India has under separate consideration the question of the very late date on which the Revenue Report of Irrigation operations in Sind is invariably submitted. It is noticed that in the forwarding letter the Government of Bombay again mentions the time taken in printing as one of the chief causes of delay. This reason is not one to which much weight should be attached, as the amount of printing is trifling.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for information.

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Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution No. 122-I. of 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

No. 56 W. I.—783, dated 29th April 1889.

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 3861, dated 20th December 1888.—Submits the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1887-88, with the usual tables, charts and index map of Sind, and also a comparative statement showing a series of readings of the gauges at Bukkur and Kotri.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 399, dated 31st January 1889.—Forwards the above with remarks.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, No. 540, dated 11th February 1889.—Forwards an explanation of certain mistakes noticed by the Commissioner in Sind in the Tables attached to the Revenue Report for 1887-88. Submits fresh copies of Tables IV and VIA, which are now correct.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889 :—"Discrepancy. Government Resolution 812, due to write off. Alter column 2, gross revenue to Rs. 34,94,180 and collection charges to Rs. 3,42,170."

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889 :—"Please adopt Examiner's figures of Revenue Account."

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 4th April 1889.

Telegram from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, dated 6th April 1889.

RESOLUTION.—The inundation of 1887 is characterised by the Superintending Engineer as a very poor one: the river rose late and fell early, and, though the maximum height at Bukkur was the highest on record, except that of 1882, it only remained at that height for one day—a most unusual incident. The Commissioner in Sind describes it as somewhat irregular and deficient, but says the season was on the whole favourable, as the rainfall was seasonable and the prices of produce ruled unusually high.

2. The mileage of canals and river embankments was 5,827 and 610 miles respectively, or practically the same as in the previous year.

3. The agricultural operations and financial results of the year are the best on record. The area of cultivation on the canals was 1,871,114 acres, including 217,487 acres of jaghir: the irrigation share of net consolidated assessment was Rs. 37,20,291, and the total canal revenue (assessed) was Rs. 38,82,426, as follows:

Treated in the Accounts as Indirect Revenue.

	Rs.
Consolidated land and water assessments	41,95,588
Deduct—Remissions	61,937
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Irrigation or water share of net consolidated assessments	37,20,291

Revenue accounted for as Direct Receipts.

	Rs.
Assessments on jaghir cultivation	1,18,296
Deduct—Remissions	1,450
Miscellaneous Receipts (actuals)	1,16,945
	45,290
	38,82,426

4. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 13,02,617 and that on extensions and improvements Rs. 2,04,096. The charge debited to the canals for share of collection charges incurred in the Revenue Department was Rs. 3,42,170. The total charges were thus Rs. 18,48,883. This is exclusive of a charge of Rs. 16,957 under Indirect charges (Leave and Pension Allowances) included in the Examiner's statement showing the Financial Results of the works for which Capital Accounts are kept.

The outlay incurred on Capital Account during the year amounted to Rs. 1,93,841. To this there is no allusion anywhere in the report. It was incurred wholly on the four works classed as Major Works.

5. Comparing the results of the year with those of the previous year (one of 'very good' inundation), there was an increase in the area of cultivation of 53,464* acres. Of the increase on the Government lands, 29,523 acres was in the rabi area. The irrigation share of net consolidated assessments shows an increase of Rs. 1,30,792, of which Rs. 55,806 was in the rabi assessments.

The total canal revenue (assessed) shows an increase of Rs. 1,45,814, as follows:

	Rs.
Increase in net consolidated assessments	1,30,792
Increase in net assessment on jaghir cultivation	18,189
	<u>1,48,981</u>
Deduct—Decrease in miscellaneous receipts	3,167
Net increase	<u>1,45,814</u>

The increase in jaghir assessment is due to a large reduction in the remissions, which, in 1886-87, were Rs. 24,942,† as compared with Rs. 1,450 in 1887-88. Of this latter amount, Rs. 170 were on account of the previous year.

The decrease in miscellaneous receipts is explained by the Commissioner as principally due to decreased receipts from fisheries.

6. The expenditure of the year again shows a large increase, amounting to Rs. 1,69,375, as follows:

	OUTLAY.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1886-87.	1887-88.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	2,00,615	1,67,420	...	33,195
Maintenance and Repairs	8,27,922	10,41,501	2,13,579	...
Public Works Establishment	3,21,577	2,97,732	...	23,785
Total in Public Works Department	13,50,114	15,06,713	1,56,599	...
Revenue (collection charges)	3,29,394	3,42,170	12,776	...
TOTAL	16,79,508	18,48,883	1,69,375	...

No description is given of the works carried out from expenditure classed as extensions and improvements. This omission should be supplied in future reports. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was largely in excess of that in the previous year, or in any previous year, and almost the whole† of the increase was spent on the canals themselves and not on the river embankments.

It is argued from the smallness of the remissions of Government revenue (less than half those of the average of the previous six years and only 1·5 per cent. on the assessed revenue) that the canals were in excellent order, and, had this not been so, the admirable results shown for the year's cultivation and revenue would not have been realised owing to the poor inundation. From the figures given relating to cultivation on the Ghar (see paragraph 21 of this Resolution) the decrease in remissions would appear to be largely due to the flexibility of the irrigational settlement.

The charge for Public Works Establishment shows a reduction of Rs. 23,785. Including the sums debitable to Capital, the Establishment charges were—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	41,379	47,253
Revenue	3,21,577	2,97,792
	<u>3,62,956</u>	<u>3,45,044</u>

showing a net reduction of Rs. 17,912.

7. The net canal revenue (assessed) during the year was Rs. 20,33,543, as compared with Rs. 20,57,104 in 1886-87, showing a decrease of Rs. 23,561, or only 1 per cent., in spite of the heavy charges incurred. In both cases the charges for river embankments are treated as debits to revenue, though those for the bunds in Upper Sind are accounted for under Agricultural Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept.

8. There were, it is reported, no very sweeping changes in the course of the river during 1887, but in the delta, where the river bifurcates, extensive erosion took place, and further changes seem likely.

9. The suggestion made in paragraph 24 of last year's review, in regard to distinguishing between figures showing assessments and realizations, has been followed in the tables accompanying the report, but not in those given in the body of the report. Tables A and B in paragraphs 5 and 6 both show assessments, but in the latter and again in paragraph 7 the expression "consolidated revenue" is used where "consolidated assessments" are referred to. The Table C in the latter paragraph and Table D (a) in paragraph 10 include the irrigation share of the net consolidated assessments and actual receipts under Hakaba—an inconvenient combination: in respect of miscellaneous receipts included in Table C, it may not be feasible to give the assessments. There is a small discrepancy in the total shown as actual realizations in Table D, as compared with the corresponding figures in Tables D (a) and II and III.

10. The question of the irrigation in Khelat Territory is under reference to the Government of India, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for the systematic assessment of the lands irrigated beyond the Frontier, and for the control of remissions and the punctual realization of the revenue. It is observed that the water supply was reported as good, and that, on the basis of partial measurements, a large increase in cultivation in Khelat Territory was at one time anticipated, but the returns show a decrease. In the Finance Accounts of the year, the Examiner explains the delay in realizing the revenue in Khelat Territory as due to the removal of the Naib and his establishment by His Highness the Khan of Khelat. This is not alluded to by the Superintending Engineer.

11. The sum shown as loss to the canals by the difference between the Hakaba levied on jaghir cultivation and the assessment thereon calculated at the ordinary rates in force for Government lands, is Rs. 4,00,830, as compared with Rs. 3,80,214 in the previous year. A large proportion of this loss is on the canals in the Hyderabad District. The Commissioner observes that in some instances additional contributions in the shape of enhanced Hakaba may be possible, and the subject is engaging his attention.

12. The Table E gives a comparison between assessments and realizations of the consolidated land and water revenue (not the total revenue as stated). The total for collection should apparently be—

	Rs.
Outstandings	92,055
Net assessments of the year	41,33,651
	<u>42,25,706</u>

instead of Rs. 42,05,183. A similar discrepancy was remarked upon last year, and it was subsequently explained as due to deductions of remissions on account of previous years. Instructions were given that explanation regarding such discrepancies should be given in future reports, but this has not been attended to. The form of Table E should be modified to afford the information in future.

13. The remissions of the year amounted to Rs. 61,937, or Rs. 71,482 less than the previous year, and with the exception of 1881-82 were considerably lower than in any of the previous six years. This, as observed by the Commissioner, is very satisfactory; the inference drawn therefrom as regards the state of the canals and the effect of the irrigational settlement, has already been commented upon.

14. The statement made in paragraph 13 of the Superintending Engineer's report that the excess expenditure incurred in 1887-88 was rendered necessary by the short amount of grants in previous years and the consequent decay of the canals, requires some explanation. The subject was reviewed at some length in a Resolution of this Government of 25th January

* No. 10 W. I.—188 A. of 1889.

1888,* which showed that ever since 1881-82 inclusive, the estimate of the requirements put forward by the Irrigation Officers in Sind had been accepted by this Government, and not only so, but that the grants actually allotted were considerably in excess of those estimates. The expenditure in 1886-87 was—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,20,178
Minor Works	7,07,744
	<u>8,27,923</u>

as compared with—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,52,000
Minor Works	6,64,000
	<u>8,16,000</u>

the estimate of requirements framed by the Superintending Engineer in 1884. It should be noted that as regards Major Works there never has been any difficulty or restriction on

allotments, and the fact that the outlay was less than the estimate must be understood as implying that the canals of that class did not require a larger expenditure for their maintenance. It will be observed that the outlay on canals classed as Minor Works was in 1886-87 Rs. 43,744 in excess of the estimates of 1884. That this was sufficient may further be judged from the fact that no complaints as to the insufficiency of the clearance grants or as to the state of the canals were made in the Report for 1886-87. The inundation of 1886 was a very good one, and the Commissioner reported the results of the year "in all divisions were satisfactory so far as they could be controlled by the department." From the date of the enquiry ordered by the Secretary of State, or from 1881-82 to 1886-87 inclusive, therefore no complaint can hold good which would attribute any shortcomings in the state of the canals to short amount of grants in previous years, unless it is intended to imply that the estimates of requirements put forward by the then responsible officers were insufficient and that those officers were ignorant of the state in which the canals were, as the result of the expenditure which even exceeded those estimates.

As regards the year 1887-88 the Original Budget grant was—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,24,000
Minor Works	7,16,000
	<hr/> 8,40,000

or, as regards Minor Works, still considerably in excess of the estimate of requirements framed in 1884. In January 1887, before the issue of the Budget for 1887-88, the Superintending Engineer in Sind represented that this grant would be insufficient, and referring to a report he had written in February 1886 on the financial question of provincializing the works in Sind then under consideration, urged that the grant for repairs in 1887-88 should be increased to the amount therein estimated as the basis for such an arrangement, namely 9 lakhs. He further then reported that he had been sanctioning clearance estimates on the supposition that under the new Provincial contract the full amount of 9 lakhs would be granted for 1887-88. In other words, he had in 1886-87 been forestalling the grant for 1887-88 and in consequence in October 1887 his successor represented that only Rs. 1,34,429 were then in hand for the entire Province to commence work with and carry on up to 31st March 1888. He represented a further grant as absolutely necessary partly on these grounds and partly on the grounds that owing to the numerous rises and falls of the river during the previous season (1887) the canals were more silted than usual. A large additional grant was sanctioned on this representation, but it is evident from the foregoing explanation that it was necessitated partly to put a stop to the system of forestalling grants and partly by reason of special conditions resulting from the character of the inundation of the year 1887.

15. Further the allusion to the decay of the canals is refuted by evidence in the report itself, which shows that the canals were in excellent working order, and that, had this not been so, the revenue would have been affected by the poor inundation, and not have increased in the satisfactory way it is shown to have done. Moreover, if there was any such decay, it was the duty of the Superintending Engineer to have reported it at once. This was not done, neither is there any allusion to the matter, important as it is, in any of the previous Revenue Reports, and Government must regard the expression as one entirely unsupported by any evidence.

16. Government concur in the advantage financially of a liberal expenditure on canals in Sind, but the question as to the specific direction in which outlay may be made most productive is one requiring very careful consideration. As regards clearances it is observed that the revenue is dependent principally on the character of the inundation and not on actual bed clearances, and it is apparent that money spent in any one season on extraordinary bed clearances of the canals running much below the level of the country might be almost, if not entirely, wasted, if the following inundation was a favourable one. This is exemplified by the reports which show that in 1886-87, after a good inundation and comparatively small expenditure, there were no complaints, whereas in 1887-88, after a poor inundation and large expenditure there are demands for increased outlay. The outlay beyond a certain point is, in fact, only an insurance against an unfavorable inundation level, and it is a question if better average results would not be obtained by improvements in alignment, width, &c., rather than by extra clearance outlay, except perhaps on the tails of some of the canals, *e.g.*, the Fuleli, which require thorough clearance as well as improvements.

17. The Commissioner, in paragraph 8 of his report, alludes to 9 lakhs of rupees a year, which he, the late Commissioner, and late Superintending Engineer, as well as the present Superintending Engineer, agree in considering essential for the ordinary clearance and maintenance of Sind canals. This is the estimate of February 1886, above referred to, and the amount is comprised as follows:

	Rs.
Major Works	1,31,000
Minor Works—	
Canals	6,46,000
Bunds	1,23,000
	<hr/> 7,69,000
	<hr/> 9,00,000

Transfers from the head Major Works to Minor Works are not allowable, and the foregoing statement is in excess of the actual demands under the head Major Works, as submitted in the Superintending Engineer's Budget for the last two years, which demands have been complied with in full:

The grant for 1888-89 was—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,24,000
Minor Works	7,99,000
	<u>9,23,000</u>

That for 1889-90 is—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,24,000
Minor Works	7,69,000
	<u>8,93,000</u>

The latter figures were communicated to the Superintending Engineer on 19th January last, the earliest possible date.

18. Government are not prepared to admit that the possible fluctuations in Budget grants under this head are such as to interfere with the preparation of a well-considered programme for the season's operations, but if it will in any way aid to such an end, it may be assumed that the grant will, as recommended, not be less in the ensuing five years than rupees 9 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,81,000 is for Major Works, the actual grant under that head being fixed according to the detailed Budgets.

19. The question of adjusting a portion of the cost of the maintenance of the river embankments in Upper Sind to the debit of the Railway is an accounts one. It is undoubtedly incorrect that the whole amount should be treated as a charge against the canal revenue, but in fact this is done in determining the net canal revenue of the Province for comparative purposes only. The outlay on the Kashmir and Kasimpur bunds in Upper Sind is accounted for under the head Agricultural Works for which no Capital or Revenue Accounts are kept. On the other hand, it is wrong that special repairs to protective embankments should, when required, be executed at the expense of the canals. This, however, is a matter which rests entirely with the Superintending Engineer, who, if special grants for embankments not solely for the protection of canal revenue are required, should represent it, and not sanction them by re-appropriation from the grants for canals. Such re-appropriations involve a transfer from Revenue Account Works to Agricultural Works, and it will perhaps be advisable to make a rule prohibiting such transfers without the previous sanction of Government. The question is moreover not of the importance that might be supposed from the figures given in Table G (a), as, for instance, out of the total of Rs. 1,82,743, shown as expenditure on repairs to bunds in 1887-88, Rs. 89,585 was on embankments in Lower Sind, purely for the protection of canal revenue, and therefore presumably just as essential as canal clearances.

20. The financial result of the four Major Works for the year are as follows:—

	DURING THE YEAR.			TO END OF THE YEAR.		
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works— Capital Outlay	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	80,34,617	2,76,461	83,11,078
Gross Revenue	78,491	6,73,186	7,51,677	9,51,747	92,86,601	1,02,38,348
Working Expenses	2,36,607	6,416	2,43,023	45,39,982	1,66,168	47,06,150
Net Revenue		5,08,654			54,72,198	
Simple Interest		3,17,639			47,15,216	
Net profit after paying Inter- est.		1,91,015			7,26,983	

In the previous year the net profit was Rs. 1,36,908, and the figures thus show an improvement of Rs. 54,107, or nearly 40 per cent. All the works show an increase except the Begari Canal, which suffered from a deficiency in the supply in the Dhand (side channel or back water) from which it is fed; its working expenses too were heavier than in the previous year. The increase was largest on the Eastern Nara Works, which show satisfactory progress.

The comparison with figures of the previous year is as follows:

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Gross Revenue	6,81,883	7,51,677
Working Expenses	2,36,776	2,43,023
Net Revenue	<u>4,46,107</u>	<u>5,08,654</u>

21. The Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept show the following results, as compared with the previous year :

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Capital Outlay	32,11,184	32,11,184
Gross Revenue	8,98,310	9,25,791
Working Expenses	4,40,503*	5,07,932†
Net revenue	4,57,807	4,17,859

* Includes Rs. 11,385 for indirect charges.
† Includes Rs. 10,641 for indirect charges.

The increase in Gross Revenue was principally on the Fuleli and Sukkur Canals : on the Ghar, on the other hand, there was again a large falling off, due to the lower assessment on jowari crops, which, owing to the deficient inundation, extensively replaced rice. The area of the latter crop fell from 128,889 acres in 1886-87 to 44,539 acres in 1887-88, while that of the former increased from 28,230 to 81,089 acres. The increase in Working Expenses was principally on the Sukkur Canal and Fuleli : on the former Rs. 14,036, and on the latter Rs. 66,124.

22. The class "Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept" gave the following results :

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Gross Revenue	18,05,069	18,16,712
Working Expenses	8,47,630	10,02,394
Net Revenue	9,57,439	8,14,318

23. Under the head "Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept," which includes the Kashmir and Kassimpur Bunds in Upper Sind, the figures of the year compare with those of the previous year as follows :

Outlay—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Original Works	1,07,655	52,035
Repairs	37,334	40,165
Establishment and Tools and Plant	27,790	19,595
Collection charges	965	696
TOTAL	1,73,744	1,12,491

Receipts—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Direct	191	254
Indirect	9,652	6,958
	9,843	7,212

The decrease in expenditure is on the Loop Bund near Kashmir. The decrease in revenue is not explained, but is probably due to the deficient inundation.

24. Recapitulating the results of the year under all heads, they were as follows :

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works	7,51,677	2,43,023	5,08,654
Minor Works—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	9,25,791	5,07,932	4,17,859
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept . .	18,16,712	10,02,394	8,14,318
	34,94,180	17,53,349	17,40,831
Agricultural Works	7,212	1,12,491	—1,05,279
	35,01,392	18,65,840	16,35,552

The figures under Gross Revenue exclude the average net revenue before improvement on the Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The deduction on this account was Rs. 4,03,007, and with this addition the total is Rs. 39,04,399, as follows :

	Rs.
Irrigation share of collections of year, Table E.	37,46,333
Hakaba, Table III	1,12,503
Miscellaneous Receipts, Table III.	45,200
	<hr/>
	39,04,126
	<hr/>

This discrepancy of Rs. 273 is not explained.

Again under Working Expenses, the figures differ from those in previous portions of the report by reason of the inclusion here of Rs. 16,957 for indirect charges (Leave and Pension Allowances). The following is an analysis of the total expenditure other than Capital during the year :

	Major Works.	MINOR WORKS.			Total.
		Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Agricultural Works.	
<i>Extensions and Improvements.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works { Canals . . . . .	...	17,552	4,697	1,151	23,503
{ Bunds . . . . .	...	...	93,136	50,581	1,43,717
Establishment and Tools and Plant . . . . .	...	4,226	21,729	19,721	36,676
Total . . . . .	...	21,778	1,19,562	62,756	2,04,096
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>					
Repairs { Canals	1,21,620	3,12,570	4,23,941	608	8,58,739
{ Bunds . . . . .	...	...	1,43,186	39,557	1,82,743
Public Works Establishment and Tools and Plant	46,330	71,269	1,34,652	8,874	2,61,116
Refunds of Revenue . . . . .	...	19	...	...	19
Total Maintenance and Repairs	1,67,950	3,83,849	7,01,779	49,039	13,02,617
Total in Public Works Department	1,67,950	4,07,627	8,21,341	1,11,795	15,06,713
Civil Establishment (collection charges)	68,657	91,764	1,81,053	696	3,42,170
Indirect charges	6,416	10,541	...	...	16,957
GRAND TOTAL	2,43,023	5,07,932	10,02,394	1,12,491	18,65,840

25. The duty of the water per cubic foot per second shown in Table VIII. shows an improvement in every case as compared with the previous year, except on the Begari and Fuleli Canals and the Imamwah. In the case of the Fuleli the figures show an increase in the area of rice cultivation from 147,282 to 160,694 acres, but this may be due to the change of system in gauging this canal, referred to in paragraph 20 of the Superintending Engineer's report. It is explained that under the former system the discharge used off the old Fuleli head was omitted, and presumably the area cultivated thereon also: now both are included. The normal rates of duty, namely 50 acres per cubic foot per second for a dry crop canal and 30 acres per cubic foot per second for a wet crop canal, seem fair for the purposes of estimating the financial prospects of future proposals for new canals. The former figure is perhaps high and the latter somewhat low.

26. This review deals with the main features of the year's operations and incidentally with the question of the clearance grant, which the remarks in the report appeared to call for.

The memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind refers to several matters affecting canal administration generally, and will be carefully enquired into and dealt with separately. With this in view the recommendation and suggestions should in the first instance be referred for the opinion and remarks of the Superintending Engineer in Sind and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

27. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in the opinion that the report should in future comprise a more complete account of the operations of the year under all heads. The matter is of such importance that the fullest details should be available for criticism and as a record for future comparison. It is also imperative that there should be no discrepancies in the figures, or where such are unavoidable they should be fully explained.

28. Government are pleased to observe that the Commissioner bears testimony to the excellent work done by Mr. Lambert, the Superintending Engineer, and the officers of the Department during the year, and are further glad to notice the encomium passed on Messrs. Coghlan, Young, and Single for the condition and management of the canals in their respective districts.

29. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and Secretary of State for India, as usual.

No. 399 of 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Tharwah, 31st January 1889.

* Superintending Engineer's letter No. 3861, dated the 20th December 1888, forwarding Sind Irrigation Revenue Report for 1887-88.

* Submitted to Government.

2. The Superintending Engineer's report submitted on the 20th December 1888, reached the Commissioner on the 1st January 1889. The date of submission is three days earlier than in the previous year. Last year's report was delayed because discrepancies discovered in Canal Returns VIII and VIII-A had to be rectified, and also because the preparation of the report was new to Mr. Lambert, who had besides very heavy current work which took up most of his time. This year the delay is attributed to the non-receipt from the Examiner of—the General Revenue Accounts, the General Abstract of Financial results and other statements, and also to "the pressure of other work" in Mr. Lambert's office. The returns from the Examiner did not reach Mr. Lambert until the 7th. December and the report was not taken in hand until the 12th. The actual preparation of the report thus appears to have taken only seven or eight days, so that the responsibility for the delay, which has been the subject of telegraphic communication from Government, would appear to rest with the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

3. The season was on the whole favorable. The inundation was somewhat irregular and deficient, but the rainfall was seasonable and the prices of produce ruled unusually high. The rain that fell in the kharif season saved crops that would have suffered from the low inundation, and throughout the rabi season heavy showers were frequent all over the province and brought to maturity a bumper rabi crop. The remissions asked for and granted were below the average of recent years, the deficiency in outturn in some localities having been counterbalanced by the high prices obtained for grain and seeds. The areas (kharif and rabi) cultivated, the realizations on account of Canal Revenue, and the remissions granted in each Canal Division during the year under report are contrasted with those of the preceding year in the following table :

Canal Divisions.	1890-97.						1897-98.						CONTRAST.					
	AREA CULTIVATED.			Total Canal Revenue (i.e., Consolidated Revenue).	Revenue taken credit for by the Irrigation Department (i.e., Water share).	Remissions.	AREA CULTIVATED.			Total Canal Revenue (i.e., Consolidated Revenue).	Revenue taken credit for by the Irrigation Department (i.e., Water share).	Remissions.	AREA CULTIVATED.			Total Canal Revenue.	Revenue taken credit for by the Irrigation Department.	Remissions.
	Kharif.		Rabi.				Kharif.		Rabi.				Kharif.		Rabi.			
	Acres.	Rs.					Acres.	Rs.					Acres.	Rs.				
Begari	191,519	12,706	4,31,371	3,09,932	20,335		196,167	13,123	4,35,947	3,80,624		13,032	4,618	717	4,576	10,692	7,308	
Shikarpur	96,414	22,179	3,43,293	3,08,363	698		97,450	28,086	3,58,403	3,22,473		101	1,016	5,907	15,110	14,110	567	
Ghar	398,233	32,778	12,47,360	10,31,583	92,277		316,996	51,314	11,67,072	10,31,119		21,387	21,537	21,536	80,297	8,164	70,800	
Eastern Nara	102,486	30,703	2,85,098	2,56,550	43		129,197	39,919	3,51,068	3,15,502		177	25,711	9,215	65,970	59,252	134	
Hyderabad	286,077	23,485	6,70,142	6,09,052	3,418		298,523	10,141	6,85,083	6,13,817		3,031	2,416	4,314	14,911	13,795	387	
Eneli	196,373	17,893	5,27,576	4,74,182	707		210,394	26,766	5,91,151	5,29,167		3,203	13,921	8,873	63,578	54,975	2,496	
Karachi	196,616	46,134	6,19,899	5,40,837	18,971		290,570	33,693	6,06,861	5,27,269		21,066	4,233	12,441	13,038	13,568	2,085	
TOTAL	1,407,778	185,888	41,24,748	35,80,499	1,36,419		1,438,216	215,411	41,95,588	37,20,291		61,997	30,438	29,523	70,840	1,30,792	74,483	

The memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind refers to several matters affecting canal administration generally, and will be carefully enquired into and dealt with separately. With this in view the recommendation and suggestions should in the first instance be referred for the opinion and remarks of the Superintending Engineer in Sind and Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

27. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in the opinion that the report should in future comprise a more complete account of the operations of the year under all heads. The matter is of such importance that the fullest details should be available for criticism and as a record for future comparison. It is also imperative that there should be no discrepancies in the figures, or where such are unavoidable they should be fully explained.

28. Government are pleased to observe that the Commissioner bears testimony to the excellent work done by Mr. Lambert, the Superintending Engineer, and the officers of the Department during the year, and are further glad to notice the encomium passed on Messrs. Coghlan, Young, and Single for the condition and management of the canals in their respective districts.

29. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and Secretary of State for India, as usual.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 309 of 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office, Camp Tharwah, 31st January 1889.

* Superintending Engineer's letter No. 3861, dated the 20th December 1888, forwarding Sind Irrigation Revenue Report for 1887-88.

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3. The season was on the whole favorable. The inundation was somewhat irregular and deficient, but the rainfall was seasonable and the prices of produce ruled unusually high. The rain that fell in the kharif season saved crops that would have suffered from the low inundation, and throughout the rabi season heavy showers were frequent all over the province and brought to maturity a bumper rabi crop. The remissions asked for and granted were below the average of recent years, the deficiency in outturn in some localities having been counterbalanced by the high prices obtained for grain and seeds. The areas (kharif and rabi) cultivated, the realizations on account of Canal Revenue, and the remissions granted in each Canal Division during the year under report are contrasted with those of the preceding year in the following table:

Canal Divisions.	1890-97.						1897-99.						CONTRAST.							
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	Kharif.	Rabi.	Acres.				Kharif.	Rabi.	Acres.				Kharif.	Rabi.	Acres.					
Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
Begari	191,519	12,706	4,31,371	3,69,982	20,335	Rs.	13,123	4,35,947	3,50,624	13,032	+	4,618	+	717	+	4,576	+	10,692	-	7,908
Shikarpur	96,414	22,179	3,43,203	3,08,363	669	Rs.	29,086	3,58,403	3,22,473	101	+	1,016	+	5,007	+	15,110	+	14,110	-	567
Ghar	338,233	32,778	12,47,368	10,39,583	92,277	Rs.	54,314	11,67,072	10,31,119	21,357	-	21,537	+	21,536	-	80,297	-	8,464	-	70,890
Eastern Nara	102,196	30,703	2,85,068	2,56,250	43	Rs.	39,918	3,51,068	3,15,802	177	+	25,711	+	9,315	+	65,970	+	59,253	+	134
Hyderabad	286,077	23,495	6,70,112	6,00,052	3,418	Rs.	19,151	6,85,083	6,13,847	3,031	+	2,416	-	4,314	+	14,941	+	13,795	-	367
Fuleli	196,373	17,893	5,27,576	4,74,182	707	Rs.	210,294	5,91,154	5,29,157	3,205	+	13,921	+	8,873	+	63,578	+	54,975	+	2,486
Karachi	196,646	46,131	6,19,509	5,40,837	18,971	Rs.	33,693	6,06,861	5,27,209	21,006	+	4,233	-	12,441	-	13,038	-	13,568	+	2,035
TOTAL	1,407,778	185,888	41,24,748	35,89,409	1,36,419	Rs.	1,438,216	41,05,588	37,20,291	61,937	+	30,438	+	29,523	+	70,840	+	+1,30,792	-	74,482

The principal extensions of kharif cultivation occurred on the Eastern Nara and Fuleli Canals. That on the Eastern Nara Canals is in keeping with the steady growth of cultivation observed there for some years past, and that on the Fuleli is due to the clearance of one of the tails in the Badin Taluka that restored to cultivation lands that had been swamped for some years. The increase on these canals amounts to about 40,000 acres, and that on all other canals, except on those in the Ghar Division where the extent of kharif cultivation was less by about 22,000 acres than in 1886-87, aggregates 12,343 acres. The decline of cultivation in the Ghar Division, which has been progressive for several years, is due to the vagaries of the river in the neighbourhood of the two mouths of the Ghar Canal. The chief increase of rabi cultivation (21,536 acres) occurred in the Ghar Division and is made up as follows:

	Acres.
Sukkur Canal	5,258
Ghar Canal	7,566
Western Nara	8,113
Wahar Canal	585
Bands	14
TOTAL	21,536

Of these canals the Sukkur Canal is the only one that carries a Rabi supply. Rabi cultivation on the other canals abovementioned and on most other canals in Sind is from waterings obtained during the kharif season aided by showers that almost always fall in the cold weather and by well irrigation. Well cultivation has been greatly extended in recent years, especially in the Hyderabad and Shikarpur Districts.

4. The river began to rise on the 12th May and reached on the 15th a height of 8' 7"; fluctuating slightly between the 15th and 20th, it fell a little till the 25th, when it rose again and, with one slight fall in the interval, reached 16' 5" on the 8th June. Then followed a gradual fall to 8' 4" on the 2nd July, when it began to rise once more, and finally attained its maximum height for the year (16' 7") on the 18th August.

5. It would appear from this account of the inundation that the river had risen sufficiently high in the early part of May to have afforded many of the canals their first supply; but, except in the case of a few canals, the supply in the river was not made available to cultivators till the end of the month or the early part of June. The report shows for some canals, but not for others, the dates on which they were opened. The Fuleli and Eastern Nara Canals and some others, were opened in good time. Those in the Hyderabad Canals Division were the latest of all. It appears from other correspondence that only two of these canals were opened before the end of May. The rest were opened on various dates between the 1st and 15th June, a fortnight to three weeks later than in the preceding year, and consequently lost the benefit of the first rise of the river. Water was not admitted into some of them until after the second rise had begun to subside.

6. Mr. Lambert dwells on the disheartening effect which a low inundation in June has on the cultivators in curtailing their preparations for cultivation, &c., but, from what the Commissioner has learned from reports by Collectors and seen and heard in the course of his tours, he is convinced that the loss of the first rise in the river has a still more serious effect. With the first appearance of water in the canals the people begin to bestir themselves to make preparations for cultivation and, even if the supply comes in before the time has arrived for sowing the staple crops, it is most valuable for drinking purposes and for the growth of green forage and vegetables, as well as for raising seedlings and for wetting land for the plough. There can be no doubt that the area of cultivation is diminished, and that both cultivators and the revenue suffer, when preparations for cultivation are unnecessarily and unduly delayed. Complaints by cultivators of delays in opening canals, and of calls made on them for assistance in completing clearance at times when they ought to have been working in their own fields, have not been absent in recent years.

7. All canals should be in working order by the 15th May at latest, and all ordinary clearance should be completed by the 30th April, to allow of the work done by contractors being measured up and checked before water comes in and renders exact measurement impossible. The popular view—which is very openly expressed—is that contractors in some Divisions delay clearance work in order to prevent check measurements being made by the European officers of the Public Works Department. The Commissioner expresses no opinion as to the correctness or incorrectness of this view, or as to the responsibility attaching to individual officers for delays that have occurred, but as even greater delay in opening canals occurred in 1888, and as delay has again occurred in beginning clearance in some talukas for the current season, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to press on this work, the Commissioner considers that occasion has arisen for his bringing the subject prominently to the notice of Government.

8. The clearance of silt from canals and the repair of their embankments and heads form the chief work of the Irrigation Department in Sind, and on its due execution the agricultural prosperity of the province mainly depends. A very large quantity of such work, scattered over nearly 6,000 miles of canals, has to be done in the six months of each working season, and though it is work of a simple kind, close supervision must be exercised over it while it is in progress, because much of it is lost to sight as soon as water enters the canals, and contractors can and will scamp it unless they are well looked after. It is of great importance, therefore, that clearance should be begun early, and that Executive Engineers and their chief subordinates should be constantly on the move and exercising supervision throughout the working season. Most of the canals are dry in October, and clearance might

January; the whole time of the establishments during the first two months of the season is taken up in preparing plans and estimates, and arranging other preliminaries required by the departmental rules. The Commissioner is aware that the Superintending Engineer and other officers have done all in their power to bring about an earlier beginning of clearance in the current season, but very little improvement has resulted, and it seems scarcely possible that much more will be obtained unless the preliminaries to the execution of work are simplified. Then again, when works are in progress, Executive Engineers and Overseers are unable to devote the amount of personal attention they would wish to give to their outdoor duties of supervision and measurement, as they are constantly occupied in rendering returns and accounts and explanations to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the preparation of which confines them to their offices. Some special rules for canal clearance work in Sind, as regards preliminaries to the execution of work, as well as the rendering of accounts and returns of work in progress, would seem to be urgently called for. The executive work of the department would also be greatly facilitated, and the money granted for clearance and maintenance would certainly be more economically and profitably spent, if a definite programme of works to be carried out in each working season could be settled some time before the opening of the season. This is impossible under existing arrangements, as the annual grant

* Those for 1889-90, &c., for expenditure after 31st March 1889 have not yet been announced.

for clearance and maintenance is not a fixed amount, and the Budget allotments* for expenditure in the latter part of each season are not announced until after the season has well advanced.

This subject has already been brought to the notice of Government, and the Commissioner would strongly recommend that the grant for the next five years be fixed at 9 lakhs of rupees a year, the amount which the late and present Commissioner and the late and present Superintending Engineer for Irrigation are agreed in considering essential for the ordinary clearance and maintenance of Sind canals. If a fixed annual grant cannot be conceded, the amount to be expended in each entire season should be settled and announced not later than the month of July in each year.

9. In para. 3 of his report Mr. Lambert notes with satisfaction the effect of the protective embankments in Upper Sind in improving the river supply to all canals below Sehwan. With reference to similar observations in the report for 1886-87, Government expressed a desire (paras. 5 and 9 of Government Resolution No. 18 W. I. 662 of 1888) that the subject might be further studied and investigated. The present report, however, adds little to the information previously before Government. These embankments, which line the right bank only of the river above Sehwan, were practically completed 19 years ago, and the officers of the Irrigation Department must have formed an opinion by this time of their effects on cultivation, and of their success financially. Since their completion a chain of similar embankments has been gradually extended along both banks of the river, from a point a few miles south of Hyderabad and Kotri to the Delta proper. This double line of embankments does not seem to have been built in pursuance of any definitely stated and sanctioned project, but piece by piece, and the Commissioner has not been able to find any clear exposition of the conditions affected by the undertaking or of the objects it was intended to achieve. The artificial raising of the flood level of the Indus described by Mr. Lambert extends over the part of the river walled-in by embankments on either side, as well as for some distance above it. The influence of the tides makes itself felt within the double line of bunds, and impedes the outflow through them of the river when in flood. The rise in the flood level brought to notice by Mr. Lambert did not apparently attract attention until after considerable progress had been made in the Lower Sind embankments, and may very likely be connected with their construction. It seems to the Commissioner that there may possibly be danger here in years of excessive inundation, or on the occurrence of cyclones or unusually high tides during the inundation season, of some disastrous accident like that which happened on the Mississippi under somewhat similar conditions a few years ago. The embankments on both sides of the river have been breached in almost every year since they were built, although as yet they have been subjected to the pressure of only moderate inundations. They have lately been raised to a height above that of the original design, and the level of the floods held between them must now frequently rise to several feet above that of the surrounding country. In this connexion, the Commissioner invites attention to remarks made by Mr. Lambert in para. 79 of this year's report, as follows:—"although considerable sums have been expended on these embankments during the last few years, their relative strength has not been increased, as the highest level of the river has been yearly rising and almost outstripping the improvements to the bunds." There has been no unusual flood in the Indus since the Upper Sind embankments were completed. The lands on the unprotected left bank have enjoyed equal immunity from destructive floods with those on the right bank since 1880, while the lands on both banks were flood-swept several times between 1874 and 1880, and similar floods may again occur in any year.

10. As regards the effect of the Upper Sind embankments on cultivation between Kashmir and Sehwan, the cultivation affected is that of (a) the whole of the Upper Sind Frontier District; (b) the Sukkur, Larkana, and Mehar Sub-divisions of the Shikarpur District; (c) the Dadu, Johi and Sehwan Talukas of the Karachi District. It must be remembered that

† The greater part of the cultivation on the left bank of the river in the Shikarpur District (the Rohri Sub-division) is on lands watered by floods. The revenue collected in these talukas exceeds 5

floods that caused extensive damage have never been of very frequent occurrence, and that the action of all floods is beneficial to the extent to which they may water lands not supplied by canals, and

in the lower reaches of canals. Before the embankments were made the spill from the river wetted lands for kharif cultivation, and filled shallow depressions that were cultivated with rabi crops when the water dried up, as well as deeper depressions that fed the tails of canals, besides giving a direct supply that was lifted on to lands for rabi cultivation and providing large stretches of good grazing. This spill is now completely shut out from Kashmor to Sehwan, and the only water that the protected lands regularly receive is the canal supply, which, except in the Upper Sind Frontier District, is no larger now than it was before the embankments were built. The natural consequence is a vast diminution of the grazing area, as well as of the supply to lands that formerly were cultivated on flood water and to the lower reaches of main canals and their branches, and a general drying up of the lands within the protected area.

11. The heavy floods that did the greatest amount of damage to kharif cultivation and threatened the North-Western Railway and the Military Cantonment at Jacobabad swept in through the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Kashmor and Begari Bunds that were built to exclude them were the first Bunds built, and there can be no question as to their usefulness. They have of course shut out water that was useful along with that which did damage, but the canal supply of the Upper Sind Frontier District has been considerably increased since they were constructed and the result in that district of the twofold improvement is a large increase in the cultivated area. The Shahdadpur Taluka, watered by the tails of the Begari and Ghar Canals, is the only part of the District in which the supply is now deficient. The case as regards the protected area of the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts is quite different. Here there has been no increase of canal-supply since the flood-waters were shut out by embankments. The effect of their construction is illustrated in the following statement, which shows the areas under cultivation in the protected talukas of the Shikarpur District in each year since 1873-74, and the average cultivation for the 6 years before, and for the 9 years after, the completion of the embankments.

No.	Year.	Kharif.		Rabi.		Total.	Remissions.	Net Revenue Realizations.		Remarks.			
		A.	G.	A.	G.	A.	G.						
1	1873-74 . .	420,337	27	117,888	9	538,225	36	1,10,238	15	12,36,064	4	7	
2	1874-75 . .	467,757	31	174,227	30	641,985	21	2,41,818	11	11,58,088	10	11	Flood year.
3	1875-76 . .	398,267	27	132,331	9	530,598	36	31,991	9	12,20,861	13	11	
4	1876-77 . .	450,918	19	232,801	33	682,910	12	2,13,937	11	11,73,289	3	2	Flood year.
5	1877-78 . .	349,882	9	123,757	16	473,639	25	1,970	7	12,09,838	5	8	
6	1878-79 . .	482,454	32	217,204	7	729,658	39	35	8	11,76,791	7	7	Flood year.
TOTAL .		2,568,718	28	1,028,300	21	3,597,019	12	5,99,992	15	71,74,993	13	10	
Average for six years.		428,119	31	171,383	17	599,503	8	99,998	13	12,45,832	5	0	
7	1879-80 . .	357,434	8	134,358	9	491,792	17	5,858	10	12,51,567	2	6	
8	1880-81 . .	419,240	27	81,696	13	500,937	0	14,271	7	12,67,729	0	0	
9	1881-82 . .	Details not obtainable.				559,607	37	10,082	5	16,16,109	10	0	
10	1882-83 . .	Ditto.				619,654	10	71,105	1	18,39,313	4	0	Floods in the Shikarpur District consequent on the bursting of the embankment at the Rahuja mouth of the Sukkur Canal.
11	1883-84 . .	Ditto.				460,267	8	22,593	12	16,18,252	5	0	
12	1884-85 . .	419,062	2	125,575	0	544,637	2	26,370	10	18,41,526	1	6	
13	1885-86 . .	391,402	7	94,586	18	485,988	25	1,13,211	11	15,91,506	6	0	
14	1886-87 . .	427,149	32	85,743	24	512,893	16	96,043	5	16,17,341	9	0	
15	1887-88 . .	385,824	22	106,371	7	492,195	29	18,620	14	15,71,747	2	0	
TOTAL .		2,400,113	18	638,330	31	3,038,443	24	3,80,157	11	61,42,15,093	3	0	
Average for 9 years total cultivation.		...	...	...	...	519,663	29	42,239	11	15,70,451	12	10	
Do. 6 years Kharif and Rabi.		4,00,018	36	104,722	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

12. It will be observed that the total cultivation has fallen from an average of 590,508 acres for the 6 years ending 1878-79 to one of 519,668 acres for the 9 years ending 1887-88; and that kharif cultivation has diminished by 28,100 acres and rabi cultivation by 66,661* acres for the same periods. The actual diminution of cultivation is probably greater than that shown by these figures, for the reason that under the settlements in force in the earlier years

* The discrepancy between the figures showing total cultivation and those showing kharif and rabi cultivation separately arises from the circumstance that details are wanting of kharif and rabi cultivation for three of the series of years to which the total cultivation figures relate.

of the series, assessment was levied only on areas actually cultivated as ascertained by annual inspection and measurement; whereas, under the settlements recently introduced, whenever any portion of a survey number is cultivated the entire number is entered as cultivated and assessment is levied accordingly. The figures in the statement show areas assessed throughout. As might be expected, the contraction in rabi cultivation is much greater than in kharif cultivation, and it would have been greater than it has been were it not for the large number of wells that have been dug in recent years to supplement the canal supply. The decrease in the area cultivated, again, does not fully represent the losses suffered by cultivators, as the outturn of many fields on which assessment has been paid has been seriously diminished by the insufficiency of the available water-supply. Figures have been added to the statement showing the amounts remitted and the net revenue collected in each year of the series. The remissions granted since the embankments were built show a decrease averaging about Rs. 58,000 a year, and the net revenue realizations have increased by nearly Rs. 3,34,000 a year, notwithstanding the contraction of the cultivated area. The increased realizations are almost entirely due to changes in the settlements and rates of assessment levied, introduced during the last 10 years.

13. Cultivation returns for the three northern talukas of the Karachi District, which now depends mainly upon the lower half of the Western Nara, will be submitted separately. The results of the shutting out of the floods from these talukas are similar to those above shown for the Shikarpur District. The same cause has operated to diminish the supply in the Manchar Lake, where cultivation has decreased seriously, especially in the last two years.

14. Throughout the whole of the protected area in the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts the supply towards the tails of all main canals and branches is altogether insufficient, and a general displacement and transfer of cultivation has taken place. The water-supply is now used up on lands lying on the upper reaches of main canals and branches, where, since protection has been afforded by the embankments, cultivation has increased. The zamindars holding lands on the lower reaches of canals have suffered greatly, and there is urgent need for expenditure to restore to them the water-supply that they have lost. This displacement of cultivation is a serious matter. In some cases, but not in all, it has arisen from causes beyond administrative control. The Revenue Department and the Irrigational Department share responsibility for allowing landholders on the upper reaches of canals to use for the extension of their own cultivation water that properly belongs to lands lower down the canals. Many instances have come to the Commissioner's notice in which cultivators have been deprived, as it seems to him unfairly, of their customary water-supply, through the extension of cultivation, or the substitution of rice for dry crop cultivation, on land higher up the canals. The attention of Collectors and Executive Engineers has been called to this subject. The rules under the irrigational settlements, which permit zamindars to cultivate without restriction rice or any other crop they please, are partly in fault and will be amended. Under former settlements landholders were not allowed to extend their rice cultivation without permission and it will be necessary to restore the old rule, or to enforce some equivalent precaution.

15. The statement in para. 11 above shows that 80,000 acres in Shikarpur, now barren, were cultivated 10 years ago. To this must be added the area thrown out of cultivation in the Karachi District. The contraction of cultivation in the Shikarpur and Karachi Districts, and in the Shahdadpur Taluka, which was transferred a few years ago from Shikarpur to the Upper Sind Frontier District, that has followed the construction of the Upper Sind embankments does not fall far short of 100,000 acres, and there can be no doubt that the resident population can cultivate quite as much land now as it did before 1880. The wealth and resources of the whole province, and especially of Upper Sind, have been greatly augmented by the large Government expenditure on supplies for the Afghan campaigns, and at Quetta, and on railway works in Sind and Baluchistan, while the growth of well cultivation and the high prices now obtainable for land with a canal supply show how eager the people are to extend cultivation. The average assessment on canal lands in the tract referred to may be taken at between 3 and 4 rupees per acre, so that Government will be quite safe in expending 50 lakhs of rupees, or more if necessary, in improving its water-supply. The Commissioner does not think that any improvement of existing canals will suffice to give with constancy the additional supply required, because these canals draw water from a part of the river that is always shifting; their heads are eroded in one year and in another obstructed by silt deposits thrown in front of them, and the discharge through them is always precarious. He would strongly recommend Government to take into immediate consideration the construction of a large supply channel taking off from the river above Sukkur, where its course is more permanently established than in any other locality, to feed the whole system of Ghar Canals, and if practicable those of the Western Nara also. Great part of the supply in the Sukkur Canal is now used up on the lands near the river, and the scheme should embrace the feeding of the tails of that canal. There is a very much better chance of a permanently profitable investment here than in the construction of new feeders to the Ghar and Western Nara drawing their

river supply from any place below Sukkur. The supply of any new feeders constructed there will be just as precarious and unreliable as that of the present channels feeding the Ghar and Western Nara Canals.

16. As regards the effect of the embankments on cultivation *below* Sehwan. Although the rise in the inundation level noticed by Mr. Lambert has raised the head of water in all canals below that town, no great increase of cultivation has taken place upon them as yet. In the Hyderabad District there is every prospect of a very large increase after the completion of improvements to canals in the Hyderabad and Fuleli Canals Divisions of which a beginning has now been made, but there is no such prospect in the Karachi District, on account of the scantiness of the population and the unhealthiness of the Delta Talukas.

17. Speaking of the embankments generally, the Kashmor and Begari Bunds, and those for some distances below Sukkur, as well as others protecting particular points on the river, are no doubt works of the greatest utility; but the question whether it is safe and otherwise expedient to maintain a continuous chain of embankments along the whole course of the river through Sind would seem to need very careful investigation. The fact that this work has been carried out without sufficient examination of all the conditions involved has already been noticed. The Fuleli Canals and those in the Karachi District were not designed or constructed to carry the additional head of water forced into them by the rise in the flood-level of the river brought about by the construction of the embankments, and large expenditure will yet have to be incurred in raising and strengthening their banks, and in providing drainage channels and escapes for the outflow of their surplus waters, as well as on strengthening the river embankments, if the present head of water is maintained in the river. The remarks made in paras. 79 and 80 of Mr. Lambert's report regarding the flooding of the Delta Talukas and the need for strengthening the banks of the Baghar Canal and for additions to the river embankments should be read in this connexion.

18. The average expenditure on river embankments during the last 6 years, as shown in para. 14 of Mr. Lambert's report, exclusive of the cost of supervising establishments, and the interest on the original cost of construction, has amounted to Rs. 1,90,000 a year. The heavy outlay on their maintenance has necessitated a corresponding curtailment of expenditure on the clearance and repair of canals, and is one of the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of the canals of the Hyderabad District. The charges on account of *abkalani* establishment employed on these embankments are enormous and have been increasing, although apparently they ought to have been reduced as embankments constructed in the earlier years became consolidated. The Commissioner is inclined to the opinion that the embanking of the river generally has been overdone and specially so in Lower Sind, and that the question of the maintenance of the embankments in the Delta Talukas should be considered not merely with reference to their own cost and the risks attendant on them, but also with reference to the expenditure on improvements to canals and drainage that their maintenance will necessitate and the revenue results that the entire expenditure may be expected to produce. The Upper Sind embankments should also be examined, and, if practicable, regulators should be built in them to admit spill-water from the river at places where it can be profitably utilised for grazing and rabi cultivation. Some of the depressions through which flood-water used to enter in former years might apparently be put to good account in this manner.

19. With reference to the remarks in para. 6 of Mr. Lambert's report regarding the grant of remissions, it should be stated that remissions are never granted when a cultivator who has only sufficient water to grow a dry crop—bajri or juari for instance—speculates and tries to grow rice, or any other crop that requires a superior supply. They are only granted in cases in which cultivation reasonably attempted has failed through insufficiency of the water-supply or has been injured by floods or other causes beyond the cultivator's control.

20. The figures given in paras. 7 and 8 of Mr. Lambert's report are for the financial year ending March 31st, and on that date, as explained in para. 5 of the Commissioner's forwarding remarks on the report for 1886-87, several instalments remain to be received. The collections on account of *hakaba* in the revenue year show an increase of Rs. 4291-4-11 over those of the previous year. The miscellaneous revenue is collected by the Revenue Department direct, and by the *Mukhtyarkars* on the requisition of the Executive Engineers. The decrease is mostly in the Eastern Nara and Fuleli Divisions and is principally due to decreased receipts from farms of fisheries in canals and dhands. The following statement shows the state of outstanding balances at the end of the revenue year 1887-88 as contrasted with those of the previous year:

No.	District.	REVENUE FOR 1887-88.			Outstanding balances of last year 1886-87, (i.e., 1st August 1887).	REVENUE FOR 1887-88.			Total Revenue for collection (i.e., total of Columns 3 and 6).	Total Collections.	Outstanding Balances on 1st August 1888.	Remarks.
		Gross Revenue.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collection.		4	5	6				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Kalat Territory	52,475 6 0	64,083 7 4	1,255 0 0	62,828 7 4	1,15,303 13 4	82,052 7 11	33,251 5 5				
2	Upper Sind Frontier	114 15 0	414 5 0	.....	414 5 0	529 4 0	425 5 0	103 15 0				
3	Shikarpur	353 6 0	12,467 0 0	.....	12,467 0 0	12,820 6 0	12,809 5 0	11 1 0				
4	Hyderabad	236 4 6	34,109 10 0	.....	34,109 10 0	34,345 14 6	34,241 15 6	103 15 0				
5	Karachi	117 0 0	6,446 12 0	.....	6,446 12 0	6,563 12 0	6,468 9 0	95 3 0				
6	Thar and Parkar	.....	636 0 0	.....	636 0 0	636 0 0	636 0 0	.....			
	TOTAL	53,206 15 6	1,18,157 2 4	1,255 0 0	1,16,902 2 4	1,70,199 1 10	1,36,633 10 5	33,565 7 5				
	Revenue for 1886-87	87,109 6 0	1,23,642 0 0	169 13 0	1,23,472 3 0	1,55,639 5 0	1,32,342 5 6	53,296 15 6				
	Deduct amount written off as irrecoverable in Kalat territory	24,942 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Net amount	62,167 2 0	.....	.....	1,085 3 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,291 4 11	.....			
	Decrease	8,870 2 6	5,484 13 8	.....	6,570 0 8	15,440 3 2	.....	19,791 8 1				

* Decrease owing to decreased revenue (Rs. 2,941-0-8) from lands in Kalat territory, the arrangements regarding which are not in the hands of the revenue officers in Sind, and to decreased revenue in the Hyderabad and Karachi Districts, owing to lapse of and less cultivation in jagire.

The outstanding balances are chiefly an account of hakaba on lands in Kalat territory. The Government of Bombay referred to this subject in para. 15 of their Resolution No. 48 W. I. 622 of 27th March 1888, and the Government of India in their Resolution No. 96 L, dated 22nd May 1888, remarked that "matters connected with Irrigation Revenue and Remissions" were not in a satisfactory condition in Kalat territory. See also correspondence ending with this office No. 3244 of 12th September 1888.

21. The Commissioner fails to follow Mr. Lambert in the remarks made in the 9th para. of the report regarding the two classes of political pensioners. It is hardly correct to speak of the Jagirdars of Sind as "Imperial Pensioners." A few of them received jagirs in lieu of pensions after the conquest, but the majority of them are properly speaking privileged landholders; and in some cases they or their predecessors in title originally excavated canals now controlled by the Irrigation Department and were in possession of their estates and water-supply before Sind became a British province. In such cases it would be by no means easy to make the adjustments suggested; still, the Commissioner has no doubt that in some instances, notably in the case of jagirs in the Hyderabad District, additional contributions in the shape of enhanced hakaba may be possible, and this subject is engaging his attention.

22. The balances reported in Mr. Lambert's para. 11 agree with those given by the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners as outstanding at the end of the revenue year. In the Upper Sind Frontier District postponements were granted in the Shadadpur Taluka on account of deficient water-supply, and there is a disputed item due by Mazari Chiefs residing in the Dera Gazi Khan District of the Punjab, who refuse to pay until the terms on which they are to be allowed to hold land on the Frontier of Upper Sind are settled. This matter is before Government. In Karachi, postponements were granted by the Collector up to December 1888 and April 1889, owing to failure of crops, and there are some items due by the Manager, Incumbered Estates. In Shikarpur and Hyderabad the balances are due principally by the Manager, Incumbered Estates.

23. The diminution in remissions granted, reported by Mr. Lambert in para. 12, is very satisfactory. The largest remissions for the year occurred in the Begari, Ghar, and Karachi Divisions. Those in the two former were mainly due to insufficiency of water-supply in the tails of the canals, and those in the Karachi District to breaching of the river embankments.

24. The Commissioner considers it unnecessary to follow Mr. Lambert in his detailed observations on the working of the various canals, but he will state his opinion on this subject generally, as well as with respect to several details noticed by the Superintending Engineer on which comment seems desirable. The canals in the Upper Sind Frontier District are in good order, and do the full work required of them, except in the Shadadpur Taluka, the irrigation of which is to be transferred from the Begari to the Sukkur Canal when the improvements suggested for the latter are carried out. The same may be said of the Eastern Nara Canals. The condition and management of the canals in these two divisions reflects, in the Commissioner's opinion, very great credit on the Executive Engineers who have long held charge of them, Messrs. J. A. Coghlan, and J. Young. An additional water-supply for part of the Upper Sind Frontier District is immediately available if the head regulator on the Sind Dora (where it passes through the Kashmir Bund) is worked. Inquiries are being made with a view to the early utilisation of this supply, if practicable. The few canals in the Shikarpur Division are in fair order, and the irrigational condition of the division is creditable to Mr. Single, the Executive Engineer in charge, though undue delay occurred in opening the canals in the year under report. The canals in the Ghar Division, excepting the Sukkur Canal, have not worked well for some years, owing to constant changes in the river. They also were not opened soon enough in the year under report. The supply they carry is quite insufficient to meet the present requirements of cultivation. An increase in the rabi supply admitted into the Sukkur Canal is very desirable, and apparently might be provided at very moderate cost by increasing the discharge capacity of the regulator. The deficient supply in some branches of the Ghar has been supplemented at different times by cutting feeders to them from the Western Nara. This abstraction of water from the Nara has of course reduced the supply in the lower part of that canal, and has caused a contraction of profitable cultivation in the Karachi District, causing loss and hardship to zamindars who had a better claim to the supply. The Commissioner entirely agrees with Mr. Lambert as to the expediency of placing the whole of the Western Nara under the charge of a single Executive Engineer.

25. The canals of the Hyderabad District, speaking generally, are not in a satisfactory state. Those in the Hyderabad Canals Division are low-level "lift" canals, and sufficient attention has not been paid to them for some years. Few, if any of them, have been cleared to their bed stones or to their full width, and the heads of some of them are in bad order. The expenditure made on them from the clearance grant for the last five years is shown in

Years.	Clearance.	Repairs.	Establishments.
1882-83	1,20,914	11,210	18,487
1883-84	1,16,416	9,738	29,048
1884-85	93,600	20,027	31,361
1885-86	74,349	20,724	21,870
1886-87	77,344	21,326	35,719

the margin. It will be noticed that the expenditure on clearance has materially decreased year by year, while that on establishments has increased from Rs. 18,487 in 1882-83 to Rs. 35,719 in 1886-87. The charges under the head "Repairs" relate mainly to "jungle cutting," which is work of a very unprofitable nature and might well be postponed when money is wanted for silt

clearance. The charges for jungle cutting have been unusually heavy in this division, and they, as well as establishment charges, ought to be reduced considerably. There is great need for increased expenditure on these canals. They seem to have been viewed with disfavor by the Irrigation Department, because they are "lift" canals and their returns per acre irrigated are lower than those of "flow" canals; but the population cultivating from them is as industrious, and the cultivation is as good, as any in the province. The cotton grown in this division is the best in Sind. There is no lack of resident population, and any amount of additional labour wanted can be obtained from Jeysalmir and Jodhpur, from which States a considerable immigration has already set in to the lands under the Eastern Nara Canals. The only thing necessary to lead to a large extension of cultivation here is improvement of the existing canals. Until this is effected, no good use will be made of the improved river-supply that is now available to them. The need for improvement is greatest in the Sakrand, Shahdadpur, Hala, and Tando Allahyar Talukas, where cultivation has fallen off. Small improvements made last season at the Collector's instance in the Naushahro Sub-division produced very good results and paid for themselves at once. The Executive Engineer in charge of this Division and most of his chief subordinates live in Hyderabad, outside its limits and at a long distance from their work. The Commissioner thinks that the Executive Engineer's head-quarters should be transferred from Hyderabad to Daulatpur, where a good bungalow is available, or to some other place in the centre of the Division.

26. The present water-supply in the Fuleli is perhaps the finest in the province, and after it has been brought under control by improvements now begun and the lands towards the tails of the canals have been reclaimed by clearing the silted up drainage channels, a very large expansion of cultivation and of revenue will be apparent. For several years previous to the year under report the clearances on the Fuleli Canals were altogether insufficient and many zamindars have suffered very severely from the swamping of their lands by the recurring overflow of canals whose heads and tails were blocked with silt. It will be necessary for some time to come to devote a considerable share of the clearance grants to the canals in the Fuleli and Hyderabad Canals Divisions to make up for deficient expenditure on clearance in the past. Expenditure is also required to fit the Fuleli Canals to carry the increased volume of water now poured into them and for the construction of regulators to distribute the supply. Government have recently allotted funds for the construction of a regulator at the head of the Fuleli main canal, and the Commissioner trusts that they will make further grants for the provision of additional regulators and other improvements needed, as he is satisfied that the expenditure will be immediately profitable in a marked degree. Money for these works cannot be spared from the grants for maintenance and repairs and the cost of their execution would not form a proper charge against those grants. A well digested project for the gradual improvement of the Fuleli Canals to suit the changed condition of their river supply should be drawn up and submitted for sanction after full consideration of all the conditions to be served, and each approved work should be executed in the order of its importance as decided on in consultation with the Revenue officers. The total expenditure, ordinary and special, on these accounts will amount to several lakhs of rupees, and it should be made under proper sanction and systematically. Clever men and capitalists of Hyderabad have grasped the situation and have acquired rights to water in favourable positions high up the canals which should not be extended beyond their just limits. There will be many claimants to the improved supply, and the claims of those zamindars whose lands have been flooded and thrown out of cultivation by no fault of their own should receive the first consideration. Special attention should be paid by the Executive Engineer and the Collector, whilst the improvements are in progress, to the private watercourses through which water is drawn from the canals. Reference is made to this subject in another sense in para. 74 of the Superintending Engineer's report. Since the canals have fallen into their present surcharged condition, the Irrigation officers have encouraged landholders to enlarge the heads of their watercourses and to keep them constantly open and to allow water to flow continuously over rice crops and to make new openings to lead water on to uncultivated lands, in order to reduce the pressure on the canal banks and prevent their breaching. All these watercourses have been shown in the maps prepared by the Survey Department for the settlements just made in the Fuleli Talukas, and unless the matter is taken in hand and dealt with promptly, unfounded claims to water-supply and complications are likely to ensue hereafter. It is very desirable that the number of private watercourses should be reduced, as also the dimensions of the heads of many of them. The Collector and the Executive Engineer should do all in their power to encourage zamindars to build masonry heads to them, and the Collector should grant loans freely for this purpose. Another matter connected with the Fuleli water-supply that requires attention is the use made of it on jagir lands and the hakabo paid for it. There are large jagirs on the Fuleli and the jagirdars use more water than they pay for. They are only required under the Hakabo Rules to pay for water irrigating cultivated land, and they pay nothing for land wetted but not cultivated. The cultivated area is ascertained each year, and Rs. 1 per acre is charged for the water-supply. Their cultivators let water flow continuously over their rice fields whenever they can get it, for the sake of the silt that falls and fertilizes the soil, and the surplus water is led off on to low-lying lands that grow grass and other useful products. The jagirdars should be required to build regulators at the heads of all their canals which should be worked under the orders of the Executive Engineer, and those who use a continuous supply for rice cultivation should pay a higher rate of hakabo and something should also be charged for water used on lands that are not cultivated.

27. The question of levying some payment for the use of Fuleli water irrigating zamindari and unoccupied grazing lands has been noticed by Government, and the subject has received attention from the Collector of Hyderabad and the Commissioner. Most of these lands are in the flooded portions of the Tando Bago, Badin and Guni Talukas, and many of them were formerly cultivated and will be cultivated again when the canals are put in order. Colonel Trevor is averse to the levy of grazing fees at present, on account of the impoverished state of the cultivators who own many of the cattle and the hardships that they and the zamindars have suffered by the flooding of their lands, and the Commissioner agrees with him to a certain extent. But the question should soon now be taken up in earnest, as the *Haris* (labouring cultivators) are becoming demoralized and inclined to neglect cultivation for breeding and grazing milch cattle, which affords a very easy means of livelihood when grazing is free.

28. The condition of the canals in the Karachi District may be described as good in the Delta Talukas and unsatisfactory in the talukas above Manjhand. Clearance has been neglected on the Western Nara, as shown in para. 77 of Mr. Lambert's report; but the silting of the Aral and other canals connected with the Manchar Lake is due to causes practically beyond control. A very large expenditure has been incurred on canals and river embankments in the Karachi District for some years past, but the results obtained have been altogether incommensurate with the outlay, as is shown by the figures given in para. 81 of the report. The bulk of the money has been spent for the benefit of the Delta Talukas, whose population is scanty and thinned by fever and frequent outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic disease. The average charges against the canal revenue of these talukas for the last five years probably exceed 80 per cent. of the receipts, and there is no reasonable expectation, in the Commissioner's opinion, of any large increase of cultivation occurring in them even if expenditure at the present rate is continued. Drainage works are now talked of, and their construction would doubtless tend to improve cultivation and probably the sanitary condition also, but their cost will be considerable. These talukas would probably have returned a much larger net revenue than they do at present, if they had been treated in the same way as the Rohri Sub-division and left to depend mainly on spill-water for their irrigation. The whole position in these talukas as regards present and prospective expenditure and realizations and the risks run in the attempt to retain the river floods at a high level between the double line of embankments referred to in paras. 9 and 17 above needs careful examination, and the Commissioner thinks that the Superintending Engineer should be called on for a full report on the subject. If expenditure in these talukas can be curtailed, the money set loose can certainly be expended much more profitably elsewhere.

29. The question raised in para. 38 of the report regarding the assessment of dubari cultivation on the Sukkur Canal is under consideration. There is a difference of opinion as to the facts of the case, and as to the remedy to be applied. It appears that the greater part of the 18,318 acres reported by the Superintending Engineer as cultivated with both kharif and rabi crops was irrigated in the kharif season only, and received none of the rabi supply; much of it is rice land on which a second crop was raised on the moisture remaining in the soil after the rice crop was harvested. For such poor rabi cultivation as this the rate settled by Mr. Erskine is probably as sufficient in the case of the Sukkur Canal as Mr. Lambert admits it to be for other canals. For lands for which both kharif and rabi supply is taken the rate is certainly insufficient, and the question pending settlement is as to the treatment of such twice-watered lands. The Commissioner is inclined to think that the best immediate solution is to refuse a rabi supply to lands cultivated with kharif crops, as both the kharif and the rabi supply at present available in the canal are insufficient to meet the whole demand for water, and what there is ought to be distributed as evenly as possible. Mr. Lambert has not noticed the extent of the rabi supply discharged through the Sukkur Canal or the area that it sufficed to irrigate.

30. Rice cultivation on the Ghar Canals, to which reference is made in paras. 39

	Rice.	Juari.
1878-79 . . .	151,127	24,818
1879-80 . . .	157,196	10,808
1880-81 . . .	170,342	21,548
1881-82 . . .	133,124	34,833
1882-83 . . .	116,638	49,807
1883-84 . . .	145,617	13,538
1884-85 . . .	153,148	20,752
1885-86 . . .	141,787	11,292
1886-87 . . .	128,889	28,230
1887-88 . . .	44,539	81,083

and 41 of the report, has fallen off considerably in the last few years, and in the year under report jauari was largely cultivated on rice lands. The areas under rice and jauari respectively in each of the last 10 years are shown in the margin. In the Larkana Taluka, where the revised settlement is still in force, the insufficiency of the canal supply has pressed heavily on zamindars holding lands assessed at rice rates, who have had to choose between leaving their fields uncultivated and growing inferior crops. If the jauari crop had not been an unusually good one, and if prices of produce had not ruled at exceptionally high rates, in the year under report, the remissions on these lands would have been heavy.

31. The special clearance on the Gul Mahamedwah branch of the Western Nara, noticed in para. 43 of the report, led to new cultivation on lands commanded by the Ghar. The revenue thus obtained in the Shikarpur District was realized at the cost of the Karachi District, and the diversion of the water-supply was unfair to landholders on the lower part of the Western Nara Canal, who were deprived of water to which they had a distinctly prior claim. Another and larger diversion of water from Nara to Ghar lands has resulted from special clearances in the Arthurwah, begun in the year under report and finished before the inundation of 1888. The Arthurwah is a branch of the Western Nara, and the special clearances, on

32. The results reported by Mr. Lambert in para. 48 for the Eastern Nara Canals are most satisfactory and encouraging. The Commissioner understands that the water drawn from the river through the existing supply channel at Rohri is now doing nearly all the duty that can be got out of it, and that some expansion of the river supply will very soon become necessary. A branch taking off from the Jamrao Dhand to water the eastern part of the Sakrand and Shahdadpur talukas of Hyderabad is very much wanted, and would pay as well as any of the canals of the system. Part of this tract was watered from the Nara some years ago, but the supply was cut off when the works for the new canals were undertaken. There is every prospect of a large increase of cultivation and of revenue in the Nara Valley, and no want of labour for cultivation. The great want of the district is railway communication with Hyderabad, in order to give its cultivators a good market for their produce. A project for a cheap feeder-line from the Nara river to the North-Western Railway is before Government.

34. The project for a new feeder to the lower part of the Western Nara, referred to in para. 77 of the report, has been submitted to Government, with a recommendation that the condition of the whole canal should be thoroughly investigated before decision is come to regarding the steps to be taken for improving its supply. The examination on which the project is based extended only to that part of the canal which is in the Karachi District.

36. The present report, following the scheme of former reports, contains full information regarding the revenue results obtained in each Canal Division, but few details regarding the progress of cultivation. Fluctuations in revenue collections are dependent in great measure

working of canals cannot safely be founded on a consideration of their revenue returns alone. It seems desirable that in future reports cultivation returns for each Canal Division, and for each important canal, should be added for the same series of years for which revenue figures are given. The following form is suggested as convenient for the cultivation returns :

[illegible]

37. It is desirable also that a clear and comprehensive account should be given in these reports, or separately, of the manner in which the grants for maintenance and repairs and for

extensions and improvements are applied and expended. The average expenditure under these heads of the last 6 years, as shown in para. 13 of the report, has amounted to more than Rs. 11,00,000 a year, but the only information published regarding it is that contained in the brief summary given in the General Administration Report prepared in the Public Works Secretariat. The Superintending Engineer should give an account of his stewardship, and the operations of the Department should be laid open to examination and criticism.

38. The grants made, large as they are, are admittedly insufficient to allow of the simultaneous execution of every desirable improvement. The money available must be spent economically, and it is most necessary that canals should be cleared to their full depth and width, that their banks should be repaired, and that their heads should be put into the best working order possible, before expenditure is devoted to other work of less immediate utility. If this principle is to be observed, a clear account of work executed and expenditure made must be rendered. Each canal has its sanctioned section, and its condition with reference to that section should be reported yearly and explanations should be given of deviations from the standard. A full description of the work executed in each Canal Division should be given, and the expenditure incurred should be classified under some such heads as the following :

- (1) Silt clearance.
- (2) Repairs to canal embankments.
- (3) Clearance and improvement of canal heads.
- (4) Jungle-cutting and removing fallen trees.
- (5) Inspection path-ways along the sides of canals.
- (6) Construction and repairs of inspection bungalows.
- (7) Construction and repairs of canal chowkies and tool-houses.
- (8) Regulators and sluices.
- (9) Sloping canal banks and cutting of angles.
- (10) Establishments charged against works. The expenditure under this head should be shown in clear detail—the rates of pay allowed, the number of men employed at each rate, the periods of their employment, and the manner of their employment, should be stated and increases and decreases should be shown and accounted for.

Corresponding details should be given regarding expenditure on river embankments in each Canal Division. It will then be possible to contrast the expenditure made in the several divisions and to compare it with the results obtained. Good management or the reverse on the part of the Divisional Officers will be apparent and improvements effected in one division may be extended to others.

39. Some figures of expenditure are given in paras. 13 and 14 of Mr. Lambert's report, but they are not in sufficient detail for administrative or critical purposes, and while they nominally show the expenditure on "Establishments" separately from that on "Works," they do not show the actual outlay under either head. The Establishment charges entered are only those on account of the Permanent Establishment of Executive Engineers, Supervisors, Overseers, Clerks, &c., &c., but other large charges are also incurred on account of Establishments and are included under the head "Works." The following statement exhibits the actual outlay on Works and on Establishments respectively for five of the years treated by Mr. Lambert. Figures for the years 1881-82 and 1887-88 are not in the Commissioner's possession :

Year.	Works.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Total expenditure.
		Permanent.	Charged against works.	Total.	
1882-83	6,47,604	2,22,036	2,21,387	4,43,423	10,91,027
1883-84	6,42,586	2,14,128	2,36,230	4,50,358	10,92,944
1884-85	6,10,523	2,13,717	2,43,234	4,56,951	10,67,474
1885-86	5,72,872	2,48,524	2,58,276	5,06,800	10,79,672
1886-87	5,51,157	2,71,930	2,73,765	5,45,695	10,99,852
TOTAL	30,27,742	11,70,335	12,32,892	24,03,227	54,30,969
Average	6,05,548	2,34,067	2,46,578	4,80,645	10,86,193

The establishment charges thus amounted to 79 per cent. on the outlay for works and, considering that much of the work done was earth excavation and embankment executed under contract, they appear enormous, after making allowance for the *abkalani* establishments employed

during the inundation season to watch embankments. It will be observed that while the outlay on works has steadily diminished from Rs. 6,47,604 in 1882-83 to Rs. 5,54,157 in 1886-87, that on establishment has progressed year by year from Rs. 4,43,423 to Rs. 5,45,695. Other instances brought to notice in the foregoing remarks indicate that there is room for improvement in the application of the Maintenance and Repairs grants, and the Commissioner thinks that cause has been shown for the submission of a more detailed account of the administration and expenditure of the Department than has hitherto been supplied. The Revenue officers, who are in the best position to ascertain and represent the wants of the people in the matter of water-supply and are responsible for the working of the revenue settlements the maintenance of which depends on irrigation should have a greater voice than has been allowed them in directing the expenditure of the maintenance grants. The work to be executed in each season should be settled in consultation between the Revenue and Irrigation officers and the programme settled on should be carried out.

40. A large share of the maintenance grants has been devoted for the last 10 years to the protective embankments along the river, and the Commissioner concurs in the opinion expressed in para. 14 of the report as to the advantage of setting free a portion of that outlay for expenditure on canal clearances, which, as Mr. Lambert says, "are invariably attended with increased cultivation and revenue." He also concurs in the recommendation made by Mr. Lambert in the same para. that the North-Western Railway should be required to contribute its share of the cost and maintenance of the Upper Sind river embankments, which were doubtless constructed and are maintained partly for the protection of that railway against floods.

41. In the above imperfect review the Commissioner has found occasion to comment in an unfavourable sense on some of the work of the Irrigation Department in Sind, especially in the matter of the direction of expenditure of the Maintenance and Repairs grants. His attention was specially attracted to this subject by the circumstance that his predecessor, Mr. Erskine, reported to Government shortly before he left Sind that some of the revenue settlements made in the last few years could not be maintained unless more money was spent on the clearance of canals, and that not long after he had taken up the office of Commissioner he was obliged to submit a similar representation. Government were pleased to accept the recommendations submitted by the Superintending Engineer and supported by the Commissioner, and made a liberal additional grant at the beginning of 1888 that has sufficed to improve the condition of many of the canals. But much remains to be done, and no prospect has been held out by Government of any permanent addition to the clearance grant, while under present financial conditions no increase can be immediately expected. It is therefore essential that irrigational expenditure should be economised in every way possible, and that it should be confined to works that are necessary for securing water-supply to lands the holders of which have a rightful claim to water, until those claims are satisfied. It was necessary that an examination of the expenditure of past years should be made, in order to discover items in which economy may be exercised, as well as items the execution of which will bear deferment. Some of the criticisms offered by the Commissioner accordingly refer to conditions and circumstances with which he was not personally conversant, and he would not have referred to them if other means had been open to him of forming conclusions and suggesting improvements that seem to him to be called for. He desires to acknowledge the ready and cordial assistance he has received from the Superintending Engineer in this inquiry, as well as in all other matters, and the excellent work done by Mr. Lambert and the officers of the Sind Irrigation Department during the year under report.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner in Sind.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in
Sind for and up to the close of 1887-88.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works

	WORKS IN									
	MAJOR WORKS—PRODUCTIVE WORKS.					MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL				
	Desert Canal.	Unharwah.	Regdri Canal.	Eastern Nara Works.	Total.	Sukkur Canal.	Ghar Canal.	Mehrabwah.	Alibhar Kachori Canal.	Marak Great Canal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
y.										
ect	57,155	10,229	6,089	1,13,753	1,87,226	...	...	...	...	...
irect	1,352	242	144	4,877	6,615	...	...	...	...	...
AL	58,507	10,471	6,233	1,18,630	1,93,841	...	...	...	...	...
ect	11,76,780	3,31,627	16,25,609	49,00,601	80,34,617	13,28,747	4,15,537	66,018	23,207	1,93,600
irect	39,569	7,288	47,470	1,82,134	2,76,461	59,966	25,440	1,851	710	7,953
AL	12,16,349	3,38,915	16,73,079	50,82,735	83,11,078	13,88,713	4,40,977	67,869	23,917	2,01,553
c.										
ect	36,371	40	25,491	15,989	78,491	1,131	4,674	202	650	2,208
irect	91,709	53,206	2,15,748	3,12,523	6,73,186	97,893	3,42,782	23,181	4,109	45,264
AL	1,28,680	53,246	2,41,239	3,28,512	7,51,677	99,024	3,47,456	23,383	4,769	47,467
ect	1,67,896	72	2,40,813	5,42,966	9,51,747	13,063	1,85,531	718	10,265	45,962
irect	13,47,419	1,18,129	35,00,403	43,20,650	92,86,601	8,28,227	1,09,86,879	1,03,163	89,958	6,97,227
AL	15,15,315	1,18,201	37,41,216	48,63,616	1,02,38,348	8,41,290	1,11,72,410	1,03,881	1,00,223	7,43,189
ses.										
ect	49,588	16,860	83,096	87,063	2,36,607	43,571	1,60,740	9,188	5,967	18,183
irect	1,337	341	1,925	2,813	6,416	909	3,419	198	158	376
AL	50,925	17,201	85,021	89,876	2,43,023	44,480	1,64,159	9,386	6,125	18,559
ect	4,38,274	42,083	17,91,526	23,28,099	45,99,982	7,89,991	31,15,794	63,071	94,810	2,51,921
irect	12,867	923	48,541	1,03,837	1,66,168	23,800	70,804	1,501	2,875	6,394
AL	4,51,141	43,006	18,40,067	24,31,936	47,66,150	8,13,791	31,86,688	64,572	97,685	2,58,315
.										
.	77,755	36,045	1,56,218	2,38,636	5,08,654	54,544	1,83,297	13,997	-1,366	28,908
.	10,64,174	75,195	19,01,149	24,31,680	54,72,198	27,499	79,85,722	39,309	2,538	4,84,874
it.										
.	45,928	13,060	64,902	1,03,749	3,17,639	...	...	...	...	...
.	4,62,623	38,483	9,55,145	32,88,065	47,45,216	...	...	...	...	...
ring off										
.	31,827	22,985	91,316	44,887	1,91,015	...	...	...	...	...
.	6,01,551	36,712	9,46,004	-8,57,285	7,26,982	...	...	...	...	...

Sind for and up to the close of 1887-88.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.										Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Sumsawab.	Fuleli Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.	Under Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Ghār Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.	Under Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals.	Total.		Expenditure.	Receipts.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	1,87,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	Begāri Canals.	...	...
...	...	...	6,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kashmor Bund.	...	...
...	...	...	1,93,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	Loop bund near Kashmor	42,249	...
1,18,559	9,30,232	80,75,900	1,11,10,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small length of loop near Dairi	298	...
6,121	33,343	1,85,284	4,11,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maintenance and repairs to the bund	35,829	...
1,24,680	9,63,475	82,11,184	1,15,82,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maintenance of garden at Badani	480	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rent of Telegraph line at Badani	1,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maintenance and repairs, Busaliwah	608	...
1,888	23,561	34,309	1,12,800	5,027	7,571	12,843	574	18,721	44,739	Bund to protect the town of Khaira Garhi	3,466	...
19,751	8,58,502	8,91,482	15,64,668	3,23,054	4,07,056	4,74,322	41,468	5,26,074	17,71,973	General charges for establishment and Tools and Plant	17,279	...
21,639	3,82,063	9,25,791	16,77,468	3,28,081	4,14,626	4,87,165	42,012	5,44,798	18,16,712	Share of collection charges in the Civil Department	686	...
27,273	5,34,930	8,17,742	17,69,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation share of Land Revenue	...	6,958
1,77,168	49,92,033	1,78,74,655	2,71,61,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Begāri Canals	1,02,705	7,181
2,04,441	55,26,963	1,86,92,397	2,89,30,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur Canals.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest sluice in Sukkur and Begāri Bund	1,426	...
11,803	2,47,849	4,97,301	7,83,998	2,31,358	1,14,223	1,93,057	28,559	4,35,197	10,02,394	Two sluices in Kāsimpur Bund to water Kohri Forest	3,142	...
281	5,200	10,541	16,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kāsimpur Bund	1,448	...
12,174	2,53,049	5,07,932	7,50,955	2,31,358	1,14,223	1,93,057	28,559	4,35,197	10,62,394	General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	1,478	...
1,77,526	89,83,040	84,26,153	1,30,26,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Shikarpur Canals	7,494	12
6,525	1,20,943	2,32,932	3,99,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghar Canals	...	16
1,84,051	40,53,983	86,59,085	1,34,25,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern Ndra District	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi Canals.	...	...
9,485	1,29,014	4,17,859	9,26,518	96,723	3,00,403	2,94,108	13,183	1,06,601	8,14,318	Constructing sluice in Sumarwah Surgani Forest.	753	...
20,390	14,72,080	1,00,33,312	1,55,05,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Mirwah Gunj do.	701	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	General charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant	904	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Karachi Canals	2,358	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mathematical Instrument Depot in Sind	-66	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL	1,12,491	7,215

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, July 1st, 1889.**

Normal monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the greater part of India during the past week. On some days the currents have been partially interrupted; and hence their extension into a large portion of North-Western India has not been complete, and that part of India has been more or less rainless with a high temperature. With this exception, however, rain has been general, and at several stations has been heavy. Accompanying this general rainfall, there have been moist cloudy weather and comparatively low temperatures.

The Chart of the 25th June exhibited the ordinary high pressure area over the Malabar Coast and the ordinary low pressure area over the Indus Valley; but, in addition to this, there existed an area of relatively low readings over the head of the Bay of Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and the whole of the North-West Provinces. Within this low pressure were three centres of depression—one over the north-western angle of the Bay, a second over Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces, and a third between Nowgong and Agra. These depressions occasioned local cyclonic circulations of the wind over the portion of India covered by them, but elsewhere normal monsoon breezes prevailed. The monsoon over the Peninsula was fresh, and over Sind, Guzerat, Central India, and Rajputana strong. On the following day the depression over the Bay had developed somewhat and become a well defined storm. That which lay over Behar and east of the North-Western Provinces had moved slightly westward, and absorbed into it the small Nowgong-Agra disturbance. With these exceptions, there had been no change of importance in the distribution, and the winds direction and force were generally unaltered. By the morning of the 27th, the small depression which had been shown over the north-west angle of the Bay had passed westward, and had also become absorbed into the general depression over the central parts of the country. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around this depression, but otherwise the winds were normal. The Chart of the 28th showed that the depression, without changing its intensity, had advanced west-north-westward through the Central Provinces, and that its centre lay near Saugor. The cyclonic circulation around it was very well marked. Normal winds prevailed elsewhere, though over the head of the Bay the force of the wind was exceptionally high. Between the 28th and the morning of the 29th the storm moved north-westward, and at 8 A.M. on the 29th the centre lay immediately to the south-east of Ajmere and Jeypore. There was no alteration in the winds. They continued to circulate cyclonically around the storm area, and to blow strongly both over the Bay and across the West Coast. The observations of the 30th showed that the barometer was rising in all districts, except North-Eastern India, and that the depression which lay near Jeypore on the 29th had filled up after an existence of nearly a week. There was much less difference of pressure between the south and north of India than is ordinarily the case at this season of the year, and there were again indications of a tendency to depression formation over Bengal. With the decrease in the barometric

gradient noticed above, there had occurred a decrease in the force of the monsoon currents, which were moderate only on both sides of India. The Chart of the 1st July showed that a depression was commencing over Central Bengal. Otherwise there was little alteration, and the monsoon currents remained below the normal strength.

Temperature.—The departures of temperature from the normal have been much less during the past week than during the two or three preceding weeks. The monsoon current, with its cloudy skies, high humidity, and fairly constant rain, has prevailed over the greater part of the country and, except where local heavy falls of rain have occasioned rapid local changes of temperature, has maintained a fairly constant temperature. The largest variations from the normal have occurred in Sind, Guzerat, and Rajputana; the smallest in Burma. The former districts were those where the monsoon currents were most intermittent in their action, while the latter district was steadily influenced by them throughout the week.

The past week was a cool one generally, but especially so in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where on every day of the week the average mean temperature was below the normal.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces from the normal, both for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCE.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.1°	0
Bengal	— 1.3°	— 1.3°
North-Western Provinces	— 6.8°	— 2.5°
Punjab	— 3.7°	+ 0.6°
Bombay	+ 0.2°	— 0.3°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 2.0°	+ 0.5°
Guzerat and Central India	— 3.3°	— 1.1°
Sind and Rajputana	— 2.3°	— 1.4°
Madras	+ 0.5°	— 0.1°

From this table it will be seen that the relative coolness is less this week than last. A slight excess has replaced in the Punjab and Central Provinces the considerable deficiency which prevailed last week, while elsewhere the deficiency is generally slighter than it was last week.

Rain.—The distribution of rain has been approximately the same as that reported last week. Over the greater part of the country rain has fallen generally and almost daily, but in North-Western India it has been scattered and partial and entirely absent at some stations. In Southern Madras similar conditions have prevailed.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain. On the 25th there was no rain reported from the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, or Eastern Madras (south of Masulipatam), but general rain elsewhere,—heaviest in Bengal. The reports of the succeeding day showed a similar distribution, except that rain had extended north-westward along the line of the hills in the Punjab. The amounts were generally moderate. The only change shown by the reports of the 27th was the much heavier fall on the West Coast, where Mangalore reported 3 inches, Karwar 6, and Goa 7 inches. On the 28th general rain continued with patches of large amounts over the central stations and the West

Coast. On the 29th the amount of rainfall had become much slighter, but the area covered remained unchanged. On the 30th the falls were still lighter, and on the 1st both the amount of the rainfall and its extent had alike decreased.

The table at the close of the summary shows that at 32 out of the 51 divisions into which India has been divided the average rainfall of the week has been exceeded, and that at 17 the rainfall has been deficient, though in the majority of cases the deficiency has been small, not reaching 1 inch.

In Burmah, Tenasserim, and Arakan, show that notwithstanding heavy local rain at Akyab, the week's fall has been short of the average; but in Lower and Central Burmah there is an excess. Excessive rain is also reported from the whole of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces (East), (West), and (Submontane) and Oudh (North); but in the North-Western Provinces (Central) and Oudh (South) there has been a deficiency of about half an inch. In all parts of the Punjab, except the hill districts and the Indus Valley, there have been deficient rains. The Malabar Coast had slightly, and Coorg considerably, less than usual while Madras (South Central), Mysore, and the Konkan had an excess. The whole of the district comprising the Deccan, Khandeish, the west of the Central Provinces, and Kattiawar had deficient rainfall, while Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind had more than usual. In Madras there was a general though slight excess.

The maximum falls are as a rule not remarkable. Cherrapunji had 27 inches, and some stations in North and Central Bengal between 10 and 12 inches. Behar, both North and South, and the adjoining parts of the North-Western Provinces received falls of between 10 and 12 inches; but further to the westward the amounts decreased, and there was nothing very important over Upper India. In the Malabar Coast districts falls of 13 or 14 inches, and in the Konkan of between 16 and 19 inches, are reported. At one station in the Kothapur district of the Deccan 20 inches were received. Fair, moderate rains were experienced over the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula, and good rain in Ganjam.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal fall. There is more or less deficiency in Burmah and East Bengal, excess in other parts of Bengal and over nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, and a rather large deficiency in the Punjab. Over the West Coast districts the variations are somewhat irregular, but all over the Central Provinces and in Kattiawar there is a deficiency. In Central India, Rajputana, and generally over Madras the rains have been good.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 1ST, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO JULY 1ST, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Deficit, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to July 1st.	Excess or De- ficient of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	5'55	9'00	— 3'45	49'78	53'43	— 7
	Lower Burmah	5'50	4'17	+ 1'33	22'62	27'24	— 17
	Central Burmah	4'07	3'39	+ 0'68	17'10	22'11	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1'31	?	?	13'81	?	?
	Arrakan	13'00	13'69	— 0'69	63'08	65'95	— 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	5'13	3'85	+ 1'28	24'65	25'94	— 5
	Assam (Surma)	8'41	3'78	+ 4'63	45'79	34'52	+ 33
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	6'64	4'64	+ 2'00	31'68	24'75	+ 28
	Deltaic Bengal	3'27	2'26	+ 1'01	15'61	14'31	+ 10
	Central Bengal	4'03	2'34	+ 2'59	17'63	13'40	+ 31
	North Bengal	7'20	5'11	+ 2'15	31'79	32'04	0
	Orissa	3'82	3'44	+ 0'38	12'71	11'29	+ 13
	Chota Nagpur	5'02	2'00	+ 3'32	12'72	10'29	+ 24
	Behar (South)	5'04	2'50	+ 2'54	10'77	7'50	+ 42
	Do. (North)	6'19	2'07	+ 3'52	15'08	10'37	+ 45
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Province- (East).	4'24	1'94	+ 2'30	7'90	5'23	+ 51
	Oudh (South)	1'53	2'10	— 0'57	6'79	5'42	+ 25
	Do. (North)	2'50	2'35	— 0'15	7'57	6'70	+ 12
	North - Western Provinces (Central)	0'95	1'39	— 0'44	3'92	3'68	+ 1
	North - Western Provinces (West).	1'42	1'36	+ 0'66	3'04	4'10	— 26
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	2'77	2'61	+ 0'16	8'23	6'87	+ 20
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'13	0'82	— 0'69	2'14	2'45	— 13
	Do. (Central)	0'00	1'80	— 1'74	1'24	4'01	— 09
	Do. (Submontane)	0'87	2'02	— 1'15	2'70	4'19	— 36
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6'52	5'10	+ 1'33	13'58	11'49	+ 18
	Do. (North-West)	0'74	0'87	— 0'13	2'20	2'87	— 23
	Do. (West)	0'78	0'34	+ 0'44	1'72	1'34	+ 28
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	6'32	7'23	— 0'91	43'33	44'63	— 3
	Madras (South Central)	1'57	0'34	+ 1'23	6'15	4'73	+ 30
	Coorg	4'07	8'4	— 3'07	26'05	34'00	— 24
	Mysore	0'00	0'00	+ 0'00	3'45	5'15	— 33
	Konkan	14'21	7'21	+ 7'08	38'52	31'30	+ 23
	Bombay Deccan	1'31	1'75	— 0'04	6'68	7'07	— 17
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'00	1'41	— 0'42	3'63	6'04	— 45
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'80	2'41	— 0'55	5'54	7'79	— 29
	Central Provinces (West)	2'77	4'30	— 1'59	7'27	8'84	— 18
	Ditto (Central)	4'13	3'38	+ 0'75	6'65	10'00	— 4
	Ditto (East)	3'40	3'01	— 0'45	8'08	11'02	— 24
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	3'08	2'40	+ 0'50	6'55	6'62	— 1
	Kathiawar	0'78	1'33	— 0'58	2'03	3'89	— 48
	Sind	0'51	0'07	+ 0'24	0'40	0'20	+ 38
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	2'41	1'66	+ 0'75	6'69	5'75	+ 16
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1'69	1'00	+ 0'99	5'38	3'09	+ 46
	Rajputana (West)	0'56	0'50	+ 0'06	2'75	1'90	+ 45
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'45	1'56	+ 0'89	7'62	7'41	+ 3
	Hyderabad (South)	0'00	1'19	— 0'59	3'12	5'15	— 40
	Madras (Central)	0'81	0'22	+ 0'59	3'09	4'05	— 9
	East Coast (Central)	1'00	0'00	+ 0'10	4'32	4'29	+ 1
	Ditto (South)	0'75	0'45	+ 0'30	3'42	3'40	+ 1
	Madras (South)	0'55	0'14	+ 0'41	1'63	2'38	— 32

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 4th July, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

K

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th June.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot, Nilgiris, and West Coast; fair in Godavari, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Salem; slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot and Tinnevely; suffering from want of rain or water in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Salem; dry crops blighted in Coimbatore. Water-supply insufficient in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Salem. Stock suffering badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in Malabar, Tinnevely, and Kistna. Prices rising in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and nine other districts; falling in five; stationary in others. 749 deaths from cholera in Ganjam. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,252; Gopalpur Canal, 1,769; Ghat Roads, 1,259. Average daily number on drinking-water tanks and wells, 4,765; on minor irrigation and other works, 3,657. Number on village relief on 22nd June, 24,880; fed in kitchens, 1,969. No reliable estimate of stocks, but apparently fair, except in Chinna Kimedi. General prospects favourable, and improving in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain throughout Presidency Proper and Sind, but insufficient in many places. Sowing progressing in several districts, but retarded in parts of Broach, Nasik, Khandesh, Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Belgaum for want of sufficient rain. Harvesting of *Rabi* crops in Karachi district completed. *Rati* blight in Mirpur Botoro; and sugarcane in Sakro in Karachi district attacked by disease. Locusts in one taluka of Karachi and one of Hyderabad; also passed through some villages of Ahmedabad. Mitho Indus embankment in Shikarpur breached by floods, which are spreading and endangering Larkana town.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd July.*—General and rather excessive rain throughout the Province during the week. A break is now much needed. Prospects so far are favourable. Cultivation is well forward, and all standing crops are making good progress. Paddy and *bhudo* sowings are nearly complete, and transplanting of seedlings has begun. The excessive rain and rise of rivers have caused some damage to the lowland crops in Pubna, Julpaiguri, Dacca, Furrcepore, Muzaffarpur, and Chumparun. Prices continue high and almost stationary. The attendance on relief works in the distressed tracts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is said to be gradually diminishing.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Cloudy weather has prevailed throughout the week, and average rain has fallen generally; though in Jhansi it has been inadequate, and in Moradabad more is urgently wanted. *Kharif* sowings continue. Markets are amply supplied and prices remain steady, except in Partabgarh, Allahabad, and Moradabad, where they have an upward tendency. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Hissar and Peshawar. Prices falling in Shahpur; unsettled in Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. *Rabi* harvesting over; *kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Rain anxiously expected in Hissar and Lahore. Standing crops are in good condition. Sugarcane and cotton crops promise well. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar district.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain general and sufficient. There have been heavy showers, followed by clear weather, which have been very favourable for sowing. Rice being transplanted in Sambalpore. Prospects good. Much loss of cattle in Hoshangabad from want of fodder.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th June.*—The rainfall was heavy throughout Lower Burma, except in Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma, except in the Ruby Mines, Bhamo, Upper Chindwin, and Yamethin districts, the rainfall was light; but no reports of its being insufficient have yet been received. Cattle-disease is severe in Shwegyin. The food-supply is sufficient. The price of paddy has risen 3 per cent. in Rangoon, 6 per cent. in Myadoug, and 11 per cent. in Pyinmana, and has fallen 11 per cent. in Prome, 4 per cent. in Thayetmyo, and 5 per cent. in Sagaing.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice and reaping of summer rice continue. Blight on tea in Cachar. Prospects of other crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Slight rain in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Rainfall good in Kadur and Shimoga districts, and insufficient in the Mysore district. Crops good, except in Mysore district. Sowing operations completed in parts. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg during the week. Crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Cotton sowing continues. *Jowari*, *tur*, and *til* sowings in progress. Prices steady. General condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient.

Rainfall fair in Hyderabad during week. Week's rain useful for sowing operations, but rainfall since commencement of monsoon insufficient. Scarcity of fodder still felt. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week; heaviest fall in Bhopawar Agency, but slight only in Gwalior, where more is needed. Prospects improved considerably in Western Malwa Agency. Prices of foodgrains generally steady in Bhopawar. Condition of pasturage is reported good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd July.*—Heavy rain at Abu, Erinpura, and Meywar; moderate elsewhere. Slight in Tonk and Ulwar. Agricultural operations progressing. Agricultural stock poor in Meywar and Bickaneer. Pasturage or fodder insufficient in Meywar and Ulwar. Prices rising in Kerowli and Bhurtapore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th June.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. X OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH JUNE, 1888.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JUNE, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 6TH JUNE, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH JUNE, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>S. a. Lines worked by Companies.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
June, 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,54,000	565	1,514	9,51,007	630	96,46,404	637	95,90,585	634	...	55,819
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	0,713	12	57	7,75	132	1,00,000	1,7	91,177	159	1,101	...
ditto	Dildhar-nagar-Ghazipur	12	1,104	89	12	77	77	13,408	112	10,000	83	...	3,411
ditto	Raipurana-Malwa	1,604	3,57,007	215	1,604	4,50,000	175	40,23,114	242	47,00,841	287	6,82,727	...
ditto	Bengal N. g. (a)	180	2,50,000	131	180	3,00,000	121	4,25,000	238	5,00,000	187	1,13,000	...
ditto	Southern Maratha (b)	850	81,000	95	850	61,000	100	8,30,000	68	9,10,000	100	77,000	...
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,000	72	140	1,00,000	61	1,00,000	7	1,00,000	95	38,300	...
ditto	Indian Midland	211	(c) 27,000	131	211	(d) 30,000	99	(e) 2,44,000	110	(f) 2,50,000	117	4,38,788	...
ditto	Villupuram-Bharuam- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,000	51	83	4,500	59	41,181	50	41,885	55	3,704	...
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	39	1,400	41	39	1,100	35	17,303	40	23,304	65	5,901	...
	TOTAL	1,753	13,73,000	289	1,753	16,21,817	303	1,54,42,445	325	1,67,13,131	316	13,02,714	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
June, 1889	North-Western (i)	2,411	4,77,112	168	2,411	5,80,000	243	47,88,830	190	53,70,453	229	5,90,623	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	903	1,00,000	109	903	1,00,000	239	10,00,000	231	10,00,000	202	1,00,000	...
ditto	Bengal Central	1,200	1,00,000	83	1,200	1,00,000	102	1,00,000	105	1,00,000	110	23,150	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,000	310	45	20,000	4,4	1,00,000	3,6	1,00,000	4,2	23,798	...
ditto	Eastern Bengal Rail- ways	673	1,45,000	210	673	1,80,000	209	14,45,373	210	15,80,000	230	1,30,708	...
ditto	Nalhati	57	0,000	70	57	1,00,000	94	1,00,000	60	1,00,000	61	...	1,804
ditto	Tinhat	50	3,00,000	151	50	4,00,000	149	3,00,000	150	3,00,000	144	...	774
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	6,300	61	105	8,200	79	57,200	5	74,300	71	17,092	...
ditto	Silaulai	31	1,000	35	31	1,000	47	10,000	31	10,000	35	600	...
ditto	Chaura-Companyganj	7	1,000	10	7	1,000	43	1,000	10	1,000	10	...	83
ditto	Burra	30	50,000	145	30	60,000	170	6,00,000	175	6,87,000	171	3,32,700	...
	TOTAL	4,768	8,00,000	185	4,768	10,00,000	249	90,00,000	190	1,00,00,000	218	1,00,00,000	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guar- anteed Companies.</i>												
June, 1889	Madras	840	1,00,000	121	840	1,00,000	210	10,00,000	100	10,00,000	220	2,07,125	...
ditto	South Indian	654	1,00,000	109	654	1,00,000	100	1,00,000	100	1,00,000	101	6,470	...
ditto	Great Indian Penin- sula	1,004	1,00,000	6,2	1,004	1,00,000	470	1,00,000	7,7	1,00,000	6,2	...	27,00,609
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (h)	300	2,00,000	710	300	3,00,000	1,1	3,00,000	1,00	3,00,000	7,20	97,770	...
	TOTAL	3,800	3,00,000	4,3	3,800	4,00,000	3,71	4,00,000	...	4,00,000	4,2	...	24,18,848
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		2,400	3,00,000	4,3	2,400	4,00,000	3,71	4,00,000	...	4,00,000	3,1	1,72,791	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NET RECEIPTS			...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
June, 1889	Tardkeshwar	2	4,000	211	2	7,000	3,0	6,000	2,0	7,000	2,0	8,00	...
ditto	Dind-Sadia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,740	...
ditto	Bengal and North Western	370	5,00,000	140	370	5,00,000	1,0	5,00,000	1,0	5,00,000	1,0	...	2,854
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	17	7,000	10	17	7,000	1,0	7,000	1,0	7,000	1,4	7,700	...
	TOTAL	40	6,000	1,1	40	7,000	1,0	8,000	1,0	9,000	1,5	10,451	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
June, 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed Company	277	26,732	97	277	40,157	115	3,05,700	110	4,04,875	110	99,146	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	3,143	53	59	2,800	43	3,00,000	60	3,00,000	53	...	6,252
ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's	21	857	41	21	1,100	40	11,854	57	12,552	47	690	...
ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	193	10,472	101	193	32,400	125	2,00,000	157	3,00,000	141	97,039	...
ditto	Bhujnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	Motivi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	Jodhpore	120	7,000	50	120	8,000	1,0	7,000	64	7,000	60	...	5,112
	TOTAL	742	61,000	82	742	90,124	101	7,50,000	101	9,00,000	100	1,50,599	...

a) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

c) Includes the Sindia State Railway.

d) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

e) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Kujpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

f) Includes the Dhond-Mannad, Khangaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(g) Includes the Dhond-Mannad, Khangaon, and Amraoti State Railways.

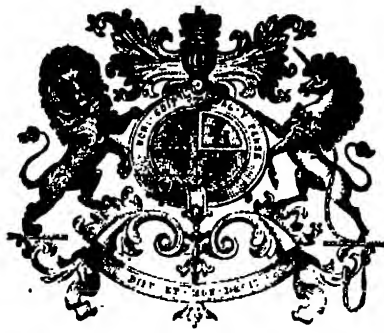
(h) Includes the Pat. Branch.

(i) Return not received.

(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1888.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 28.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

The Central Provinces Village-conservancy Bill.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July, 1889:—

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The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

The Central Provinces Village-conservancy Bill.

The Central Provinces Land-revenue Bill.

The Central Provinces Tenancy Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th July, 1889.

No. 386.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days, with effect from the 23rd July, 1889, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 387.—The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 919.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the appeals in the undermentioned cases from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the High Court, North-Western Provinces:

- (1) Case of Queen-Empress versus (1) Gania; (2) Eshwantia; (3) Luxmon; (4) Shēoram; (5) Sitia; and (6) Mangalia, convicted by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur (now acting as Judicial Commissioner), under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (2) Case of Queen-Empress versus Krishna and Shaboo, the sentence passed on whom by the District Magistrate of Wardha, under section 394, Indian Penal Code, was confirmed by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur (now acting as Judicial Commissioner) on 20th May, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1889.

No. 1406-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 25 of 1888.—George Abraham Goodwin and William Field How, Engineers, both of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improved form of lock nut.

No. 36 of 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer and Proprietor of the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of ploughs whereby the body and beam are made out of one solid bar of iron or steel, securing strength, durability, and economy in manufacture.

No. 120 of 1888.—John Richard Montague, Inventor of Auburn, Cayuga County, New York, U. S. A., for improvements in machinery for opening, cleaning, and ginning seed-cotton.

No. 1407-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every

specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 30 of 1888.—James Mylne, of Beheea, in the District of Shahabad, at present of "Craig Top," Mussoorie, Zemindar, for improvements in iron or composite frames for machines for expressing the juice from sugarcane.

No. 95 of 1888.—Richard Morris, of Bennett Park, Blackheath, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improvement in filters.

No. 11 of 1889.—Ludwig Keyling, Director of Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, for process and apparatus for producing shot or spheres of fragments or pieces of iron steel and metal.

No. 99 of 1889.—Frank William Allchin, Engineer of Weston Street, Northampton, in the County of Northampton, England, for improved riding toys or apparatus in which galloping or analogous movements are imparted to horses, boats, or corresponding parts carrying the riders, in addition to their forward movement as parts of the apparatus, such invention being in part applicable also to roundabouts or merry-go-rounds.

No. 119 of 1889.—Ewald Müller, Manufacturer of Soran, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, for improvements in couplings for railway vehicles.

No. 120 of 1889.—David George Hoey, of 8, Gordon Street, Glasgow, Scotland, ventilating Engineer, for improvements in arrangements or apparatus for ventilating halls, rooms, or other interiors.

No. 136 of 1889.—Henry Merritt Harcourt, of the Indian Postal Department, residing at 135, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for making an automatic centrifugal electric alarm or indicator.

REVENUE.

The 12th July, 1889.

No. 488.—Under section 5, Regulation III. of 1822, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the several Members of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to exercise generally, throughout the territories subject to their control, all the duties, powers, and authority which are vested in the Board collectively in respect of the departments detailed below:

The Honourable F. M. Halliday will exercise the aforesaid powers in the department of Land Revenue. This includes revenue, survey and settlement, land registration, land improvements, the sale or lease of waste land and Government estates, the management of wards' and attached estates, the collection of tesses, the realization of arrears of revenue, and the recovery of public demands, rent suits, embankments, pensions, the examination, enrolment, &c., of revenue agents, putni sales, and the supply of provisions for troops.

Mr. F. B. Peacock will exercise the aforesaid powers in the departments of Miscellaneous Revenue. These include excise, assessed taxes, salt, opium,

customs, stamps and stationery, tolls and canals, the partition of estates, and the acquisition of land for public purposes.

During the absence, on leave, of Mr. Peacock, Mr. J. Beames, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, will exercise the powers with which Mr. Peacock is vested.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 1247-G.—The leave to Bombay, for four months, to study the Native languages, granted to Second-Lieutenant A. P. Browne, officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, in Foreign Department notification, No. 483-G., dated the 20th March, 1889, is extended by ten days.

No. 1255-G.—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave in India, on medical certificate, for thirty-one days, with effect from the 31st May, 1889, and under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 2776-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend A. Gilrath, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ajmere, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of Native States under the Rajputana Agency.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 1260-G.—Lieutenant H. S. Hazelgrove, Executive Commissariat Officer, Neemuch, held charge of the current duties of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 23rd April to the forenoon of the 16th May, 1889, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain F. G. Alexander.

No. 1263-G.—Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 4th June, 1889,

during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major D. ff. Mullen, M.D., and until further orders. This cancels Foreign Department notification, No. 617-G., dated the 11th April, 1889.

No. 1265-G.—Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgeon-Major D. ff. Mullen, M.D., may officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, or until further orders.

No. 1267-G.—Surgeon C. R. M. Green, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., may officiate as Residency Surgeon in Meywar, or until further orders.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 1269-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

- (1) Surgeon G. E. Fooks, Medical Officer of the 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is appointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, and with effect from the 27th June, 1889.
- (2) Surgeon Fooks is invested, with effect from the 27th June, 1889, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the additional powers specified in Schedule IV. of that Code as powers with which a Magistrate of the 1st Class may be invested by the Local Government; the said powers to be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

No. 2803-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Cantonments Act, III. of 1880, as extended to the Cantonment of Quetta, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition in that cantonment of the following tax, in addition to all taxes now leviable therein:

Nature of Tax.	Amount.
For every dog of the age of six months or more, payable by the person or persons owning or having charge of such dog within the limits of the said cantonment.	One rupee per calendar year.

Provided that no such tax shall be leviable—

- (a) from any warrant officer or from any non-commissioned officer or soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces; or
- (b) from any person not residing for more than thirty days in the year within the limits of such cantonment.

No. 2804-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Cantonments Act, III. of 1880, as extended to the Cantonment of Quetta, and with reference to the last preceding notification imposing a dog-tax in that cantonment, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said cantonment the following rules in force in the Municipality of Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency for the recovery of the said tax :

Rules.

The dog-tax shall be paid by the persons liable for the same, either in person or by agent at the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, on or before the first day of March in each year for which the tax is leviable.

In default of such payment, the tax shall, upon information laid before a Magistrate, be recoverable by a summary proceeding in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2818-I.—CORRIGENDUM.—The name "Venayek Rao Ganesh Samarth, Treasury Accounts Officer of the Tonk State" should be omitted from Foreign Department notification, No. 2099-I, of the 24th May, 1889, and added to the names under Foreign Department notification No. 2100-I. of the same date.

The 12th July, 1889.

No. 1274-G.—Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class in the

Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, or until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 3505.—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Probationer attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from the 18th June 1889.

Mr. M. A. Hydari, Probationer attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 3588.—Mr. A. E. Fanshawe, officiating Director General of the Post Office of India, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 13th May 1889.

The 12th July, 1889.

No. 3610.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of June 1889 are notified :

With effect from the 11th June 1889, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr. G. D. Pudumjee,—

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to revert to Class VI. ;
and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the 18th June 1889, in consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate to Mr. J. A. Robertson,—

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th July, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 617.—Lieutenant J. F. Stewart, Bengal S. C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 25th May, 1888.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 618.—*4th Cavalry*—

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, 5th Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 12th June, 1889.

No. 619.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant R. C. H. Chalmers, 14th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th June, 1889.

No. 620.—*4th Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant W. E. E. Lloyd, Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 26th June, 1889.

No. 621.—*5th Infantry*—

Lieutenant G. M. Audain, Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 23rd June, 1889.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 622.—Major J. A. Miley, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, is

appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, proceeded on furlough, with effect from the 11th July, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 623.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Francis Frederick Badcock, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gúrkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force,—23rd December, 1887.

Lieutenant Harry Alexander Moore, Border Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 14th Bengal Infantry,—25th February, 1888.

Lieutenant Cyril Powney Thompson, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—11th April, 1888.

Lieutenant Percy William Drake Brockman, R.A., Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry,—12th June, 1888.

No. 624.—Lieutenant Frederick William Charles Turner, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 11th December, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 625.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Lieutenant T. Webster, Bengal S. C., 12th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th December, 1888.

No. 626.—Colonel G. N. Channer, V.C., Bengal S. C., Colonel on the Staff, Jullundur, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months in commutation of his privilege leave.

This leave should be treated as under article 681, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I.

No. 627.—Second grade Apothecary W. J. Adams is granted furlough in India (m. c.) for one year and 183 days, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 9th June, 1888.

No. 628.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Major A. S. McRae, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer (m. c.) for four months.

PENSIONS.

No. 629.—Conductor Hugh Macartney, of the Public Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 630.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, Bengal General List, Infantry,—9th July, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

7th July, 1889.

Duncan Alexander Allen Macpherson.

Charles Wemyss Muir, C.I.E.

Edward Duncan Frederick Bignell.

8th July, 1889.

Henry North Webb.

George Brougham Austin.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves, with effect from the 16th June, 1889, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, M.D., retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 631.—6th Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadars Turáb Khan and Kán Singh to be Ressaidars, and Kot-Dafadars Maha Singh and Ganga Rám to be Jemadars, *vice* Sálík Singh and Imtiyáz Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

No. 632.—11th Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Ganes Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Darsan Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 633.—16th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Robert A. Letts to be Subadar, *vice* Gauri Shankar Agnihotri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th March, 1889.

Jemadar Hírá Singh, from the 36th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Jassa Ráe, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

Color-Havildar Kishor Singh, from the 9th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kási Ram Dúbe, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd March, 1889.

No. 634.—25th Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Lehna Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kesar to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahrám Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Karím-bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th June, 1889.

No. 635.—37th Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Sohanu to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gokul to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhúri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Káhan Singh, *Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 636.—1st Sikh Infantry—

In G. G. O. No. 520 of 1889, for "*vice* Chagat Singh, invalided", read "*vice* Chagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment".

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 637.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, as a special case, the grant to SUBADAR KISHANBIR NAGARKOTI, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, of a gold bar, with the words "*18th June, 1888*" inscribed thereon, to be attached to and worn with the riband of the decoration of the First Class of the Order of Merit, in recognition of his conspicuous gallantry on that date on the Black Mountain, Hazara, on which occasion he, in company with two sepoys of the regiment, bravely stood by and defended Major Battye and Captain Urmston from the attacks of a numerous body of the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 638.—and Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E. (3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps), to be Commandant.

No. 639.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, C.I.E. (3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps), to be Commandant, *vice* Lane, resigned.

The 12th July, 1889.

No. 211.—With reference to paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No.

The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, at Madras.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, at Bombay.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Allahabad.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, at Calcutta.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, at Lahore.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, at Nagpur.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, at Rangoon.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, at Shillong.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, at Bolaram.
 The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, at Mount Abu.
 The Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, at Simla.
 The Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, at Mozufferpur.
 The Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, at Quetta.
 The Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, at Dharwar.
 The Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, at Jhansi.
 The Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, at Lucknow.

No. 212.—Rai Sahib Aghore Nath Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is granted one year's special leave, with effect from 10th August, 1889, under the terms of Public Works Department letters Nos. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887, in extension of the special leave granted him in Public Works Department

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 640.—*Cassipore Artillery Volunteers*—Lieutenant D. R. Wallace resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th July, 1889.

No. 207.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 8th February, 1889, regarding the grant of special leave to Mr. W. F. Heath, Executive Engineer, for "20th September, 1889", read "23rd September, 1889".

The 9th July, 1889.

No. 208.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 26, dated 25th January, 1889, for "13th October, 1889", read "13th September, 1889", as the date up to which Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, Executive Engineer, has been granted furlough on private affairs by the Secretary of State.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 209.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, temporarily lent to the Government of Bombay, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary*, with effect from the 17th May, 1888. This cancels that portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 105 of 29th March, 1889, which relates to Mr. Willcocks.

The 11th July, 1889.

No. 210.—Major W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, resigned his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th June, 1889.

19-A.E., dated 25th January, 1889, and Notification No. 61, dated 22nd February, 1889, it is notified that the preliminary and final tests of the competitive examination for admission into the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will commence this year on the 5th August and 18th November, respectively. Candidates who have received nominations may present themselves for examination either at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the Office of an Examiner of Accounts of this Department, as may be most convenient to themselves.

No. 213.—Captain H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted special leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V., paragraph 16 A, with effect from 30th July, 1889, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Chief Clerk*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July, 1889:

No. 8 OF 1889.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

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124. Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.
125. Procedure for making rules.
126. Power to make rules regulating conservancy of reservoir and catchment area.
127. Saving of Act XI of 1879.
128. Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.
129. Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Act.
130. Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Title, extent and commencement. Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1890.

2. (1) The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873, is hereby repealed: XI of 1873.

(2) But all municipalities constituted, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and byelaws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality:

(2) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act:

(3) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, [Act XII of 1884, s. 2.] whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

(4) "owner," used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant:

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 4-5. Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 6-10.)*

(5) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act by the Local Government.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 3.] 4. (1) The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in the prescribed manner within the local area affected, declare its intention to constitute as a municipality under this Act any town or any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.*

(2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 4.] 5. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the constitution of the proposed municipality, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, declare the local area to be a municipality.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

[Act XI, 1873, s. 6.] 6. (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods.

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the official Gazette.

[Act XI, 1873, s. 6; and Act XV, 1883, ss. 9 and 10.] Rules regarding term of office, wards, classification, representation and elections of committees.

7. (1) The Local Government may make rules regarding—

- (a) the term of office of members of committees;
- (b) the division of any municipality into wards;
- (c) the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward;

(e) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(f) the registration of electors;

(g) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(h) any other matters regarding the system of representation and election.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

8. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules under section 113, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

9. (1) There shall be a president and vice-president of every committee. [Act 1873, s. 6.]

(2) The Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president, or both of them, or may authorize any committee to elect its president or vice-president, or both of them, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf.

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for such term as may be prescribed.

(5) When a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president. [Act XI, 1873, s. 24.]

10. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president or vice-president or any other member of a committee— [Act XI, 1873, s. 13.]

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;

(b) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee;

(c) if his name is removed from the list of members of the committee.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 11-19.)**Conduct of Business.*[Act XIII,
1884, s. 19.]

Ordinary and special meetings.

II. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules thereunder to be transacted at a special meeting.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 18.]

12. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17.

(2) The president or, in his absence, the vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 21.]

13. (1) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 20.]

14. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17, but shall be not less than three :

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 22.]

15. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules or bye-laws thereunder, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 23.]

16. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a committee shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be pub-

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within three days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

17. Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make bye-laws consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder for regulating—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings ;
- (b) the conduct of its business ;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings ;
- (d) the division of duties among the members of the committee ;
- (e) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension, fining and removal of the officers and servants of the committee ;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act ; and
- (g) all other similar matters.

Joint Committees.

18. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment-authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Secretaries.

19. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting, and subject to the approval of the Local Government, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting and subject to the like approval remove any person so appointed.

(2) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 20-23. Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 24-25.)

Contracts.

X. Act 20. (1) A committee may delegate to one or
III, 1884, more of its members or to a
21: secretary the power of enter-
[23, s. 39.] XV, ing on its behalf into any particular contract
whereof the value or amount does not exceed
two hundred rupees or into any class of such
contracts.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

Act XV, 21. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf
[23, s. 40.] of a committee whereof the
contracts. value or amount exceeds
twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 20, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

Privileges and Liabilities.

Act XI, 22. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a
[1873, s. 19, modified.] committee or any of its
Bar of suit in ab- officers or any person act-
sence of notice. ing under its direction for
anything done or purporting to be done under
this Act, until the expiration of two months
next after notice in writing has been, in the
case of a committee, delivered or left at its office
and, in the case of an officer or person, delivered
to him or left at his office or usual place of abode,
stating the cause of action, the relief which he
claims and the name and place of abode of the
intended plaintiff.

(2) Unless service of such notice be proved the Court shall dismiss the suit.

(3) Every suit shall be commenced within four months of the accrual of the alleged cause of action.

(4) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was brought tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs or anything beyond the amount of such tender, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

Act XIII, 23. (5) This section shall not apply to any suit
[1884, s. 36.] instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief
Act, 1877.

Act XV, 23. Every person shall be liable for the loss,
[1883, s. 66.] Liability of members waste or misapplication of
for loss, waste or mis- any money or other proper-
application. ty belonging to, or under
the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste
or misapplication is a direct consequence of his
neglect or misconduct while a member of the
committee, and a suit for compensation for the

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

24. Subject to any general rules or special [Act XIII, 1884, s. 39.]
Taxes which may be orders which the Governor imposed. General in Council may

make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in manner prescribed by section 25, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(a) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;

(b) a tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the municipality according to their circumstances and property within the municipality;

(c) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, in the municipality;

(d) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden when such vehicles or animals are kept within the municipality;

(e) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;

(f) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein;

(g) market-dues on dealers using any building, structure, market, bazaar or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to the Government or to the committee or under its control;

(h) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the municipality;

(i) a latrine or conservancy cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a cess for the use of public latrines; and

(j) a water-rate when water is supplied by the committee:

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

25. (1) A committee may resolve at a special [Act XV, 1883, s. 42.]
meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1) the committee shall publish in manner prescribed a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 26-32.)*

or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections, if any, which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) The Local Government on receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 24, clause (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, with the objections, if any, received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of the committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals from such date as may be sanctioned by the Local Government.

XV, 26. A tax imposed under this Act shall not
s. 43: Tax not invalid for be invalid for defect of
XIII, defect of form. form, and, when any property
s. 46.] is described for the purpose of assessing any
such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so
that it shall be generally known, and it shall
not be necessary to name the owner or occupier.

XIII, 27. Any tax imposed under the foregoing sections
s. 47.] Taxes when payable. and payable periodically shall be payable on
such dates and in such instalments, if any, as
the committee, with the previous sanction of the
Local Government, may, by rule, from time to
time direct.

XIII, 28. A committee, by a resolution passed at a
s. 43.] Power to abolish or special meeting and con-
s. 46.] firm by the Local Govern-
ment, may abolish or re-
duce any tax imposed under the foregoing sections
or suspend the operation of any tax within
any part of the municipality for any specified
period.

Act XIII, 29. For reasons to be recorded in writing
s. 45] Power of Local Gov. the Local Government may
s. 46.] ernment to abolish exercise the powers con-
or reduce tax. ferred on a committee by
the last foregoing section.

Act XV, 30. (1) Arrears of any tax imposed under this
s. 46:] Recovery of taxes. Act may be recovered, on
XIII, application to a Magistrate-
s. 61.] having jurisdiction within the limits of the
municipality, by the distress and sale of any
moveable property belonging to the defaulter
within those limits.

(2) If the arrear is due in respect of immove-
able property, it shall, subject to any claim on
behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the
property and shall be recoverable, on application
made in this behalf by the committee to the

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall
authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Municipal Fund and Property.

31. There shall be formed for each muni- [Act XIII,
cipality a municipal fund, 1884, s. 67.
Constitution of muni- and there shall be placed
cipal fund. to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the
committee;

(b) all fines recovered from persons convicted
of offences committed within the muni-
cipality against this Act or the rules
thereunder or against section 34 of Act
V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of
Police*) or against Act III of 1867 (*to
provide for the punishment of public
gambling and the keeping of common
gaming-houses*).

32. (1) The committee shall set apart and [Act XIII,
apply annually out of the 1884, s. 68.]
Application of fund. municipal fund—

(a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the
payment of any amounts falling due on
any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to
meet the charges of its own establish-
ment, and such sum as may be required
for the maintenance of a police-establishment
under Chapter IV;

(c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to
pay the expenses of pauper lunatics
sent to public asylums from the muni-
cipality, the expenses incurred in audit-
ing the accounts of the committee,
and such portion of the cost of the
Provincial Departments for Education,
Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief
and Public Works as may be held by
the Local Government to be equitably
debtible to the committee in return for
services rendered to it by these Depart-
ments.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-
section (1) and to such rules as the Local Gov-
ernment may make with respect to the prior-
ity to be given to the several duties of the
committee, the municipal fund shall be applic-
able to the payment, in whole or in part, of the
charges and expenses incidental to the follow-
ing matters within the limits of the municipality,
and, with the sanction of the Commissioner of
the division, to the payment of the like charges
and expenses outside those limits when such ap-
plication of the fund is for the benefit of the
inhabitants of the municipality, namely:—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improve-
ment, cleansing and repair of streets
and public bridges, embankments, drains,
latrines, tanks and water-courses;

(b) the watering and lighting of the streets
or any of them;

(c) the construction, establishment and main-
tenance of schools, hospitals and dispen-
saries, and other institutions for the pro-
motion of education or for the benefit
of the public health, and of rest-houses,
sarais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-
grounds, pounds and other works of

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 33-34. Chapter IV.—Municipal Police.—Sections 35-37.)*

- (d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;
- (e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;
- (f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;
- (g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;
- (h) the planting and preservation of trees;
- (i) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths;
- (j) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;
- (k) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions; and
- (l) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 69.]

33. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

Act XIII,
1884, s. 70.]

(3) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of the like nature. The income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

I. Act
III, 1884,
71.]

34. (1) All streets, roads and bridges over which the public have a right of way, all tanks, wells, gháts, channels, sewers and drains within the municipality, not being private property or specifically excepted by an order of the Local Government, together with the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the committee and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act.

II. Mad. Act
7, 1884, ss.
1-24.]

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (1) in the committee shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

35. (1) Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

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36. (1) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof, or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1880, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

III of 11

37. (1) If the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall—

- (a) be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;
- (b) be appointed and promoted, and be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf;
- (c) perform such duties as the Local Government may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and
- (d) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same re-

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(Chapter IV.—Municipal Police.—Sections 38-39. Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 40-47.)

(a) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

* XIII, 38. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

* XIII, 39. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

CHAPTER V.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

et XIII, 40. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

et XIII, 41. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

et XIII, 42. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building-materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

et XIII, 43. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

et XIII, 44. (1) The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in

number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number, from that put up by order of the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

45. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by written notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

46. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee.

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

47. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act, which may be given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

- (a) free passage or way in front of the building;
- (b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;
- (c) ventilation and drainage;
- (d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure;

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(e) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street :

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of the committee requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is re-erected or erected, wholly or in part, without such notice being given, or without the submission of particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the lawful directions of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes erecting any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 89.]

48. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof, if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, aqueduct or sewer in the street :

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 90.]

49. The committee may set apart suitable bathing and washing places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes in any public place

other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

50. The committee may fix places within or, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

51. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

(4) Whoever slaughters for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

52. (1) Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, prohibit or regulate the slaughter of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

(2) Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter contrary to any prohibition, regulation or order under sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Burial and Burning Places.

53. (1) The committee may by public notice order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the

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(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 54-60.)

(a) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf :

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

(4) If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of this section, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

ct XIII, 54. The committee may by public notice pre-
4, s. 94.] scribe routes for the removal
Removal of corpses. of corpses to burial or
burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

ct XIII, 55. The committee may, where it appears to
4, s. 95.] it to be necessary for the
Inflammable materials. prevention of danger to life
or property, by public notice prohibit all persons
from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or
other inflammable materials, or placing mats or
thatched huts or lighting fires in any place
or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

ct XIII, 56. (1) The committee, by any person author-
4, s. 96.] ized by it in this behalf,
Inspection of drains, may, after giving six hours'
privies and cesspools. notice in writing to the oc-
cupier of any building or land in which any
drains, privies or cesspools are situate, inspect
any such drains, privies or cesspools at any
time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if
necessary, cause the ground to be opened where
the committee or person may think fit for the
purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance
arising from the privies, drains or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land ; but, if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

ct XIII, 57. The committee, by any person authorized
4, s. 97.] by it in this behalf, may, after
Power to enter and inspect buildings. giving twenty-four hours'
notice to the occupier or,
if there is no occupier, to the owner of any
building, at any time between sunrise and sunset
enter and inspect the building, and may by
notice direct all or any part thereof to be forth-
with internally or externally lime-washed, disin-
fected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

XIII, 58. The committee, by any person authorized
98.] by it in this behalf, may,
Other powers of entry after giving twenty-four

or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

(a) enter on and survey and take levels of any land ;

(b) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation ;

(c) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

59. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, [Act XII 1884, s. 99.]
Power to enter for discovery of animals or vehicles liable to taxation. at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which a license has not been duly taken out.

60. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, [Act XII 1884, s. 100.]
Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale. at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, animal or drug which may be therein ; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or, if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption ;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

(2) If the owner or the person in whose possession any food or drink or animal which is seized under sub-section (1) does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, such owner or person shall, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees. [Ben. Act 1886, s. 3.]

(3) A person who is in possession of food or drink or of an animal as a carrier or bailee thereof shall not be liable to a fine under sub-section (2) ; but the Magistrate, on proof of the facts abovementioned, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man.

(4) If the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase any article of food or drink exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as

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of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity, and, if he refuses to do so, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 101.]

61. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers, in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(2) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 102.]

62. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 103.]

63. The committee may by notice require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 104.]

64. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee directs, any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building.

(2) The committee may by notice require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or transom of a

65. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter or put in good order any drain, privy or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may by notice require any person who constructs any new drain, privy or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any drain, privy or cesspool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the drain, privy or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

66. The committee may by notice require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

67. The committee may by notice require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use to remove or close the same within one week.

68. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

69. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

70. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or

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considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in insanitary Condition.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 111.] 71. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away any land to clear away and noxious vegetation, remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 112.] 72. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 113.] 73. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may by notice require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 114.] 74. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may by notice prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 115.] 75. The committee may by notice require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 116.] 76. (1) If the Sanitary Commissioner reports that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions as may prevent the injury.

(2) When on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has

notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

(3) If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

77. (1) The owner or occupier of every place [Act XI 1884, s. 117] situate within the municipality and used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow; or
boiling bones, offal or blood; or
as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or
as a brick kiln, pottery or limekiln; or
as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or
as a yard or dépôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or
as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

78. (1) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, [Act XI 1884, s. 117] that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may by notice require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punished, with fine

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rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to make and enforce Rules.

[Act XIII,
1884, s. 119.]

79. (x) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the municipality being the property of Her Majesty or of the committee;

(b) for prohibiting or controlling the establishment or maintenance of markets, sarāis and halting-places and controlling the management of the same and of any places of public entertainment and resort;

[New.]

(c) for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality;

[New.]

(d) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

(e) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

[New.]

(f) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood;

XV of 1881.

(g) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(h) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(i) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(j) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family;

(k) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and, when water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;

(l) when the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi limits

(2) In making any rule under this section a committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under XIV of it sub-section (x) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

80. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, a committee

Power to prohibit commission of public nuisances.

may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code.

[Act 1883, s. 5]

XLV of 1

81. (x) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a committee

Powers as to conditional orders in respect of certain acts and omissions.

with the powers of a District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 79, sub-section (x), clauses (a), (b), (c), (j) and (k).

[Act 1883, s. 5]

X of 1882

(2) Sections 133 to 142 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers:

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has under this section invested a committee.

82. A committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its

Delegation of powers under sections 80 and 81. members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 80, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 81.

Supplemental.

83. (x) When any notice under this Chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed

Execution of acts required to be done by any notice. by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any

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(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 84-86.
Chapter VI.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.—
Sections 87-91.)

committee may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

XII, 84. (1) Where the owner or occupier of
s. 124.] Recovery of costs of property is required under
execution. this Act by the committee
to execute any work and makes default in com-
plying with the requisition, and the committee
executes the work, the committee may recover
the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the
committee may, by way of additional remedy,
recover the whole or any part of the cost from
the occupier, and in such case the occupier may
deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-
section from the rent due or from time to time
accruing due from him to the owner of the prop-
erty in respect of which the payment is made,
or may otherwise recover such sum from the
owner.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to
pay under sub-section (2) any greater
sum than the amount of rent which is for
the time being due from him to the owner, or
which, after demand for payment of the money
payable by him to the committee and notice not
to pay rent without first deducting the amount so
demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner,
unless he refuses on application to him by the
committee truly to disclose the amount of his
rent and the name and address of the person to
whom it is payable; but the burden of proof
that the sum so demanded by the committee from
the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at
the time of the demand, or which has since
accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee
under this section may be recovered either by
suit, or on application to a Magistrate having
jurisdiction within the municipality by distress
and sale of the moveable property of the per-
son from whom the money is recoverable, and if
payable by the owner of property shall, until
it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any
contract between an owner and an occupier.

XIII, 85. (1) The committee may make compen-
sation out of the municipal
s. 125.] fund to any person sus-
taining any damage by
reason of the exercise of any power
vested in the committee, its officers or servants,
under this Act, and shall, subject to the other
provisions of this Act, make such compensa-
tion where the person sustaining the damage
was not himself in default in the matter in re-
spect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount
of any compensation which the committee is
required by this Act to pay for injury to any
building or land, it shall be settled in such
manner as the parties may agree, or, in default
of agreement, in the manner provided by the
Land-acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42,
51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be
made applicable.

XIII, 86. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order
s. 126.] made by a committee under
Appeals against cer- the powers vested in it by
tain orders of commit-

no such order shall be liable to be called in
question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner is
himself a member of the committee, the appeal
shall lie to the Commissioner of the division or
other officer empowered by the Local Govern-
ment in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for suffi-
cient cause, extend the period hereby allowed
for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority con-
firming, setting aside or modifying the order
appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall
not be confirmed, set aside or modified until
the appellant and the committee have had
reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH,
SAFETY OR CONVENIENCE.

87. Whoever, without the permission of the [Act XII
committee or in disregard 1884, s. 127.

Penalty for deposit- committee or in disregard
ing or throwing earth or of its orders, throws or
materials or refuse, rub- deposits, or permits his
bish or offensive matter servants or members of his
on roads or into drains. household under his con-
trol to throw or deposit, earth or materials of
any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive
matter of any kind, upon any public street or
place, or into any public sewer or drain or any
drain communicating therewith, shall be punish-
ed with fine which may extend to twenty
rupees.

88. Whoever, without the permission of the [Act XI
committee, causes or allows 1884, s. 128

Penalty for causing or committee, causes or allows
allowing sewage to flow the water of any sink,
upon a public place. sewer or cesspool, or any
other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put
upon any street or public place or into any
sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose,
shall be punished with fine which may extend
to twenty rupees.

89. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of [Act XII
any building or land, keeps 1884, s. 129

Penalty for non-re- or allows to be kept for
moval of filth. more than twenty-four
hours, or otherwise than in some proper recepta-
cle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, nightsoil or
filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon
such building or land, or suffers any such recepta-
cle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neg-
lects to employ proper means to cleanse and
purify the same, shall be punished with fine
which may extend to fifty rupees.

90. Whoever, without the permission of the [Act XII
committee, makes or causes 1884, s. 130

Penalty for making to be made, or alters or
altering drains with- causes to be altered, any
out authority. drain leading into any of the
channels, sewers or drains vested in the com-
mittee, shall be punished with fine which may
extend to fifty rupees.

91. Whoever makes, without the permission [Act XII
of the committee, or keeps 1884, s. 131

Penalty for making of the committee, or keeps
or keeping latrines for a longer time than one
week after notice to re-

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VI.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.—
Sections 92-105.)*

receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 132.] **92.** Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 133.] **93.** Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 134.] **94.** Whoever drives any vehicle of any kind after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 135.] **95.** Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 136.] **96.** Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 137.] **97.** Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[N.W. P. & Oudh Model Rules, No. 13.] **98.** Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee made with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument so as to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act XIII, 1884, s. 138.] **99.** Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimi-

be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

100. Whoever, without the permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

101. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

102. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any kind or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

103. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

104. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

105. (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink for the consumption of man which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely:—

(a) when any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drink, in order to make the food or drink fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or to conceal the inferior quality thereof;

(b) when the food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety or Convenience.
—Sections 106-107. Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 108-111.)

XIII, 106. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions
144.] Penalty for disobedience to orders of committee not punishable under any other section.
given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon the committee by the last foregoing Chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by the committee under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

XIII, 107. Any prosecution for an offence against
s. 145.] Prosecution to be suspended in certain cases.
section 53, or section 78, or section 106, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

XIII, 108. The Commissioner of the division or the
s. 146.] Control by Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.
Deputy Commissioner of the district (not being a member of the committee) may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee;
- (b) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits;
- (c) by order in writing require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

pend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently, or for such period as it thinks fit.

XIII, 110. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy
Extraordinary powers of Deputy Commissioner in case of emergency.
Commissioner of the district may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee. [Act XIII, 1884, s. 148.]

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner of the division every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

XIII, 111. (1) If at any time it appears to the
Powers of Local Government in case of default of committee.
Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty. [Act XV, 1883, s. 62.]

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 112-114. Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Section 115.)*[Act
1883, s. 63.]

112. (1) If a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a)** all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b)** all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf;
- (c)** all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

- (h)** as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (i)** as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of the committee are to be conducted and recorded;
- (j)** as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees; and,
- (k)** generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1), clause (a), the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

114. In all matters connected with this Act [Act 1884, s. 64] the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

115. (1) Every notice issued by a committee [Act 1884, s. 64] under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

[Act
1883, s. 64:
Act
1884,
154.]

113. (1) The Local Government may frame forms for any proceedings of a committee for which it considers that forms should be provided, and may make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a)** for the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act, and for preventing evasion of the same;
- (b)** as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;
- (c)** as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee or placed under its management by the Local Government may be transferred by sale, mortgage, charge, lease, exchange or otherwise;
- (d)** as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill;
- (e)** as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers, and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass;
- (f)** as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be

XIII. Power of Local Government to frame forms and make rules.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental—Sections 116-126.)*

at XIII, 116. When any notice is under the provisions
4, s. 163.] Mode of giving notice of this Act to be given to
to owner or occupier of or served on, the owner or
property. occupier of any property
and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

at XIII, 117. Every public notice given by a committee
4, s. 164.] Publication of public under this Act or any rule
notices. thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner.

Alteration of Limits of Municipality.

at XV, 118. The Local Government may, by notification published in the
3, s. 72.] Notification of intention to alter limits of official Gazette and in the
municipality. prescribed manner within
the local area affected, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

(b) to include within a municipality any local area situate in the vicinity thereof and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

at XV, 119. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or
3, s. 73.] Alteration of limits of local area in respect of
municipality. which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

at XV, 120. (1) When a local area is excluded under
3, s. 74.] Effect of exclusion of the last foregoing section
local area from municipality. from a municipality,—

(a) this Act and all rules, orders, byelaws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance

the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, on the publication of the scheme in the local official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

121. When a local area is included under section 119 in a municipality, [Act XV 1883, s. 73.]
Effect of including local area in municipality. this Act and all rules, orders, byelaws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included shall apply to the local area.

Miscellaneous.

122. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise [Act XV 1883, s. 65.]
Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee. than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with

the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

123. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable only [Act XV 1883, s. 69.]
Initiation of prosecutions. under this Act or a rule thereunder except on the complaint of the committee or of some person authorized either generally or specially by the committee in this behalf.

124. Where any building or land, whether [Act XV 1883, s. 67.]
Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870. within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act,

the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

125. The power to make rules under section 7, section 79 or section 113 is subject to the condition of the rules being made [Act XIII, 1884, s. 159 and Act I, 1887, s. 6.]

after previous publication.

126. (1) When the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government

X of 18

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 127-130.)

act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired; and

(b) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area.

(2) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Act XV, 127. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local
[1883, s. 76.] Saving of Act XI of Authorities Loan Act,
XI of 1879. 1879.

Act XV, 128. Every member of a committee consti-
[1883, s. 77.] Member of committee tuted under this Act shall
to be municipal com- be deemed to be a municipal
missioner. commissioner within the
meaning of every enactment for the time being
in force; and a Judge or Magistrate shall not
be deemed to be a party to or to be personally
interested within the meaning of section 555 of
X of 1882. the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in any
prosecution for an offence punishable under this
Act, or any rule thereunder, merely because
he is a member of the committee by the order
or with the approval of which the prosecution has
been instituted.

Act XV, 129. (1) The Local Government, with the
[1883, s. 79.] Power to withdraw
municipal area altoget- previous sanction of the
her from operation of Governor General in Coun-
this Act. cil, may, by notification in
the local official Gazette,

withdraw any municipality from the operation of this Act.

(2) When a notification is issued under sub-section (1) in respect of any municipality, this Act and all rules, byelaws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality, the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharge the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

130. Anything done or any proceeding taken under this Act shall not be [Act XII
[1884, s. 27.]
Vacancies and irregu- under this Act shall not be
larities not to invalidate questioned on account of
proceedings. any vacancy in a commit-
tee or joint committee, or on account of any
defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of
the case.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to repeal the Municipal Act at present in force in the Central Provinces, and to provide an Act which is better suited to the requirements of the municipalities.

2. The law regulating municipalities in the Central Provinces is contained in a short Act of the year 1873, and it is found that the provisions of this Act are now inadequate. The power of taxation which municipal committees have under that Act are not sufficiently clear, and doubts have arisen as to whether some of the taxes at present imposed can be legally imposed under it. It is also found that the powers and duties of municipal committees, and the power of control which Government officers may exercise over the committees, should be more fully expressed and defined so as to meet the growing needs of the Province.

3. This Bill therefore has been prepared. It introduces no new principles into the constitution of municipalities in the Central Provinces, but adopts from other enactments, principally from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, provisions which appear suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces and in harmony with the past policy of the Local Administration in its conduct of municipal affairs.

4. The Bill following the usual arrangement is divided into eight Chapters. They contain the ordinary provisions regarding the organization of municipal committees, the imposition of taxes and the constitution and application of the municipal fund, the powers and duties of municipal committees for general and for sanitary purposes, the power to make and enforce rules, the control to be exercised by Government officers and the usual supplemental matters. Following the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, the powers for sanitary purposes and the provisions regarding offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience are set out in the Bill instead of being left to be supplied by rules made under the Act by the municipal committee.

5. With a view to preventing disturbances arising in towns owing to the slaughter of animals for sacrifice, power is given by section 52 of the Bill to the Deputy Commissioner to prohibit or regulate such slaughter, and to prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place of slaughter.

6. In section 60 of the Bill, which relates to the power to inspect places for the sale of food or drink, provisions adapted from Bengal Act III of 1886 have been inserted in order to give the municipal committee additional power to prevent the sale of unwholesome food or drink. In section 105 of the Bill a provision also taken from the same Act has been made to prevent the adulteration of food or drink.

7. A provision (section 126 of the Bill) has been inserted in the Supplemental Chapter so as to enable the Chief Commissioner to make rules for the preservation of reservoirs which supply a town with water but which, being situated outside municipal limits

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th July, 1889:

NO. 9 OF 1889.

A Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for conservancy in villages in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Village-conservancy Act, 1889.
Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) When the sanitary condition of a village containing not less than three hundred inhabitants and not being a municipality is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the village is situate, such as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, he may by an order in writing, published in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, declare that the village is in an insanitary state.

(2) After the publication of the order the Local Government may—

- (a) on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or,
- (b) if no such application is made within three months after the date of the publication of the order, then on the application of the Deputy Commissioner,

by notification in the official Gazette extend to the village the provisions of this Act from such date as may be specified in the notification.

3. In every village to which this Act is extended a panchayat shall be formed, consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community, who shall be chosen by election from among the inhabitants of the village.

4. The panchayat shall, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, determine the sum which is annually required for the following purposes:—

- (a) the proper cleansing and conservancy of the village-site;
- (b) the provision and maintenance of a supply of wholesome water for the inhabitants of the village and their cattle;
- (c) the maintenance of the village-communications; and,
- (d) if the inhabitants generally so desire, the aiding of the village-school.

5. The sum determined to be necessary under the last foregoing section shall be raised by the panchayat by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners or occupiers of such houses and lands.

6. (1) The Local Government shall make rules—
Powers of Local Government to make rules.

- (a) regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchayats;
- (b) prescribing the manner in which the wishes of the inhabitants of the village are to be ascertained;
- (c) limiting the amount of tax and regulating its assessment, realization, safe custody and application and the auditing of the accounts thereof;
- (d) regulating the village-conservancy and defining and prohibiting public nuisances; and,
- (e) generally, for giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

7. The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to have operation in any village from a date to be fixed by the Local Government, and may make over any moneys in the hands of the pancháyat to the district council or local board having authority under the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

XV of 1883.

8. While the provisions of this Act are in force in any village, the authority of the district council or local board under section 9 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the management of the pancháyat.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for village-conservancy in rural tracts in the Central Provinces. The importance of improved village-sanitation is so universally admitted, and has been pressed with such urgency on the attention of Local Governments by the Government of India, that the attempt to effect some such reform as that aimed at in the Bill needs no justification. The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, contains provisions regarding the duties of the mukaddam of a village, and by means of these provisions efforts have been made to improve the sanitary condition of villages. It has been found, however, that to effect real and substantial improvement larger powers are necessary.

2. The object Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, has in view in this Bill is to secure the co-operation of the more influential members of the village-community and to place the conservancy-arrangements of the village on a popular and permanent basis. The provisions of the Bill can only be applied in a village containing a population of not less than three hundred persons, and when the Deputy Commissioner has declared that the sanitary condition of the village is defective. These conditions being fulfilled the Local Government may, either on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or, if they fail to apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend to the village the provisions of the Bill. A pancháyat will then be elected consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community. This pancháyat will, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, determine the sum which will be annually required for the purposes of conservancy, the supply of water, the maintenance of the village-roads, and, if the people of the village so desire, the aiding of the village-school. This sum will be raised by the pancháyat by a tax on the houses and lands within the village. Full power is reserved to the Local Government to regulate the mode of election and the proceedings of the pancháyat, to limit the amount of taxation and regulate its assessment, and to regulate the village-conservancy and other matters necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Bill.

The 8th July, 1889.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 10th July, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

ACTS VI AND VII OF 1884 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces. He said:—

“The law regarding municipalities in the Central Provinces has for many years followed the law in force in the Punjab. In 1867 an Act was passed for the

Punjab which was extended by executive orders to municipalities in the Central Provinces. In 1873 the Government of the Punjab found that Act XV of 1867 did not meet the requirements of the Punjab, and accordingly Act IV of 1873 was enacted repealing Act XV of 1867 and making better provision for municipalities. Shortly after this Act XI of 1873 was passed to provide for municipal committees in the Central Provinces. This Act is still in force. It is a short Act of twenty-three sections drawn exactly on the model of the Punjab Act, IV of 1873. The powers given by the Act for the purposes of taxation are stated in very general terms. As regards the organization of the committees and the administration of towns much is left to rules and bye-laws, and the Chief Commissioner is invested with a somewhat unlimited power of control by which he can suspend or limit all or any of the powers of a committee, cancel any of its proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which it may impose. Such a law was only suitable for the infancy of municipal institutions, and accordingly it was found necessary in the Punjab to supersede Act IV of 1873 by Act XIII of 1884, an Act containing full provisions, in accordance with modern experience and requirements, for the organization of committees, the administration of municipal towns and the control to be exercised over municipalities by the Government.

"In the Central Provinces also it has now become necessary to replace the present brief enactment by an Act containing more ample and more suitable provisions. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Mackenzie, has given his careful attention to the state of the municipalities in his Province, and he is of opinion—an opinion in which the executive officers and the municipal committees concur—that the present Act is insufficient to meet the requirements of the municipalities. The powers of taxation given by the Act are expressed in such terms that it is doubtful whether the levy of some of the existing taxes is legal. The legality also of some of the bye-laws and rules now in force is open to doubt, and Mr. Mackenzie is also of opinion that the very wide and arbitrary power of control vested in the Chief Commissioner by section 17 of the present Act should be replaced by the better regulated power of control which is conferred on the Local Government by the Municipal Acts in force in other Provinces.

"The present Bill, my Lord, has therefore been prepared. It introduces no new principles into the constitution of the municipalities in the Central Provinces, but adopts from other enactments, principally from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, provisions which appear to Mr. Mackenzie suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces, and in harmony with the past policy of the Local Administration in the conduct of municipal affairs.

"Following the usual plan the Bill is divided into eight Chapters. The first Chapter provides for the constitution of municipalities; the second for the organization of municipal committees, the mode in which they can enter into contracts, and their privileges in the case of suits brought against them; the third for taxation and the municipal fund; and the fourth for the municipal police. The fifth Chapter confers on municipal committees powers for sanitary and other purposes, and the sixth Chapter defines and provides penalties for offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience. The seventh Chapter contains provisions for the control to be exercised over municipalities by the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner and the Local Government. The last Chapter contains the usual supplemental enactments such as the provisions regarding notices to be issued by committees, the acquisition of land for a municipality, the alteration of the limits of a municipality and the withdrawal of a municipal area from the operation of the Act.

"I do not think, my Lord, that it is necessary that I should mention in detail all the provisions of the Bill, as it follows in the main the law contained in the Municipal Acts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. I will therefore only notice briefly the principal provisions of the Bill and explain those which are not contained in existing municipal laws. The constitution of committees as provided by Chapter I of the Bill will remain as at present, that is to say, the committee will consist of not less than five members, who will be appointed, as the Local Government may direct, either by virtue of their office or by nomination or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods. In accordance also with the present law, not less than two-fifths of

the members are to be persons other than salaried officers of the Government. The president and vice-president will be appointed by the Local Government, or by the committee if the Local Government so directs; and power is given to the Local Government to remove for certain specified reasons a president, vice-president or other member of a committee. In sections 11 to 17 of the Bill, both inclusive, the rules for the conduct of business, namely, as regards the time for holding meetings, ordinary and special meetings, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business, and such matters, have been adopted from the Punjab Municipal Act. Section 22 of the Bill slightly modifies the enactment at present in force regarding suits against the committee or its officers. It is provided in the Bill that the period before which such a suit may not be instituted shall be two months, instead of one month, after the delivery of a notice of the cause of action, and the limitation of such suits is fixed at four months, instead of three months, next after the accrual of the cause of action.

"The third Chapter regarding taxation and the municipal fund follows in the main the corresponding Chapter of the Punjab Act. Section 29 of the Bill, however, gives the Local Government a somewhat wider power with respect to the abolition of taxes. Mr. Mackenzie considers that in the circumstances of the Province this power is needed to prevent the minor municipalities from interfering unduly with trade by imposing octroi on goods passing along lines of traffic.

"Chapter IV of the Bill follows the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Acts with regard to the provisions relating to the municipal police. This Chapter, therefore, calls for no remark.

"The powers for sanitary and other purposes contained in Chapter V of the Bill are also adopted from the corresponding Chapter in the Punjab Act, and provision is thus made for matters which now have to be provided for by rule. I must notice, however, that in section 47 of the Bill the committee is not required, as in the Punjab Act, to make compensation for refusing to allow a person to erect a new building. The right to obtain compensation in such a case is thought to be too extensive and to be liable to abuse. In the powers conferred on a committee by section 49 regarding bathing and washing places a power has been included enabling a committee to prohibit acts which may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places. It has been found necessary, for instance, at bathing places, such as those on the river Narbadda, which are much frequented, to prohibit persons from fishing while people are bathing. Section 52 of the Bill contains a new provision empowering the Deputy Commissioner, for the preservation of the public peace or order, to prohibit or regulate the slaughter of animals for purposes other than sale. Such a power is found to be needed in some towns where there may be contests between Hindus and Muhammadans, and the sacrifice or slaughter of particular animals at particular times may give rise to serious disturbances. The provisions of section 60 of the Bill contain the provisions of section 100 of the Punjab Act, regarding the power to inspect places for the sale of food or drink and to seize unwholesome articles of food. Provisions, however, adapted from Bengal Act III of 1886, regarding the disposal of unwholesome food and the power to require the sale of a quantity of any food or drink for the purpose of analysis, have been added, in order to give additional powers for suppressing the sale of unwholesome food or drink. I must also notice that the power given by clause (c) of section 79 of the Bill to make rules for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within a municipality is not taken from the Punjab Act, but is in accordance with the existing practice in the Central Provinces. Clauses (d) and (f) of the same section are new provisions. Power is given to the committee by the former clause to make rules for prescribing the standard weights and measures which are to be used within the municipality, and by the latter clause to make rules to prevent, if necessary, nuisance arising from the smoke of factory chimneys.

"The sixth Chapter of the Bill follows the Punjab Municipal Act in defining, and specifying the penalties for, offences affecting the public health, safety or convenience. Such matters are now provided for by the municipal rules, but it is considered advisable that penal legislation of this kind should, as far as possible, be contained in the Act and not left to the discretion of a municipal committee.

Two offences have been added by sections 98 and 105 of the Bill to the list contained in the Punjab Act. Section 98 makes it an offence to beat drums contrary to the orders of a committee—an offence which it has been found necessary in the North-Western Provinces to provide for; and section 105, following Bengal Act III of 1886, provides a penalty for selling articles of food or drink which are so adulterated as to be different from the article which the seller professes to sell.

“The provisions of Chapter VII regarding control are taken from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab Municipal Acts and call for no remark. The last Chapter of the Bill contains the usual supplemental provisions with the addition of section 126, which gives the Local Government power to make rules regulating the conservancy of reservoirs and the land adjoining thereto. The town of Nagpur has for some years been supplied with water from a large reservoir, and recently, owing to the great liberality of Raja Gokuldass, Rai Bahadur, the municipality of Jabalpur has also been enabled to construct a reservoir. Both these reservoirs are situated outside the limits of the municipalities, and it is most important that the Local Government should have the power of taking measures so as to secure the safety and the purity of the water-supply. The section accordingly gives the Local Government power to make rules regulating the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired, and generally regulating the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area. The section also provides that the breach of a rule made under it may be made punishable with fine.

“I think, my Lord, that there is no other matter in the Bill which now calls for remark.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces. He said :—

“This Bill is intended to make provision for carrying out measures of sanitary improvement in villages situated in rural tracts of the Central Provinces.

“The object which Mr. Mackenzie has had in view in framing the provisions contained in the Bill is to secure the co-operation of the villagers in the work of sanitation. The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, declares that it shall be the duty of the mukaddam, the head of the village, to keep his village in good sanitary condition, and the Chief Commissioner is given power to make rules regulating the liability of persons residing in a village for charges necessarily incurred by mukaddams in the performance of this duty. It is difficult, however, for a mukaddam in a small village to make sanitary improvements without incurring unpopularity. The improvements will require money, and money cannot be had without taxation for which the mukaddam will be held responsible by the villagers. The rules for sanitation cannot be enforced without a penalty, and the mukaddam, if he wishes to enforce them, will sometimes have to prosecute those who disobey them, and thereby to incur still greater unpopularity. Mr. Mackenzie considers that the proper course will be to associate the village-community with the mukaddam in the work of sanitation, and thus to place it on a popular basis. The provisions of the Bill are very simple. They are applicable only to a village which contains not less than three hundred inhabitants and which the Deputy Commissioner declares by an order in writing to be in an insanitary state. When this declaration has been made the Local Government may, either on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more of the inhabitants or, if they fail to apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend the provisions of the Bill to the village. The next step

will be the formation of a pancháyat consisting of the mukaddam and four representatives of the village-community who are to be chosen by election. The duty of the pancháyat will be to determine, subject to the Deputy Commissioner's approval, the sum which will be annually required for the conservancy of the village, the provision and maintenance of a good water-supply, the maintenance of the village-communications and, if the inhabitants so desire, the aiding of the village-school. This sum is to be raised by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners of the houses and lands. Section 6 of the Bill confers on the Local Government power to make rules for regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the pancháyat, for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants of the village, for limiting the amount of taxation and regulating the assessment and collection of the tax, for regulating conservancy, defining and prohibiting public nuisances, and generally for carrying out the objects of the Bill. The Local Government is also given the power to provide a penalty of fifty rupees for the breach of a rule. Section 7 of the Bill gives the Local Government power to withdraw any village from the operation of the Act, and section 8 provides that when the Act is in force in any village the authority of the district council or local board established under the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the pancháyat.

"It is not, my Lord, I submit, necessary or desirable to attempt any elaborate system of village-conservancy. What is especially required is to teach the villagers to keep their wells and tanks, or the streams from which they draw their supply of water, as pure as may be practicable, to keep their streets and houses clean, and to arrange so that manure and refuse may be deposited in a place where they will not cause injury to the health of the people. Large powers are reserved to the Local Government in order that the provisions of the law may be used with due care and caution, until the people understand and appreciate the advantages of village-conservancy and are able and willing to take a more direct and active part in the work of sanitary improvement."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 31st July, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

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SIMLA;

The 11th July, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, July 8th, 1889.**

There has been no important change of weather during the past week. Normal monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout the period, uninterrupted either by any considerable break in the rains or by any considerable storm. In the Western Desert, Khandeish, part of the Bombay Deccan, and Madras there has been less rain than usual; but with these exceptions the rainfall, though nowhere very heavy, has been steady and sufficient.

The Chart of the 2nd showed the ordinary monsoon distribution over the greater part of the country, but in Northern India there were some irregularities. In the first place, a small depression lay over Northern Bengal; in the second, the shallow depression which ordinarily exists over the Gangetic plain was absent, and pressure decreased gradually but steadily right up to the foot of the hills. In consequence, the south-easterly winds which usually prevailed over Northern India were not shown, and the winds over the Punjab and North-Western Provinces were apparently part of the West Coast current. On the 3rd the Chart showed that the depression over Bengal had begun to move west-south-westward and at the same time to fill up. There existed on this day a low pressure area over Western Bengal and the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and a second over the west of the Punjab, with an intervening region covering the North-Western Provinces, the east of the Punjab, and Rajputana of very uniform pressure. Over the Peninsula gradients were also slight for the time of year. The monsoon currents were consequently light or moderate generally, and on the West Coast there was much variability in the wind direction. By the morning of the 4th the Bengal depression had reached the centre of the Central Provinces. A well marked though feeble cyclonic circulation existed around it, and hence easterly and south-easterly winds had appeared in Upper India. The wind was still very variable on the West Coast, but elsewhere normal monsoon directions prevailed. By the 5th the depression had almost filled up, though there were traces of the centre between the stations of Jeypore and Indore and Neemuch and Jhansi. Except on the West Coast, the normal monsoon circulation existed. On the 6th the depression had entirely disappeared, but otherwise there was no change. On the 7th a rapid fall of the barometer was reported from North-Western India, while pressure rose in the south. Hence gradients became steeper and the wind stronger. The Chart of the 8th showed that the fall in the North-West continued, and the barometric difference between the south and north of India became again about normal. At the same time the wind became westerly and south-westerly over the Peninsula.

Temperature.—Very small variations of temperature from the mean are again reported this week. The conditions which maintained the uniform temperature of last week have again been effective in preventing any large changes, and the variations from the normal, which are shown in the table given below, are everywhere less than $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Larger variations than the above occurred on some days in particular districts. For instance, owing to the rather heavy rainfall in the Indus Valley at the end of last week, the mean temperature of Guzerat and Sind was low on the 2nd, while, owing to moderately heavy rain in Upper India at the close of the present week, the mean temperature of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab was low on the 7th and 8th.

During the first two days of the week the maxima were high all over North-Western India, exceeding 100° at all stations; but on the 4th a rapid fall occurred over Upper India (except the Indus Valley), and the maxima from that day till the close of the week were generally considerably below the normal.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces from the normal, both for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCE.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	0°	+ 1·2°
Bengal	— 1·3°	— 0·2°
North-Western Provinces	— 2·5°	— 0·8°
Punjab	+ 0·6°	— 0·5°
Bombay	— 0·3°	+ 1·0°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 0·5°	+ 1·4°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1·1°	— 0·7°
Sind and Rajputana	— 1·4°	— 1·1°
Madras	— 0·1°	+ 0·1°

This table shows that there has been a slight excess of temperature in Burmah, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras, and a slight deficiency elsewhere.

Rain.—In North-Western India and in Madras the rainfall of the week has again been rather scattered than general, and in Sind and the west of the Punjab there has been none of any consequence ; but in all other parts of India rain has been general and has fallen in most districts on every day of the week.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution :

On the 2nd there was no rain over the south and west of the Punjab, Upper Sind, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, or the Carnatic. Elsewhere rain was general, and in parts of Bengal heavy. On the 3rd a similar distribution obtained, but the amounts had decreased somewhat in Bengal. On the 4th there was rather more rain in the Punjab, and a fairly general fall over Central India, Khandeish, and the Bombay Deccan, and larger amounts on the West Coast. On the 5th rain ceased again in Khandeish, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, and decreased in amount on the West Coast ; but elsewhere there was no change. The Chart of the 6th showed larger amounts again on the West Coast and general rain in all parts of the country, except the south of the Punjab and the Western Desert. On the 7th rain was still heavier on the West Coast, but there was no other change ; and the Chart of the 8th showed rain in all places, except parts of Rajputana and the Indus Valley.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that out of the 51 divisions into which India is divided, 23 divisions had more rain during the week than is usually received, and that 24 received less than the average ; 1 district had exactly the normal, and from the other 3 districts there was no information of no average. In the great majority of districts the variations are small and often unimportant.

In Burmah all the divisions, except Arakan, had less rain than usual ; and the same is true of all districts in Bengal, except Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, where there was an excess. The whole of Upper India, except the districts of Oudh north, Punjab central, and Punjab west, had exceedingly good rain, the excess in some districts being considerable. Malabar had only two-thirds of its normal amount ; but Madras, south central, and Coorg had heavy rain. The Konkan has more than the average rain ; but behind the Ghâts in Mysore and the Bombay Deccan, as well as northward into Khandeish, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces, there was a rather large deficiency. The east of the Central Provinces and Central India had good rains, while Guzerat had a considerable and Sind a trifling deficiency. The East Coast districts exhibit a slight excess or a trifling deficiency.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. Burmah and East Bengal are below the average ; but over the rest of Bengal, as well as over by far the greater part of Northern India, the rainfall has been exceedingly good. The only important exception is the Punjab central, where only about half the normal amount has fallen. The West Coast districts have had fair rain ; but Mysore and the whole of the districts comprising Khandeish, Berar, and the west of the Central Provinces have had short rain. In Central India, Guzerat, and Sind the rainfall has been about the normal ; but in Kattiawar it has been deficient. In Madras the changes are irregular and on the whole not large.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 13, 1889.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 8TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 1STH TO JULY 8TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 1st to July 8th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	2'94	9'11	— 6'17	52'72	62'53	— 16
	Lower Burmah	2'84	5'08	— 2'24	25'46	32'32	— 21
	Central Burmah	1'72	3'89	— 2'17	18'82	25'99	— 28
	Upper Burmah	2'06	?	?	17'62	?	?
	Arakan	11'72	9'53	+ 2'19	69'00	75'48	— 9
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2'83	4'45	— 1'62	27'48	30'25	— 9
	Assam (Surma)	3'54	4'65	— 1'11	49'34	39'47	+ 26
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'68	4'81	— 1'16	35'09	28'97	+ 23
	Deltaic Bengal	3'13	2'81	+ 0'32	18'81	17'03	+ 10
	Central Bengal	2'06	3'16	— 1'10	18'86	16'65	+ 13
	North Bengal	7'09	6'35	+ 0'74	38'98	38'38	+ 2
	Orissa	1'12	2'33	— 1'21	13'83	13'62	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	4'28	2'80	+ 1'48	16'50	12'57	+ 31
	Behar (South)	2'41	2'62	— 0'21	13'18	10'18	+ 29
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH. . . .	Do. (North)	3'36	3'77	— 0'41	18'44	14'15	+ 30
	North - Western Provinces (East). . . .	3'19	2'25	+ 0'94	11'08	7'48	+ 48
	Oudh (South)	2'38	2'32	+ 0'06	9'17	7'74	+ 18
	Do. (North)	2'00	3'30	— 1'30	9'53	9'94	— 4
	North - Western Provinces (Central). . . .	2'73	1'75	+ 0'98	6'65	5'03	+ 18
	North - Western Provinces (West). . . .	2'21	2'13	+ 0'08	5'25	6'00	— 13
PUNJAB	North - Western Provinces (Submontane). . . .	5'39	3'57	+ 1'82	13'62	10'37	+ 31
	Punjab (South)	1'75	1'05	+ 0'70	3'89	3'50	+ 11
	Do. (Central)	1'90	2'17	— 0'27	3'14	6'18	— 49
	Do. (Submontane)	3'75	2'40	+ 1'35	6'45	6'59	— 2
	Do. (Hill Districts)	8'56	6'83	+ 1'73	22'14	18'32	+ 21
	Do. (North-West)	2'90	1'21	+ 1'69	5'11	4'08	+ 25
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS). . . .	Do. (West)	0'30	0'40	— 0'10	2'02	1'74	+ 16
	Malabar	5'04	7'62	— 2'58	48'37	52'25	— 7
	Madras (South Central)	1'60	0'57	+ 1'03	7'75	5'30	+ 46
	Coorg	5'04	1'06	+ 3'98	31'09	35'12	— 11
	Mysore	0'65	0'84	— 0'19	4'10	6'39	— 36
	Konkan	8'25	7'54	+ 0'71	46'77	38'84	+ 20
	Bombay Deccan	1'10	1'58	— 0'48	7'73	9'55	— 19
	Hyderabad (North) . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. . . .	Khandeish	0'74	1'07	— 0'33	4'38	7'71	— 43
	Berar	1'70	2'10	— 0'40	7'24	9'88	— 27
	Central Provinces (West)	1'02	2'45	— 0'83	3'67	11'24	— 23
	Ditto (Central)	4'05	3'73	+ 0'32	14'14	14'08	0
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Ditto (East)	3'10	2'03	+ 0'53	12'62	14'25	— 11
	Guzerat	2'27	3'36	— 1'09	8'83	9'95	— 11
	Kattiawar	2'45	2'29	+ 0'16	4'48	7'46	— 40
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA. . . .	Sind	0'11	0'16	— 0'05	0'51	0'45	+ 13
	Central India (East)	2'72	2'58	+ 0'14	9'41	8'72	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West). . . .	2'60	1'83	+ 0'77	7'48	5'52	+ 36
	Rajputana (West) . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'10	1'17	+ 0'93	9'63	8'57	+ 12
	Hyderabad (South)	0'83	1'00	— 0'17	3'95	6'15	— 36
	Madras (Central)	0'70	0'68	+ 0'02	4'39	4'73	— 7
	East Coast (Central)	0'79	0'79	0	5'11	5'08	+ 1
	Ditto (South)	0'41	0'53	— 0'12	3'83	3'93	— 3
	Madras (South)	0'10	0'34	— 0'24	1'73	2'72	— 36

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 11th July, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Rainfall good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Nilgiris, Salem, and West Coast; slight in Madras and Chingleput, and fair elsewhere. Crops generally good; but withering in parts of Cuddapah, South Arcot, and Tinnevely, and suffering from want of rain or water in North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Salem. Crops damaged by excessive moisture in Vizagapatam and blighted by insects in Coimbatore. Water-supply insufficient in Chingleput and Salem. Stock suffering badly from disease in Tanjore, Kistna, Tinnevely, and Malabar. Prices rising in eight districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. Cholera severe in the three northern districts, but abating in Ganjam. Labourers employed last day of week in Ganjam,—on Rushikulya works, 4,118; Gopalpur Canal, 1,334; Ghat Roads, 1,879. Average daily number on drinking-water tanks and wells, 5,039; on minor irrigation and other work, 3,055; decrease due to agricultural operations and partly to floods in Gopalpur Canal. Number on village relief on 29th June, 27,163; fed in kitchens, 2,907. No reliable estimate of stocks of food-grains in Ganjam. Imports during week by sea and land 1,208 tons. General prospects favourable; continue to improve in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper and Sind, but deficient in parts of Guzerat, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Sowing progressing in several districts, but retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Standing crops good in Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kanara,—damaged by caterpillars in four talukas of Kaira, and suffering for want of moisture in three talukas of Bijapur. Transplantation progressing in Surat, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in parts of Khandesh and Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th July.*—Ordinary monsoon weather prevails throughout the Province, and ample rain has fallen in all districts, except Balasore. A partial break in the rains appears to have set in and will be beneficial to the crops. The excessive rain has caused damage to the crops on low lands in places in the Rajshahye and Dacca divisions, the damage being rather considerable in the south of Rungpore. Sowing of paddy and *bhadoi* crops is nearly completed, and transplanting of seedlings has begun. Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane are promising. Indigo manufacture has begun, and the produce is expected to be fair, except in Midnapore and Chumparun. The price of rice remains high and steady throughout the Province. The latest report regarding the affected tract in the Patna division shows that the attendance on relief works has fallen off considerably; but in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, owing to interruption of communications caused by heavy rain, prices have risen almost to famine rates. In Chumparun anxiety is felt for the crops for want of fine weather, and destitution is said to be spreading.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Good rain everywhere. *Kharif* operations progressing satisfactorily. Prices almost stationary. Markets fairly supplied.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all districts, except at Peshawar. Prices are falling in Shahpur, fluctuating in Peshawar,

slightly rising in Mooltan, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. Rain has done much good to the crops at Sialkot. Prospects of standing crops are good. Sugarcane and cotton crops promise well. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th July.*—There has been sufficient rain in all districts, with a very heavy fall in the Jubbulpore tahsil. Sowing and weeding continue. Prospects favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th July.*—Seasonable rainfall throughout Lower Burma. In Upper Burma in the Kyaukse and Meiktila districts the rainfall was slight and in Yamethin very heavy, destroying some crops. The price of paddy has risen in Prome and Toungoo, and slightly in Pegu and Thayetmyo; the prices at other districts in Lower Burma remain unchanged. In Upper Burma a rise is shown in the prices in the Ruby Mines, Sagaing, and Yamethin, and a fall in Myingyan and Pyinmana districts. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Heavy rain in most districts. Rivers high. Transplanting of winter rice and reaping of early rice impeded in some districts by floods. Tea and growing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Good rain in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and heavy rain in the Bangalore district. Rain has fallen more or less throughout the State. Standing crops good, but more rain wanted in one taluka of the Hassan district. Outturn of crops in Tumkur district averages from half to two annas. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Rains continue light in Coorg. Standing crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Average rainfall fair. Cotton sowing nearly finished. Sowing of *jowari*, *til*, and *tūr* continues. Fodder sufficient, except in Amraoti district. Prices stationary. Agricultural stock good.

Some rain in Hyderabad during the week. Scarcity of fodder still felt. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th July.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week; heavy in Gwalior. Agricultural operations completed in Bhopal; elsewhere in progress. Condition of standing crops and of pasturage good. Prices are high, except in Neemuch, where they are falling.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th July.*—No rain in Bickaneer and Dholepur; elsewhere moderate. Agricultural operations progressing. Agricultural stock good, except in Meywar and Bickaneer. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Kherwara and Meywar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th July.*—Good rain. Weather cloudy. Rain daily during the week, but weather very warm. Indian corn progressing. Late autumn rice replanted.

E. C. BUCK, *

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

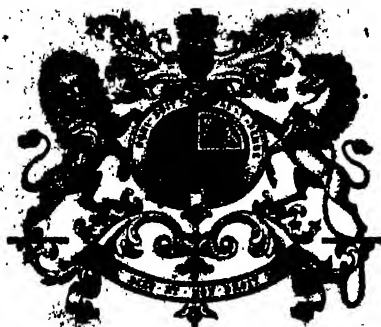
At Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE, 1888.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH JUNE, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 16TH JUNE, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 15TH JUNE, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
of June 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,28,000	548	1,514	9,82,013	649	1,04,75,403	629	1,05,72,598	635	97,195	...
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	0,812	119	57	7,798	136	96,848	154	98,935	157	2,087	...
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	880	74	12	916	70	14,304	108	10,923	83	...	3,381
1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,81,462	229	1,664	4,10,000	240	44,04,576	241	51,27,524	284	7,22,948	...
to	Bengal-Nagpur (a)	180	24,002	132	293	28,829	98	4,49,668	220	5,68,863	179	1,19,195	...
to	Bengal Nagpur-Sah-toria Coal Section	...	...	...	12	(b) 461	38	...	...	(b) 461	38	461	...
to	Southern Maratha (c)	850	60,075	81	857	77,571	91	9,05,414	97	10,02,664	106	97,250	...
to	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,452	75	219	14,131	68	1,15,390	75	1,59,994	66	44,604	...
to	Indian Midland	211	(d) 29,303	139	674	(e) 60,332	90	(d) 2,73,909	118	(e) 7,29,958	112	4,56,049	...
to	Villupuram-Dharma-veram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,792	46	83	7,794	94	44,973	49	52,790	59	7,817	...
to	Bareilly-Pilibhit.	30	1,201	33	30	1,096	47	18,577	47	24,913	63	6,326	...
	TOTAL	4,753	13,56,047	285	5,421	15,92,741	294	1,67,99,072	321	1,83,40,623	316	15,50,551	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
1889	North-Western (f)	2,411	4,45,222	185	5,386	5,54,622	232	52,34,052	107	59,34,075	229	7,00,023	...
to	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,49,041	210	692	1,40,207	211	18,00,303	237	19,45,989	256	1,48,680	...
to	Bengal Central	145	10,900	87	125	10,340	155	1,24,933	91	1,56,517	114	31,584	...
to	Wardha Coal	45	11,916	265	45	13,426	298	1,70,370	344	1,98,072	405	27,630	...
to	Eastern Bengal Rail-ways	673	1,38,801	206	673	1,65,150	245	15,84,124	214	17,50,181	236	1,66,057	...
of June 1889	Nalhati	27	2,104	70	27	2,370	100	20,503	68	10,541	65	...	662
ditto	Tirhoot	259	34,404	133	273	40,935	150	4,20,507	150	4,32,732	144	5,665	...
1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Silchar	105	7,071	67	105	7,700	73	64,315	56	81,030	70	16,705	...
to	Jorhat	25	931	37	25	1,534	61	11,382	34	12,590	40	1,208	...
to	Cherra-Companyganj.	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 725	10	(i) 637	10	...	88
to	Burma	392	59,986	153	553	82,300	151	7,14,014	170	10,82,749	178	3,68,135	...
	TOTAL	4,755	8,60,992	181	4,704	10,35,152	211	1,01,52,294	195	1,10,16,943	218	14,64,649	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
1889	Madras	840	1,59,155	189	840	2,05,004	244	17,72,853	192	20,13,047	221	2,40,194	...
to	South Indian	654	1,07,153	164	654	1,21,215	185	12,00,274	108	12,87,538	181	81,304	...
to	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(j) 7,46,437	499	1,440	(k) 5,98,931	410	1,24,33,900	752	(k) 95,03,702	605	...	29,30,258
to	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,46,602	536	461	2,74,000	594	34,21,262	675	35,61,655	712	1,40,393	...
	TOTAL	3,452	12,59,734	395	3,395	11,09,150	353	1,88,34,349	490	1,63,65,942	444	...	24,68,407
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,900	34,77,373	268	13,720	38,27,043	270	4,57,85,715	321	4,63,32,508	313	5,40,793	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,12,29,544	149	2,16,01,688	146	3,71,544	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,56,171	172	2,47,31,420	167	1,75,249	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
of June 1889	Tarakshwar	22	4,208	191	22	6,440	293	69,583	284	72,673	297	3,090	...
1889	Dibru Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	(h) 83,803	107	(i) 94,090	123	12,293	...
of June 1889	Bengal and North Western	376	55,628	148	376	55,710	148	6,55,303	158	6,55,775	161	472	...
1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,700	97	67	6,747	101	82,171	111	91,719	124	9,548	...
	TOTAL	465	66,342	143	465	68,857	148	8,90,800	149	9,10,203	155	25,403	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	30,588	110	354	31,947	90	3,36,320	110	4,45,860	116	1,09,549	...
to	His Highness the Gaekwar's	50	2,876	49	50	2,880	49	39,838	61	33,983	53	...	5,855
to	His Highness the Gaekwar's Melisana-Vadnagar	21	875	42	27	1,100	40	12,759	55	14,021	48	1,262	...
to	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagar-Porbandar	193	16,057	88	260	29,760	114	2,81,881	133	3,91,036	130	1,09,155	...
to	Morvi	68	2,910	43	68	4,713	69	54,740	73	57,872	71	3,132	...
to	Jodhpore	124	7,770	63	124	6,800	55	84,585	63	80,410	60	...	6,175
	TOTAL	742	61,976	84	892	77,200	87	8,12,123	100	10,23,191	106	2,11,068	...

cludes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
receipts for 4 days ending 15th June, 1889.
cludes the Bellary-Kishta State Railway.
cludes the Sindia State Railway.
cludes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
cludes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
turn not received.

(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th June, 1888.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1889.
(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(l) Includes the Patni Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General; &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April ~~next~~, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following text-book in Drawing has been adopted for the Entrance Examination of 1890 and subsequent years:—

Whitehall Drawing Copybook, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9, Freehand.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 10th July, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

No. 748.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 26th April, 1889, *vice* Colonel F. Coddington, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Colonel J. Waterhouse, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Hutchinson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 749.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 5th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. H. Hörst, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, retired :—

Mr. E. C. Barrett, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 750.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 28th June, 1889, *vice* Colonel W. F. Badgley, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Beavan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain S. G. Burrard, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. F. Grant, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The 9th July, 1889.

No. 751.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 9th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. A. B. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 752.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 12th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. James Todd, Surveyor, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. H. W. Peychers, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. E. M. Claudius, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, is confirmed in that grade, but to continue on the seconded list while holding the post of Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office at Calcutta.

Mr. J. R. Scott, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. Doran, on the seconded list.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. A. George, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. C. G. Lee, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 753.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, having returned to duty from furlough on the 14th May, 1889, the following reversion will take effect from the same date :—

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

No. 754.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 16th May, 1889, *vice* Mr. F. Grant, Surveyor, 1st grade, promoted to the Senior Division :—

Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. G. Belcham, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Stotesbury, Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade, but to continue on the seconded list while holding the post of Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office at Calcutta.

Mr. A. J. James, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. W. Stotesbury, on the seconded list.

Mr. J. McHatton, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. F. S. Bell, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

J. SCONCE, Colonel, S.C.,
Officiating Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT— REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 6.—Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 20th ultimo, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Offg. Depty. Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1889.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of June, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>	1889.	
Grant's Buildings	Bombay	30th June.	Closed.
Jalna . . .	Hyderabad, Deccan.	15th "	Opened.
Kaladanda . .	N.-W. Provinces.	17th "	Ditto.
Lings . . .	Upper Burma	8th "	Closed.
Mahabaleshwar	Bombay Presdy.	15th "	Ditto.
Matheran . .	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Siabyugyan . .	Upper Burma	16th "	Opened.
	<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>	1889.	
Amrawath . .	Assam-Bihar	1st June.	Opened.
Forbesganj . .	State Ry.		
Kasargan . .	Ditto	15th "	Closed.
Sonapur . . .	Dibru-Sadiya	19th "	Opened.
Ledo . . .	Ry.		
Titak . . .			
Barwa-Sagar			
Khurai . . .			
Mau . . .			
Mundra . . .	Indian-Midland	5th "	Ditto.
Narioli . . .	Ry.		
Ranipur Road			
Saugor . . .			
Tehoria . . .			
Majorda . . .	West of India Portuguese Ry.	...	Closed.

NOTE.—The name of the office hitherto known as "Guntakal, Madras Railway," has been changed to "Tinnevely, Madras Railway."

J. H. LANE,

*Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director General of Telegraphs.*

The 3rd July, 1889.

No. 13.—Mr. A. P. Hill, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1889.

H. MALLOCK,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 1st July, 1889.

No. 3072.—Lala Udhodass, Munsif at Sibi, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th June, 1889.

2. Munshi Amar Singh, Officiating Naib Tahsildar at Sibi, is appointed to officiate as Munsif of Sibi during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Udhodass, or until further orders.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent
in Baluchistan.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 2786.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification, No. 1014-G., dated 10th June, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E. Dalrymple made over charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, to Lieutenant A. S. Rooke on the afternoon of 17th June, 1889.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 2830.—Lieutenant F. deH. Smith, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, in extension of the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification, No. 1884, dated the 14th May, 1889.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 2846.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, returned from the furlough granted to him in Bombay Government Military Department Notifications, No. 574, dated 16th November, 1887, and No. 562, dated 4th December, 1888, and took over command of the Regiment from Lieutenant-Colonel Ransford, on the 13th June, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 2856.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., made over charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, Bhopal Battalion, on the forenoon of the 25th June, 1889.

No. 2862.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, in charge Burdi Dispensary, Baghelkhand Agency, having passed the Septennial Professional Examination, is promoted to

the grade of 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the date of passing:—

Name.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	7 years' service.	14 years' service.		
Without English qualification. Shao Narain.	Oct. 15, 1880	Oct. 15, 1887	June 17, 1889	June 17, 1889

By Order,
A. TUCKER,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 2411-G.—Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Wing Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from 15th July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 2479-G.—Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted thirty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th July, 1889.

No. 2524-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1154-G., dated 27th June, 1889, Surgeon A. E. Roberts, Indian Medical Service, assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, from Surgeon C. Mactaggart, M.B., on the 30th idem.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, Lieut.,
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.

The 6th July, 1889.

No. 2541-G.—Captain J. A. Bell, Officiating Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 706—122.—The Reverend A. Gilrath, a Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ajmere, is licensed, under Section 6 of Act XV of 1872 (Indian Christian Marriage Act), to solemnize marriages in Ajmere-Merwara.

The 4th July, 1889.

No. 718.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1124-G., dated the 26th June, 1889, Surgeon-Major D. H. Mullen, M.D., returned to duty from privilege leave on the afternoon of 28th June, 1889.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, Lieut.,
for First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd July, 1889.

No. 23.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 202, dated 1st July, 1889, Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st July, 1889.

No. 9.—With reference to Director's Notification, No. 6, dated 17th May, 1889, Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, an extension of one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the forenoon of 9th June, 1889.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Colonel, R.E.,
Director, N. W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 7th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Barrackpore, this 5th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 60020, Gunner Thomas Richardson.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Sailor by profession, no fixed place of abode.
Age,—25 years 3 months.	
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	
Colour of—	
Complexion, ruddy; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Marks,—Crossed keys and T. left forearm, scar underneath right ear.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—9-30 P.M., 1st July, 1889.	Trade,—Sailor.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Barrackpore.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals, (white.)
Date of Enlistment,—21st February, 1887.	REMARKS.—It is believed that this man proceeded to the docks, Calcutta, for the purpose of taking ship.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.	Under 3 years' service.
Parish and County in which Born,—Parish Bootle, Town Liverpool, County Lancaster.	

T. R. HARKNESS, Captain, R.A.,
Comdg. 7th Northern Divn., R.A.

PESHIN CEMETERY.

Notice is hereby given that the monument over the grave of Captain Francis William Staveley Jackson, formerly of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and son of Sir Louis Stewart Jackson, late Judge, Calcutta High Court, has fallen out of repair, and will have to be demolished unless repaired by the relatives or others interested in its preservation.

R. A. STORRS.

Chaplain,

in charge of Frontier Cemeteries.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th July, 1889.

Mr. S. Sullen, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, was absent on privilege leave for seventeen days from the 8th June, 1889.

SARODA PRASAD ROY,

for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on the 10th July, 1880.*

Armstrong, S., Dr.	Eastman & Co.	The Secretary, Orient
Austin, H. H.	Freeborne, J. H.	Paper Mills Com-
Blyth & Co.	Nicol, G.	pany.
Clay, A. R.	Richards, W & Co.	Vangelder, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.
Allen, John.
Anderson, J. K.
Barrett, E. C.
Bather, H. K.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.
Carlton, Miss.
Cohn, Maritz.
Cliffe, A.
Commandant of
Nowgong Police.
Cox, E. T.
Darling, Miss C.
Davis, C.
Dennen, Patrick.
DeKylant, Count J.
Deuch, Mrs. C.
Dowie, J.
Ellis, Thos.
Faintyley, E.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.
Freedman, E. J.
Gaikkeera, E.
Gibson, Peter.
Grean, B.
Hallen, C.
Hamilton, Allan.
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, C. J.
Herklotts, A.
Hindmarsh, William.
Homfray, R. S.
Hoskins, Mrs. C.
Hughes, R. J.
Inman, Capt. C.
Jackson, J.
Jackson, Mrs.
Kenny, C.
Kingham, A.
Kunert, Julius.
Maxwell, Mrs. M.
McKenzie, James F.
McMaster, J. E.
Meres, W. F.
Millic, W.
Monk, Mrs.
Morley, L.
Muller, H. A. H.
Mullins, L.
Naylor, G. M.
Nethering, E. O.
Nichelson, Miss A.
Oldham and Oldham.
O'Brien, W. W.
O'Shea, G.
Olsen, F.
Parker, C. J.
Pearson, Mrs. W. A.
R.
Pisani, R.
Poliscene, N.
Pritchard, Mrs. A. H.
Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Rancourt, E. DeM.
Remington, Capt.
F. A.
Rivas, D. F.
Robert, P.
Robertson, William.
Rourke, J.
Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Scott, J. D.
Silbermann, Simon.
Smith, J. M.
Solomon, Louis.
Stand, Henry.
Stand, Mary.
Stern, Madam Lee.
Sykes, A. F.
Taksier, David.
Thomasson, Mrs.
Tighe, J. L.
Vaz, George.
Vincent, J.
Walter, F.
Webber, M. F. V.

Registered Letters.

Brukowsky, J.	O'Brien, W. W.	Rubinstein, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.	Rennie, W.	Silbermann, S.
Layway, M. M.	Revilliod, Gustave.	Staab, Henry.
Monteney, R.		

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 8th July, 1880.*

Bassford, John. **Rashid, S. A.** **Reynolds, Mr.**

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

The 13th July, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	13th July.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	20th "	Ditto.
'Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	19th "	Ditto.
• Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion Supplementary .	13th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies Supplementary	13th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	15th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	15th "	Ditto.
Colombo	19th "	Per P. and O. Steamer <i>Shannon</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	22nd "	Per Steamer <i>Japan</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	16th "	Per Steamer <i>Khandalla</i> .
Ditto ditto	19th "	Per Steamer <i>Nowskera</i> .
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	17th "	Per Steamer <i>Coconada</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON.

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہہ دوا کوئی نیا نہیں کا صدہ بدل ہی اور لکھنے کے بوتائیک
گارتی یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم
سروکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور غیروا کے اور جو کوئی ایک صفت
پیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہر وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر
نیچے کے لکھ ہوئے بھاڑ سے خرید کوسکتا ہی ہے۔ —
چار اونس کے ٹیس کے تیس روپی چودہ آنے ؛ آٹھ اونس کے
ٹیس کے سات روپی چار آنے ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے چودہ روپی ؛

اور موام الناس ہوتا نکاح گاہیں یعنی کہنہ باغ کے سرپرستوں صاحب سے بقیہ نقد نیچے کے لئے ہوئے پہاڑ سے خریدہ کوسکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس تین کے چار روپی چھوٹے آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کے سترا روپی آٹھ آنے ،

یہ دریا ککتہ کے تیرے تیرے دلاہتی اور دیسی ہوا خانوں میں بکتی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے مصحول قاک چار اونس تین کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کے آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے تین کے بارہ آنے ،

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,
The 10th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 specified below, aggregating in amount Rs11,500, standing in the name of P. C. Rosario, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	Amount in Rupees.	When and how purchased.	REMARKS.
108603—106902	24142	20169	5,000	Purchased on 8th September, 1882, through Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay, by Revd. Father A. Mutti's cheque on Hong-Kong Bank.	N.B.—The last mentioned note, i.e., the one for Rs1,500, was consolidated through the Treasury Officer, South Canara.
109460—064883	24143	20189	5,000		
128545—024107	83—28	...	1,500		

J. L. FERNANDEZ.

MANGALORE,
The 11th June, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 28.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

[illegible]

Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Malay	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27																																																																									

Not sold.

* Not sold.

* At Nowada retail price of salt 8 annas per rupee.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buzar : 0 sers, Saseeram 10 sers, and Bhabuab 9-8 sers.

At Six piers per bundle

1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupees are :—Madhubani 10 sers and Tajpore 11 sers.

52 At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 annas per rupee.

53 At At Bettiah retail price of salt 9-8 sars per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1889—continued.

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF MAY 1939—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arctinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
Madras—																											
Tamil Nadu—																											
Madras	8 10	8 10	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	11 14	11 14	12 13	12 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13
Coast, central—																											
Coimbatore	11 8	12 5	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	25 6	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13
Mysore	9 14	9 14	11 13	11 13	13 11	13 11	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5
Salem	10 3	10 3	11 13	11 13	13 11	13 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11
Central—																											
Bellary	13 14	13 14	11 3	11 3	12 6	12 6	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5	28 5
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	12 13	12 13	13 11	13 11	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5
Cuddalore	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	12 14	12 14	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5	21 5
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5	24 5
East Coast, north—																											
Ganjam	9 13	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 11	10 11	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6	19 6
Vizagapatnam	13 0	13 0	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Godavari	11 11	11 11	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
East Coast, central—																											
Kistna	10 6	10 6	12 0	12 0	12 11	12 11	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2
Nellore	9 14	9 14	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13
East Coast, south—																											
Madras	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	13 5	13 5	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2	28 2
Chingleput	13 2	13 2	13 8	13 8	14 6	14 6	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
N. Arcot	6 6	6 6	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 0	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	12 3	12 3	14 0	14 0	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Tiruchinopoly	8 10	8 14	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Southern—																											
Tinnevely	10 11	10 11	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 6	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Madura	10 2	10 2	13 6	13 6	13 14	13 14	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Mysore—																											
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Bangalore	11 0	10 6	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Kolar	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0
Tumkur	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Hassan	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1	43 1
Shimoga	10 8	12 10	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 11	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Chitaldrug	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0
Mysore—																											
Mysore	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Coorg	8 0	8 0	5 9	5 9	6 3	6 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3

* Not sold.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th July, 1889.

No. 18.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate Bāhā Khem Singh, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 391.—The services of Lieutenant F. Tweddell, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 394.—Lieutenant A. E. Woods, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 444.—The services of Surgeon E. Cretin, M.B., are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 446.—The services of Surgeon D. B. Spencer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 18th July, 1889.

No. 448.—The services of Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 450.—The services of Surgeon A. R. Edwards are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th February, 1889.

POLICE.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 492.—The services of Mr. R. F. Guise, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam by Home Department Notification No. 338, dated the 9th September, 1887, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 498.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 362, dated 6th June, 1889, the services of Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 503.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 560, dated the 8th November, 1888, the services of Lieutenant T. C. Benson, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 18th July, 1889.

No. 507.—Mr. G. D. M. Moore-Lane, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, is appointed on probation to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, A. List in Burma.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 2nd July, 1889.

No. 5 of 1889-90.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends to the Chief Commissionership of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, sections 1 and 3 of Act X. of 1888 (*to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*).

T. CADELL, Colonel,

Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent, Port Blair.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 751-F.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted furlough for nineteen months, together

with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 7th August, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1889.

No. 1282-G.—Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, held charge, in addition to his own duties, of the offices of Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, from the 17th to the 24th April, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 1289-G.—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is posted, on return from special leave, as Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 1293-G.—Captain E. R. Penrose, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and as Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart may officiate as Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, or until further orders.

No. 2903-I.—Under section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, and in supersession of Foreign Department notification No. 1762-G., dated the 31st August, 1875, the Governor-General in Council hereby appoints the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Presidency of Madras, for the time being, to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Mysore shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act.

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 1396-E.—Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar, in Pishin, is appointed to be a Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, and is posted to Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 3669.—In partial supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 3027, dated

the 18th June 1889, Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date about the 22nd July 1889 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant Comptroller-General attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, during Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph's absence on privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from the 31st July 1889.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Probationer, attached to the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is transferred to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta.

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 3744.—Mr. E. Gay, Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted privilege leave from the 10th August to the 29th September 1889, both days inclusive, and the following arrangements are consequently made:

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Bengal, to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency;

Mr. E. W. Kellner, Deputy Comptroller-General, to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal; and

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 3673.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,73,000	2,36,02,402	11,04,014	2,37,06,416
Allahabad	6,73,205	69,45,560	...	69,45,560
Lahore	1,79,535	38,89,470	...	38,89,470
Bombay	87,46,000	22,66,214	39,53,536	4,02,19,750
Kurrachee	1,19,55,915	54,62,205	25,700	54,87,905
Madras	38,88,125	76,62,930	3,10,000	79,72,930
Calicut	1,69,79,110	20,34,150	...	20,34,150
Rangoon	14,86,190	68,53,840	...	68,53,840
TOTAL	16,30,050	77,16,771	53,93,250	10,31,10,021
Deduct the amount received at Bombay but not paid at Kurrachee				5,00,000
NET TOTAL				10,26,10,021
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,23,51,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,98,30,029
GRAND TOTAL				16,24,30,050

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 641.—Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Bengal S. C., Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, to be a District Staff Officer, 2nd class, *vice* Major W. G. C. Halkett, who has reverted to regimental duty. Dated 27th June, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 642.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Thomas Moore Kirkwood, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—29th December, 1887.

Lieutenant Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—28th January, 1888.

Lieutenant Henry Barnes Peacock, 7th Hussars, officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—9th May, 1888.

No. 643.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Ernest Llewellyn Williams, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 20th Bengal Infantry,—14th November, 1887.

Lieutenant Philip John Miles, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—31st December, 1887.

Lieutenant Alfred Carnac Watson, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infantry,—28th January, 1888.

No. 644.—Second Lieutenant Walter Cleland Scott, Hampshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 2nd January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Scott will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd January, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 645.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Walter, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 8th Bengal Infantry, for ninety-two days. Pension service—29th year commenced 10th February, 1889.

Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey for 182 days. Pension service—3rd year commenced 4th July, 1889.

No. 646.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain E. W. Dun, D.S.O., Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain J. L. O'Bryen, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon R. J. Marks (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 647.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 25th June, 1889, page 3410.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 25th May, 1889

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Deputy-Assistant Commissary John William Borthistle, Madras Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 648.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Major-General G. F. Hogg, C.B., Bombay S. C., was placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General H. H. A. Wood, C.B., Bombay S. C., on the 31st March, 1888.

No. 649.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

15th July, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Reade, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Owen Cumberlege, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

14th July, 1889.

Captain George Edward Money.

Captain John Clibborn.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 650.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:

Thomas Lynch,—13th February, 1889.

Charles Walter McMorran,—13th February, 1889.

John Henry Aggas,—18th February, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 651.—1st Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Muzaffar Ali to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Mazhar Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Mazhar Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 652.—11th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Yúsuf Khan to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Sukh-ráj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Darsan Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 653.—2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment—

Jemadar Mádhó Singh Rána to be Subadar, and Havildar Jangbir Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Púran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 654.—5th Punjab Cavalry—

Ressaidar Kesar Singh to be Resaldar, Jemadar Sohan Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Kundal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Resaldar-Major Amír Ali Shah, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 655.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned individual to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:

No. 2533, LANCE-NAIK BHIM SINGH THAPA, 42nd Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Light Infantry), for conspicuous gallantry in action near Fort White, Chin Hills, Upper Burma, on the 6th April, 1889, when the party under his command was fired upon by a band of the enemy in ambush.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 656.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the amalgamation of the Purneah Rifles with the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

or Genl. RESIGNED to Pishir

No. 657.—*Gauhati* *in* charge.

Captain A. J. Mein *re* H. M. D. *Commission.*

The Govern

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 37.—Mr. B. G. Relf, second grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for four months,

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 28th June and the 19th July, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Commissariat Department.	Sub-Conductor E. G. Needs	21st May 1889	Bareilly.	.	.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 19th July, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total Unclaimed Amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
Henry deGrey Warter. (a).	Colonel ...	Royal Artillery.	23rd March 1889.	Will left ...	2,516 2 1	...	18th September 1889.

(a) Widow—Annette Louisa. Children—Ellen Annette and Henry deGrey. Address—Care of Crosswell Pelle, Esq., Solicitor, The Guildhall, Shrewsbury.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1889.

No. 214.—The following appointments are made during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., Deputy Manager, Class I., Grade 3rd, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, or until further orders:

Major W. Pitt, R.E., Deputy Manager and Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to officiate in Class I., Grade 3rd, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, *vice* Major Coaker.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Manager, *vice* Major Pitt.

The 16th July, 1889.

No. 215.—Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,

during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Home, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Major S. L. Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Major Ottley, R.E.

No. 216.—Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on special leave, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from 2nd April 1889.

The 18th July, 1889.

No. 217.—In continuation of Notification No. 87, dated 19th March, 1889, Mr. R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on special duty, is appointed Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Skipwith, R.E., on furlough.

Mr. M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will continue to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, during the absence of Mr. Cordner on special duty.

No. 218.—Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts,

Bombay, is appointed to hold charge until further orders of the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June, 1889.

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 219.—Mr. V. Rigny, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin State Railway, in addition to his own duties, until further orders, with effect from the 9th May, 1889.

No. 220.—Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated 1st July, 1889, posting Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways, is cancelled.

No. 221.—The services of Mr. F. D. Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 222.—The following is published for general information :

No. 2 R., dated 18th July, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Examination of Traffic Candidates for admission to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Railway, dated 10th October, 1888.

Read also—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A.E., dated 25th January, 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders issued in paragraph 5 (i) of Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Railway, dated 10th October 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the examination for appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, prescribed in paragraph 2 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.E., dated 25th January 1889, shall also be made applicable to the Traffic Department of State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated, for information and guid-

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.

The Resident at Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

The Director-General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

ance, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING
THE MONTH OF MAY, 1889.**

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	NATAL.			TOTAL.		Grand Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	21	15	36	21	15	36
From 2 to 10 years	38	39	77	38	39	77
" 10 " 20 "	54	22	76	54	22	76
" 20 " 30 "	293	136	429	293	136	429
" 30 " 40 "	46	29	75	46	29	75
" 40 " 50 " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 years . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	452	241	693	452	241	693

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	NATAL.			TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1
Central ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	88	49	137	88	49	137
North-Western Provinces	221	140	361	221	140	361
Oudh	141	49	190	141	49	190
Central India	2	1	3	2	1	3
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States . . . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1
Mixed, Bombay and Madras, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	452	241	693	452	241	693

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	93	43	136	93	43	136
Agriculturists	208	95	303	208	95	303
Artisans	5	1	6	5	1	6
Low castes	141	90	231	141	90	231
Musulmans	5	12	17	5	12	17
Christians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	452	241	693	452	241	693

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	447	229	676
2. Musulmans	5	12	17
3. Christians . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	452	241	693

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, July 15th, 1889.**

The weather during the week under review has, like that of the two preceding weeks, been on the whole quiet and of the normal monsoon character. Towards the close of the period a storm commenced to form over the Bay of Bengal, but the disturbance had not assumed any considerable proportions, by the close of the week, and its effect on the weather, except in Northern India, was slight and unimportant. The differences of pressure between the south and north of the Indian region have been on the whole slighter than is ordinarily the case, and the monsoon currents have been in most cases below their normal strength.

The chart of the 9th showed the ordinary low pressure area over Sind and high pressure area over Malabar and the south of the Bay, with a trough of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain. This distribution is ordinarily associated with the most extended distribution of the monsoon current, and the chart shows moist rain-bearing winds in almost all parts of the Indian region. The principal features of this distribution were reproduced on the chart of the 10th, but the barometric difference between south and north was smaller and the force of the monsoon current lower. On the morning of the 11th the barometer was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except Bengal and Burma. The changes had not however affected the general distribution, which remained practically unchanged. The wind directions were generally fairly normal, but around the upper part of the Bay there was an irregular indraught towards the centre of the Bay, which probably indicated the existence of a small low pressure area between the Arakan and Circar Coasts. The Chart of the 12th showed a brisk to moderate barometric rise over North-Western India and a fall in most other places. These changes resulted in the production of very uniform pressures over the whole of Northern and Central India, accompanying which were very light and variable winds. Over the Peninsula moderate gradients existed and the wind blew strongly, more particularly on the North Konkan Coast. Around the upper part of the Bay the wind directions were unchanged. There was very little alteration on the 13th, except that the isobaric lines over the Bay now gave definite indication of the presence of a low pressure area over the centre of the Bay. Calms and light breezes prevailed over Northern and Central India, but over the Peninsula the monsoon continued to blow strongly. Conditions were unsettled on the Kattiawar Coast, where the wind directions were irregular and the weather squally. On the 14th the barometer was falling everywhere and the depression over the Bay was much better defined. Gradients were increasing over the Peninsula and the Bay, and the monsoon was blowing freshly, though at Bombay the force of the wind had decreased. The Bay monsoon apparently fed into the depression, as the winds over Northern India were light and rather variable. On the 15th the depression over the Bay displayed a well defined centre lying near the Orissa Coast. The barometer was falling everywhere, briskly in the North-West, and the general conditions presented a well marked example of a type of weather which is not uncommon during the progress of the south-west monsoon. The winds were cyclonic around the storm area; fairly normal elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of temperature from the mean have been much larger during the present than during the preceding week. This result is attributable to the variations in the extent of the monsoon currents; hence the irregularities are greatest in Upper India, where the variations in the monsoon current have been most marked. In Burma and the Central Provinces the mean temperature has been above the normal throughout. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana the earlier days of the week, when the monsoon current extended well over Northern India, were cool, while the latter days of the week, when the monsoon, under the action of the Bay depression, was interrupted, were considerably warmer than the average. In the Punjab the mean temperature was 9.3° below the normal on the 9th and 3.6° above on the 15th, giving a range of 13° for the week. In Madras the variations of temperature were the reverse of those

in Upper India. The first days of the week, when the rainfall was light, were warmer, and the latter days, when the depression was forming and rain falling, were cooler than the average. The maxima followed the same course as the mean temperature, only, of course, the variations were larger. For instance, the maximum at Lahore on the 9th was 22° below the normal, and on the 15th was 4° above.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1.2°	+ 2.9°
Bengal	— 0.2°	+ 1.5°
North-Western Provinces	— 0.8°	— 0.2°
Punjab	— 0.5°	— 3.6°
Bombay	+ 1.0°	+ 0.1°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1.4°	+ 2.1°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0.7°	+ 0.6°
Sind and Rajputana	— 1.1°	+ 1.7°
Madras	+ 0.1°	— 0.4°

This table shows that there has been some deficiency of heat in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras, and some excess elsewhere.

Rain.—The principal features of the general rainfall of India during the past week have been the steady rain in the west and centre of the country, the sudden cessation of the rain in Northern India on the 13th, and the increase in the rainfall on the East Coast on the 14th.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution.

On the 9th rain was general, except in Sind, where there was none, and on the East Coast, where there were only scattered showers. Lucknow had a heavy downpour, but otherwise the amounts were not large. On the 10th there was some falling off in the amount of rain received over Northern India, but no other change. The chart of the 11th showed that a large part of North-Western India, including the south of the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Sind, were without rain, but that it had fallen in all other districts. On the 12th and 13th the same distribution prevailed, but on the 14th a sudden change took place, and rain almost ceased during that and the following day over Northern India, though it continued generally and fairly heavily elsewhere.

The table at the close of this Summary shows that at twenty-six out of the fifty-one divisions the rainfall of the week has exceeded and at twenty-three been less than the normal. The excess has been most marked over the Peninsula, where nearly every division reports an excess—in many cases very large. Over the whole of Burma, Bengal, and Assam, except the divisions of Assam (Brahmaputra) and Bengal (North), the week's rainfall has been deficient; but in Upper India the rain has been much heavier, the only districts reporting a deficiency in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab being North-Western Provinces East, Oudh North, and the Punjab hill districts: in all other parts of those Provinces the rainfall has exceeded the average. Along the whole length of the West Coast from Malabar northward to Guzerat and Kattiawar the rainfall has been very heavy, but inland over the Deccan, Khandeish, and the Central Provinces, the amounts are again short. Sind, Central India, and the east of Rajputana have also had deficient rains, but Rajputana West, as well as the whole of the eastern parts of the Peninsula, have had rains more or less above the normal.

The maximum amounts were unimportant in Burma and the greater part of Bengal and Assam. Perhaps the strongest evidence of the feebleness of the rains in this part of India is given by Cherrapunji, where the rainfall of the week was only $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. North Bengal had several heavy amounts, and in Upper India the maximum amounts were generally above the normal. Falls of from 10 to 22 inches were measured along the West Coast, but in the interior of the Peninsula and over the Central parts of the country, except Berar, there were no important amounts. In Madras the extreme falls varied between 2 and 8 inches. The concluding column of the table shows that the seasonal rains are deficient over Burma, excessive over the whole of Northern India, except Bengal East, Orissa, Oudh North, and Punjab Central and Submontane. In Malabar and Mysore there is a certain amount of deficiency, but the other West Coast districts show an excess. In the central parts of the Peninsula and of India the rains are still deficient, while in Guzerat, Kattiawar, Rajputana, as well as over Madras, there is a fairly general excess.

Division.	Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Deficit, in inches.	Rainfall Data for West Indies, 1888-89.		Rainfall Data for West Indies, 1888-89.	
				Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 1st to July 1st.	Excess or Deficit, as a percentage.	Excess or Deficit, as a percentage.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.	Per cent.
BURMAH.	Tenasserim	9'29	11'50	— 2'21	62'00	74'03	— 16
	Lower Burmah	2'51	4'02	— 2'41	27'07	37'24	— 25
	Central Burmah	1'25	3'86	— 2'61	20'08	29'85	— 33
	Upper Burmah	1'29	?	?	19'16	?	?
	Arakan	2'04	11'11	— 9'07	71'04	86'59	— 18
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	2'05	3'80	— 1'75	29'52	34'04	— 13
	Assam (Surma)	4'90	4'41	+ 0'49	54'24	43'58	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'16	3'44	— 1'28	39'40	37'30	+ 6
	Deltaic Bengal	0'87	2'40	— 1'53	19'68	19'41	+ 1
	Central Bengal	2'13	2'52	— 0'39	21'93	19'16	+ 14
	North Bengal	6'81	4'07	+ 2'74	45'79	42'45	+ 8
	Orissa	1'01	3'48	— 2'47	14'84	17'11	— 13
	Chota Nagpur	0'94	2'80	— 1'86	17'94	15'36	+ 17
	Behar (South)	2'26	2'29	— 0'03	15'44	12'47	+ 24
	Do. (North)	2'10	2'15	— 0'05	20'54	16'29	+ 26
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	2'51	2'80	— 0'29	13'59	10'28	+ 32
	Oudh (South)	4'04	2'57	+ 1'47	13'21	10'30	+ 28
	Do. (North)	2'62	2'75	— 0'13	12'15	12'69	— 4
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	2'75	2'14	+ 0'61	9'40	7'77	+ 21
	North - Western Provinces (West).	2'53	1'67	+ 0'86	7'78	7'67	+ 1
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	3'93	2'92	+ 1'01	17'55	13'29	+ 32
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	1'12	1'01	+ 0'11	5'01	4'51	+ 11
	Do. (Central)	2'62	1'55	+ 1'07	5'76	7'73	— 25
	Do. (Submontane)	1'06	1'88	+ 0'82	5'08	8'47	— 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	6'32	6'37	— 0'05	28'46	24'69	+ 15
	Do. (North-West)	1'73	1'64	+ 0'09	6'84	5'72	+ 20
	Do. (West)	0'78	0'52	+ 0'26	2'80	2'27	+ 23
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	7'31	6'67	+ 0'64	55'68	58'02	— 5
	Madras (South Central)	2'89	0'57	+ 2'32	10'64	5'88	+ 81
	Coorg	6'51	1'16	+ 5'35	37'60	36'28	+ 4
	Mysore	0'87	0'80	+ 0'07	4'97	7'19	— 31
	Konkan	17'06	7'57	+ 9'49	63'83	46'41	+ 38
	Bombay Deccan	1'48	1'70	— 0'22	9'22	11'25	— 18
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'75	1'50	— 0'75	5'13	9'22	— 44
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	3'45	2'56	+ 0'89	10'68	12'44	— 14
	Central Provinces (West)	2'41	2'83	— 0'42	11'53	13'42	— 14
	Ditto (Central)	3'08	3'82	— 0'74	16'63	17'46	— 5
	Ditto (East)	2'39	3'07	— 0'68	15'11	17'32	— 13
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Guzerat	5'40	3'76	+ 1'64	14'22	13'74	+ 3
	Kattiawar	8'65	3'13	+ 5'52	13'13	10'59	+ 24
	Sind	0'20	0'30	— 0'10	0'71	0'75	— 5
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	2'13	2'59	— 0'46	11'54	11'31	+ 2
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1'61	2'04	— 0'43	9'09	7'65	+ 19
	Rajputana (West)	1'11	0'87	+ 0'24	3'86	3'30	+ 17
MADRAS.	East Coast (North)	1'75	1'21	+ 0'54	11'38	9'78	+ 16
	East Coast (North) (a)	3'54	3'95	— 0'41	?	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	2'20	1'22	+ 0'98	6'14	7'37	— 17
	Madras (Central)	2'91	0'81	+ 2'10	7'39	5'54	+ 32
	East Coast (Central)	1'40	0'91	+ 0'51	6'50	5'99	+ 9
	Ditto (South)	1'29	0'49	+ 0'80	5'12	4'42	+ 16
	Madras (South)	0'43	0'16	+ 0'27	2'16	2'87	— 25

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, 18th July, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th July.*—Rainfall slight in Tinnevely; fair in Ganjam, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem; good elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore, and suffering from want of rain or water in parts of North Arcot and Salem. Crops damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Vizagapatam. Water-supply insufficient in Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Salem. Stock suffering very badly, chiefly from rinderpest, in Malabar and badly in Kistna and Anantapur. Prices rising in eleven districts, falling in eight, and stationary in others. Cholera severe in the three northern districts. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,105; Gopalpur Canal, 2,114; Ghat Roads, 1,927; drinking-water tanks and wells, 2,820; minor irrigation and other works, 3,615: decrease due to agricultural operations and cholera. Number on village relief on 6th July, 30,625; fed in kitchens, 5,549. Imports during week by sea and land, 613 tons. General prospects favourable, and considerably improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Rain general but deficient in parts of Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and sowing consequently retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops good in parts of Shikarpur, Surat, Khandesh, Colaba, and Belgaum; *bajri* crop doing well in Ahmedabad, but insects damaging it in two talukas; young crops also damaged by caterpillars in two talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Shikarpur, Surat, Thana, and Colaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. Water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in Khandesh and two talukas of Nasik, and falling in Panch Mahals.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th July.*—The monsoon winds from the Bay have been feeble, and the rainfall of the week has been generally light and irregular. In Orissa general rain fell on the 15th and 16th, and showers were also numerous on these days in North and East Bengal. There was a break in the rains over the greater part of the Province, which was very welcome for agricultural purposes. More rain is however wanted in Burdwan, Hooghly, Balasore, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom. Cultivation is well forward. Rice and *bhadoi* sowings are nearly complete, and transplanting of seedlings is in progress. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well. Early rice has begun to be harvested in places in North Bengal, and is expected to be below an average crop. Indigo manufacture is proceeding. The prices of rice are high and almost stationary. According to the latest report, the attendance on relief works in Muzaffarpur and Durbhanga has fallen off from 17,278 and 14,656 to 10,114 and 6,270 respectively, and in certain localities prices have risen owing to interruption of communications by heavy rain.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Average rain has fallen during the week, and the *kharif* prospects are everywhere good. Markets continue well supplied, and prices generally remain steady. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Rainfall general throughout the Province. Prices rising in Jullundur and Rawalpindi, falling in Shahpur, unsettled in Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops in progress. More rain is wanted in Hissar. Prospects of standing crops good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder is said to be sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Good rain has fallen in all the northern districts, except in the Sihora tahsil of Jubbulpore, where the fall is short. More rain is also required for rice in Nagpur and parts of Chhattisgarh, but cotton and other crops are thriving. Nearly 1,600 cattle are reported to have died in Nimar during June.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th July.*—In Lower Burma, except in Moulmein and Tavoy, the rainfall was light. Rain is wanted in Sandoway, Henzada, and Prome. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell in Mandalay, Ruby Mines, Upper Chindwin, and Meiktila; elsewhere but little rain fell. The price of paddy rose 2 per cent. in Rangoon, 5 per cent. in Pegu, 8 per cent. in Tharrawaddy, 7 per cent. in Prome, 5 per cent. in Shwegyin, 12 per cent. in Ruby Mines, 5 per cent. in Minbu, and 12 per cent. in Yamethin. Prices fell in Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Magwé; elsewhere there was but little change. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Weather sultry. Rain wanted in Cachar. Some damage to crops by floods in Goalpara and Garo Hills. Transplanting of winter rice and reaping of summer rice continue. Prospects of tea good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Good rain in Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Rainfall general. Crops good. Paddy and sugarcane harvested in parts. Prospects favourable. No material change in prices.

Very heavy rain in Coorg. Standing crops good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Cotton sowing completed. Sowing of *jowari*, *tur*, and *til* nearly finished. Fodder sufficient, except in the Amraoti district. Agricultural stock good. No change in the price of food-grains. In Jalgaon, Akola district, cotton suffering from want of rain.

Slight rain at Hyderabad during the week. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th July.*—No change of any importance. Fair rain throughout the week. Western Malwa reports crops not damaged and probable outturn good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th July.*—Moderate rainfall throughout the Province,—heavier in Kerowlee and Dholepore. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good. Agricultural stock poor in Meywar. Pasturage or fodder scarce in Meywar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th July.*—Good rainfall. Weather hot. Transplantation of rice is busily in progress. Prospects of Indian corn good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE, 1888.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND JUNE, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD JUNE, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND JUNE, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	In paise.	
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.			
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			
Last 8 days of June 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,53,295	564	1,514	8,88,331	587	1,13,28,698	624	1,14,60,939	631	1,32,231		
Ditto ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,599	133	57	7,843	137	1,04,447	152	1,06,778	156	2,331		
Ditto ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	806	67	12	855	71	15,110	105	11,778	82	...		
29th June, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,94,041	237	1,664	3,97,000	239	47,98,617	240	55,27,832	280	7,29,215		
First 6 days of July 1889	Bengal-Nagpur (a)	186	25,230	135	305	(b) 31,619	104	4,74,808	213	(b) 6,00,943	172	1,26,045		
Ditto ditto	Southern Maratha (c)	850	72,203	85	857	82,498	96	9,77,617	96	10,92,399	106	1,14,782		
Last 8 days of June 1889	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,062	65	219	15,905	73	1,24,452	74	1,76,786	67	52,334		
Ditto ditto	Indian Midland	211	(d) 29,707	141	674	(e) 60,128	89	(d) 3,03,616	120	(e) 7,86,884	109	4,83,268		
29th June, 1889	Villupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	7,917	95	83	7,149	86	52,890	53	59,824	61	6,934		
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,430	40	36	1,695	47	20,017	46	26,614	62	6,597		
	TOTAL	4,753	14,01,290	295	5,421	14,93,023	275	1,82,00,362	319	1,98,50,767	313	16,50,405		
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>													
Last 8 days of June 1889	North-Western (f)	2,411	4,96,264	202	2,386	5,25,647	220	57,20,316	198	64,59,722	228	7,39,406		
Ditto ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,43,950	208	692	1,48,955	215	19,44,252	235	20,99,340	253	1,55,088		
Ditto ditto	Bengal Central	123	22,418	179	125	13,320	107	1,47,351	98	1,68,476	112	21,125		
Ditto ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,184	226	45	14,076	313	1,80,560	334	2,12,088	397	31,528		
Ditto ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,75,691	261	673	1,65,460	246	17,59,815	218	19,35,141	242	1,95,326		
Ditto ditto	Nalhati	27	3,654	134	27	1,691	62	24,161	74	21,498	66	...		
Ditto ditto	Tihoot	259	35,875	139	273	38,046	139	4,62,842	149	4,73,306	144	10,464		
Ditto ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	4,741	45	105	7,688	73	69,056	55	89,209	71	20,153		
29th June, 1889	Jorhat	25	1,317	53	25	982	39	12,699	42	13,572	40	873		
22nd ditto	Cherra-Companganj.	7	144	20	7	176	25	1,038	12	1,005	11	...		
22nd ditto	Burma	392	60,127	153	553	79,585	144	7,74,741	174	11,63,135	175	3,88,394		
	TOTAL	4,702	9,44,365	198	4,911	9,95,626	203	1,10,96,831	195	1,26,56,492	218	15,59,661		
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>													
29th June, 1889	Madras	840	1,69,441	202	840	2,00,920	239	19,42,294	193	21,90,809	220	2,48,515		
29th ditto	South Indian	654	1,11,942	171	654	1,17,408	180	13,18,216	168	14,06,874	181	88,658		
Last 8 days of June 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(g) 6,33,811	424	1,440	(h) 5,24,706	365	1,30,67,771	725	1,00,35,899	585	...	30,41	
29th June, 1889	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	2,34,520	509	461	2,38,000	516	36,55,782	661	38,06,180	696	1,50,398		
	TOTAL	3,452	11,40,714	333	3,395	10,81,034	318	1,99,84,063	482	1,74,39,762	433	...	25,4	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			12,967	34,95,369	269	13,727	35,69,083	260	4,92,81,256	317	4,99,47,021	308	6,65,765	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...	...	...	...	2,30,43,730	148	2,34,26,417	144	3,82,687	
NET RECEIPTS			...	...	...	...	...	2,62,37,526	169	2,65,20,604	164	2,83,078	
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>													
Last 8 days of June 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	8,157	371	22	4,893	222	77,740	291	77,566	291	...		
15th June, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(j)	...	(k) 92,236	108	(l) 1,06,495	174	14,259	
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bengal and North Western	376	54,107	144	376	52,500	140	7,09,400	157	7,05,965	158	...		
Ditto ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,800	116	67	7,147	107	89,971	112	98,693	123	8,722		
	TOTAL	465	70,064	151	465	64,540	139	9,69,347	149	9,88,719	153	19,372		
	<i>Native States.</i>													
Last 8 days of June 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	29,247	106	354	41,808	118	3,65,567	110	4,87,677	116	1,22,110		
29th June, 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,495	42	59	1,720	29	42,333	60	35,984	51	...		
29th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	828	39	27	1,100	40	13,587	54	15,313	48	1,726		
Last 8 days of June 1889	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	15,924	83	260	26,400	102	2,97,805	129	4,18,163	136	1,20,358		
Ditto ditto	Morvi	68	2,689	40	68	4,310	63	57,429	70	62,072	76	4,643		
29th June, 1889	Jodhpore	124	8,831	71	124	8,400	68	95,416	64	89,790	61	...		
	TOTAL	742	60,014	81	892	83,738	94	8,72,137	98	11,08,999	105	2,36,862		

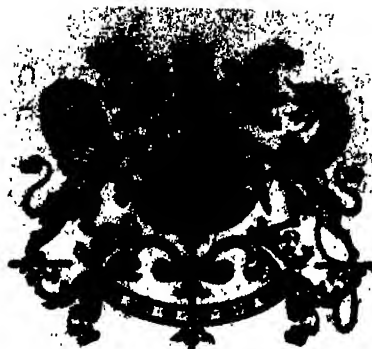
- (a) Includes the Kaim-Umaria Branch.
 (b) Includes Sanctori Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 (c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 (d) Includes the Sindia State Railway.
 (e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (f) Includes the Amritsar-Patnaokot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

- (g) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, Amraoti, and Bhopal State Railways.
 (h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
 (i) Includes the Patni Branch.
 (j) Return not received.
 (k) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th June, 1888.
 (l) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th June, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.

London Secret.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th July, 1889.

The following rules and orders passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are published for general information.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

It is ordered that the following rules be read and passed as the rules and orders of the High

Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 15th day of July, 1889:—

1. Whenever any estate or share of an estate situate outside Calcutta has been sold by the Sheriff of Calcutta, or the Registrar of the High Court, Original Civil Jurisdiction, in execution of a decree, or in pursuance of an order of the Court, such sale shall be notified by the Registrar to the Collector of the District in which such estate or share of an estate is situated, after the sale shall have been confirmed by the Court or by operation of law.

2. Whenever any estate or share of an estate situate outside Calcutta has been sold by the Official Receiver, such sale shall be notified by such Official Receiver to the Collector of the District in which such estate or share of an estate is situated.

3. Whenever probate or letters of administration is granted by the Court, and it appears, either from the application or is otherwise brought to the notice of the Court or the Registrar, that any revenue-paying estate or share of such estate situate outside Calcutta is included in the estate of the deceased in respect of which the probate or letters of administration is granted, the Registrar shall notify the grant to the Collector of the District in which such estate or part of an estate is situated.

W. COMER PETHERAM.

H. T. PRINSEP.

L. R. TOTTENHAM.

JOHN F. NORRIS.

J. PIGOT.

E. J. TREVELYAN.

CHUNDER M. GHOSE.

H. BEVERLEY.

GOOROODOSS BONNERJEE.

R. F. RAMPINI.

C. H. HILL.

H. W. GORDON.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,

The 13th July, 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1889.

No. 16.—The services of 1st grade Apothecary William Cooper are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

No. 17.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Charles Martin, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT— REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th July, 1889.

No. 7.—Mr. C. G. Lee, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th instant, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Offg. Depy. Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

*Abstract of Operations of the Government
Savings Bank from 1st April, 1888, to
31st March, 1889.*

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1887-88				27,58,526	13	5
Deposits in 1888-89	11,82,114	9	8			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1888-89	1,0,348	9	10	12,83,463	3	6
TOTAL				40,41,990	0	11
DEDUCT—						
Withdrawals in 1888-89	13,21,903	10	10			
Investment in Government Loans, 1888-89	21,708	7	1	13,43,612	1	11
Balance				26,98,377	15	0
LIABILITIES.						
Balance due to Depositors in 1888-89				26,98,377	15	0
ASSETS.						
Due by General Books	25,97,029	5	2			
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1888-89	1,01,348	9	10	26,98,377	15	0

R. L. BISS,

Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, the 15th July, 1889.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1889.

No. 5-I.E.—Mr. W. A. Newnham, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th May, 1889.

This cancels Gazette Notification, No. 4-I.E., dated 5th June, 1889.

No. 24.—Mr. J. M. Coode, Assistant Superintendent, officiating class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for four days, under Section 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd May, 1889.

H. MALLOCK,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 17th July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th July, 1889	2,37,288	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	5,45,971	
Add—		7,83,259
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	13	
Ditto ditto Government	...	13
DEDUCT—		7,83,272
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	896	
		1,00,896
Balance on the evening of the 17th July, 1889		6,82,376
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	2,37,301	
Ditto ditto Government	4,45,075	
		6,82,376
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th July, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 2569-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1130-G., dated 26th June, 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Commandant of the Merwara Battalion from Captain G. A. Collins, on the 3rd July, 1889.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 2606-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1152-G., dated 27th June, 1889, Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service, assumed medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force on the afternoon of the 3rd July, 1889.

The 15th July, 1889.

No. 2692-G.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, took over charge of the Office of 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar from Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, on the forenoon of the 2nd July, 1889, upon the latter's proceeding to join his appointment in the Merwara Battalion, Ajmere.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th July, 1889.

No. 731.—Under Section 12, Act X of 1882, Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., is invested, from the date of assuming charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Merwara District.

No. 734.—Under Section 30 of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Merwara, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

**RAJPUTANA AGENCY,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th July, 1889.

No. 2486-S.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members for the Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawar, at the elections respectively held at those places on the 24th and 26th December, 1888, to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Babu Panchanan Chatterji, and the retirement of the members noted in the margin,

<i>Ajmere.</i>	on 2nd January, 1889, and that held on the 27th May, 1889, to fill up the vacancies caused by the refusal of Messrs. Cander and Nazar Ali, to serve on the new Committee :—
For the City.—1. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand.	
2. M. Mahomed Allanur Khan.	
3. Mir Nizam Ali.	
For Kaiser Ganj.—1. Babu Purn Chand.	
For the Railway.—1. Mr. J. Bell.	
For the Suburbs.—1. Mr. D. Joscelyno.	
<i>Beawar.</i>	
1. Munshi Pannalal.	
2. Seth Champalal.	
3. Seth Fatehchand Kankaria.	
4. Ramzan Baksh Chowdhry.	

Ajmere City Ward.

1. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Soni.
2. Babu Ramjivan.
3. Munshi Mahomed Allanur Khan.
4. Mir Nizam Ali, Vakil.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and duly remitted to India, on the 15th July, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	2½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSCA LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTUGAL.	TRANSCA LOAN OF 1879, 5 PER CENT. PORTUGAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1855-56.	Of 1857-58.	Of 1859-60.	Of 1861-62.	Of 1863-64.	Of 1865-66.	Of 1867-68.	Of 1869-70.			
Balance of 30th June, 1889	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,14,300	85,97,400	4,04,41,200	2,11,11,200	9,85,63,887	85,800	73,43,500	11,05,18,200	21,67,34,087
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th July, 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July, 1889	...	...	...	22,000	...	4,500	3,000	29,500	...	...	...	29,500
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July, 1889	...	...	...	13,900	4,000	7,200	...	25,100	...	44,500	31,300	1,00,900
Amount written off in the London Registers	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,50,200	86,01,400	4,04,53,900	2,11,14,200	9,86,18,487	85,800	73,88,000	11,05,49,500	21,68,68,487
	...	...	...	37,100	32,000	1,33,400	500	2,00,000	23,600	47,600	92,900	3,64,100
Balance on 15th July, 1889	54,700	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,13,100	85,69,400	4,03,22,500	2,11,13,700	9,84,18,487	62,200	73,40,400	11,04,56,600	21,64,68,387

NOTE.—From 24th June, 1887, to 15th May, 1889, enforced from India 6,099 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,248 lakhs.

20th May, 1887, to 31st May "	5 "	6 "
1st June " to 15th June "	7 "	7 "
15th " to 30th "	3 "	3 "
1st July " to 15th July "	3 "	3 "
	6,099 lakhs.	5,248 lakhs.
	5,248 "	5,248 "
Balance against India	806 lakhs.	806 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
Bank of Bengal,
Calcutta, 17th July, 1889.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 14-A.—Lieutenant S. H. Powell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, referred to in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 26th June, 1889.

No. 15-A.—Lieutenant S. H. Powell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 26th June, 1889.

No. 16-A.—Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, referred to in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 26th June, 1889.

No. 17-A.—Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 26th June, 1889.

The 10th July, 1889.

No. 18-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Norton, Captain C. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	16th February, 1889.
Biggs, Captain H. V., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	25th February, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	10th March, 1889.
Stone, Lieutenant G. A. S., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	28th March, 1889.
Stone, Lieutenant G. A. S., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	29th March, 1889.
Macdonald, Lieutenant J. R. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	1st April, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	3rd April, 1889.
Townshend, Captain R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	3rd April, 1889.
Cordue, Lieutenant W. G. R., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	17th April, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	17th April, 1889.
Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.	22nd April, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, Colonel, R.E.,

Inspector General, Military Works.

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FEBRIFUGE.

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گورنمنٹ سینکونا فبری فیوج

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یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دکانی اور دیسی ہوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماحول سے مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے تیس کے آٹھ آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تیس کے بارہ آنے

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th July, 1889.

Freeborne, J. H. The Secretary, OrientVangelder, T.
London, Monsieur R. Paper Mills Com-
pany.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbett, C. A.	Hallen, C.	Paulin, Wm.
Abbett, Major A. K.	Hamilton, Allan.	Percy, W. H.
Adela, E. J.	Hamilton, C. J.	Pisani, R.
Allen, John.	Herklotz, A.	Pogose, Mrs. A. N.
Anderson, J. K.	Herschkovitch, Isak.	Poliscene, N.
Ballantine, G.	Hindmarsh, William.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Barrett, E. C.	Hornfray, R. S.	Remington, Capt. F. A.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.	Hoskins, Mrs. C.	Rivas, D. F.
Bradley, W.	Hughes, R. J.	Robert, P.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.	Hunter, A. F.	Rourke, J.
Carlton, Miss.	Jackson, J.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Cohn, Maritz.	Jackson, Mrs.	Schoeneman, G. W.
Cliffe, A.	Kenny, C.	Silbermann, Simon.
Commandant of Nowgong Police.	Marners, R.	Smith, J. M.
Cox, E. T.	Manassah, E. J.	Solomon, Louis.
Davin, C.	Maxwell, Mrs. M.	Staah, Henry.
DeKylant, Count J.	McKenzie, James F.	Stand, Mary.
Deuch, Mrs. C.	McMaster, J. E.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Dowie, J.	Meres, W. F.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Ellis, Thos.	Millie, W.	Sykes, A. F.
Faintyley, E.	Monk, Mrs.	Taksier, David.
Fleury, Miss Agnes.	Muller, H. A. H.	Talbot, H. B.
Freedman, J. J.	Mullins, L.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Gailkeers, E.	Nethering, E. O.	Tighe, J. L.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	Nichlenson, Miss A.	Vaz, George.
George, Mrs. C.	Oldham and Oldham.	Vincent, J.
Gibson, Peter.	O'Brien, W. W.	Walter, F.
Gondie, Alex. A.	O'Shea, G.	Webber, M. F. V.
Grean, B.	Olsen, E.	

Registered Letters.

Brukowsky, J.	Monteney, R.	Rubinstein, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.	O'Brien, W. W.	Silbermann, S.
Haring, O.	Revilliod, Gustave.	Staah, Henry.
Hughes, Geo.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th July, 1889.

Corbett, R. dela,	Harris, Mr.	Reynolds, Mr.
Surgeon-Major.	Rendell, J. W.	Rydquist, C. F.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 20th July, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	20th July.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	27th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	26th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nosé Be and Réunion	27th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	29th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	29th "	Ditto.
Straits and Hong-Kong	22nd "	Per Steamer Japan.
Rangoon and Moulmein	23rd "	Per Steamer Rajputana.
Ditto ditto	26th "	Per Steamer Palitana.
Akyab, Kyaukpau, and Rangoon	24th "	Per Steamer Pachumba.
Port Blair	1st August	Per Steamer Maharani.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. Rs. 8.

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JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only

will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,
The 10th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Peter Johnstone Schollay in our firm ceased on this date by mutual consent.

VOIGT & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 specified below, aggregating in amount Rs11,500, standing in the name of P. C. Rosario, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Number.	Madras Number.	Bombay Number.	Amount in Rupees.	When and how purchased.	REMARKS.
108603—106902	24142	20169	5,000	{ Purchased on 8th September, 1882, through Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay, by Revd. Father A. Mutti's cheque on Hong-Kong Bank.	{ N.B.—The last mentioned note, i.e., the one for Rs1,500, was consolidated through the Treasury Officer, South Canara.
109460—064883	24143	20189	5,000		
128515—024107	83—28	...	1,500		

J. L. FERNANDEZ.

MANGALORE,
The 11th June, 1889.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. C.1491—142882—81, dated 1st February, 1842, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Ishan Chunder Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to

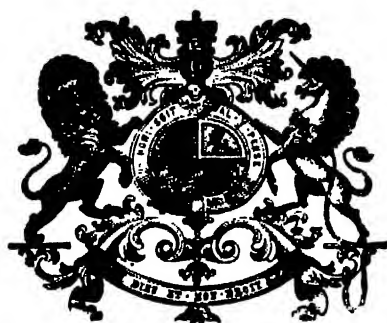
be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SHAM SOONDER DASS,

*Head Asst., Office of the Supdg. Engr.,
Western Circle.*

WRITERS' BUILDING,
CALCUTTA.

The 15th July, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 29. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1888.

No. 298 R. T., dated Simla, the 3rd July 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No.	485 R. T., dated 2nd June 1884.
" " " "	559 R. T., dated 20th June 1885.
" " " "	570 R. T., dated 10th June 1886.
" " " "	764 R. T., dated 29th June 1887.
" " " "	866 R. T., dated 20th August 1888.
" " " "	0400 R. T., dated 28th March 1889.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 82 (Statistical), dated the 13th June 1889, forwarding the Abstract Returns of Accidents to Trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 31st December 1888.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the average of the five* corresponding previous quarters, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

way, &c., shows an increase of 14, or 2·24 per cent. with an increase of 1,976·5 miles, or 15·84 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,598,973 miles, or 14·55 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the more important fluctuations occurred :—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents.	ACCIDENTS.				TRAIN MILEAGE.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per centage of increase.	Per centage of decrease.	Per centage of increase.	Per centage of decrease.
Bengal-Nagpur	30	22	...	275·00	...	58·27	...
Southern Mahratta	37	26	...	236·36	...	113·35	...
North-Western	76	...	62	...	44·93	21·20	...
Eastern Bengal	60	...	11	...	15·49	37·46	...
Great Indian Peninsula	29	...	10	...	25·64	7·91	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	43	24	...	126·32	...	24·87	...
The Nizam's	19	11	...	137·50	...	35·81	...

2. Of the increase of 22 accidents in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 5 were under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and three were under "Trains running over obstructions on the line."

3. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the number of accidents rose from 11 to 37, or 236·36 per cent., with an increase of 424·25 miles, or 98·61 per cent., in the mean mileage worked, and of 215·238 miles, or 113·35 per cent., in the train mileage run. The increase chiefly occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in trains," the number recorded under the former being 16 against 5 and under the latter 7 against *nil*.

4. Of the decrease of 62 accidents on the North-Western Railway, 14 appear under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" 6 under "Bursting of tubes, &c., of engines"; 8 under "Failure of couplings"; 7 under "Fire in trains"; and 10 under accidents classed as "Other accidents."

5. The decrease on the Eastern Bengal State Railways was mainly due to 17 cattle accidents having been returned against an average of 27 accidents during the five corresponding previous quarters.

6. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was a decrease of 9 accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 5 under "Trains running over cattle on the line"; and an increase of 5 under "Fire in trains."

7. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the number of cattle accidents exhibits the largest increase, being 23 against 9.

8. On His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the only noticeable difference was an increase from 1 to 6 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 1 killed and 6 injured against 2 killed and 10 injured, and, among servants, 3 killed and 11 injured, against 3 killed and 7 injured. Of the casualties to passengers, 4 were persons slightly injured on the Burma State Railway in consequence of a down goods train colliding with an up mixed train

which was standing on the platform line at Hpoogyee station, the pointsman having turned the down goods train on to the wrong line.

10. On the Tirhoot State Railway a serious collision took place between a mixed train and 18 wagons at the Motiharee goods-shed line, on the 24th November, 1888, owing to the carelessness of the station staff. Three coolies who were loading goods into the wagons were killed on the spot, and 4 seriously injured.

11. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, due to accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., and the number of persons killed and injured thereby, *vide* Tables Nos. 3 and 4:—

		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.	FOURTH QUARTER 1888.						Total all classes.	
			No.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Killed.	Injured.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
1	Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	7	...	4	3	4	3	8	
3	Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	15	24	...	...	...	2	...	2	
4	Collisions between light engines	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	20	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6	Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	85	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	198	193	1	...	...	...	1	...	
10	Ditto over obstructions on the line	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ditto through gates at level crossings	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines									
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c, of engines									
14	The failure of tyres	55	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ditto of wheels	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Ditto of axles	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ditto of brake apparatus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ditto of couplings	42	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts culverts, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent- way	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	36	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	56	54	...	1	...	2	...	3	
1888 . . . . .		...	638	1	6	3	11	4	17	
TOTAL . { Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years* . . . . .		...	624	2	10	3	7	5	17	

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

12. The principal variations occurred under "Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains," 24 against 15; "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 68 against 85; "Trains running through gates at level-crossings, 23 against 11; "Failure of axles," 19 against 6; and Failure of couplings," 19 against 42.

13. The increase under "Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains" was chiefly due to the number of accidents recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway being 9 against 2.

14. The number of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" principally decreased on the North-Western and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, being on the former 1 against 15, and on the latter 1 against 10. The largest number of accidents of this class occurred on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, *viz.*, 10 against 9, the average of three corresponding quarters.

15. Of the 23 cases of "Trains running through gates at level-crossings" 8 occurred on the South Indian Railway, and of 61 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," 17 occurred on the North-Western Railway, 13 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 8 on the South Indian Railway.

16. On the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, there were 10 cases of "Failure of axles" out of a total of 19.

17. The decrease of 23 accidents under "Failure of couplings" was mainly due to decreases on the Rajputana-Malwa State, North-Western, and Dibru-Sadiya Railways.

18. The number of cases of "Fire in trains" was the largest on the North-Western Railway, *viz.*, 13 out of a total of 41; but as compared with the average of five corresponding previous quarters, there was a decrease of 7 accidents under this head.

19. Of the 54 accidents classified as "Other accidents," 26 have been returned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

20. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., *vide* Table No. 2, were:—

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	FOURTH QUARTER, 1888.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING QUARTERS OF FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms .	2	4	1	3
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	9	2	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	3	...	...
By closing of carriage doors . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	6	14	4	13
Other accidents	1	8	2	4
TOTAL .	12	39	9	24

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

21. The accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of Contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were as follows, *vide* Table No. 2:—

CAUSES OF ACCIDENT.	FOURTH QUARTER, 1888.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING QUARTERS OF FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	10	9	5	8
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	9	12	3	10
Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines . . . . .	...	1	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	1	8	3	11
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	17	1	11
Whilst breaking, spragging, or choking wheels . . . . .	...	1	...	...
Whilst working at cranes or capstans . . . . .	...	3	...	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	4	1	4
Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work	2	4	2	2
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	7	11	7	8
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	...	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	1	1	...	4
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Falling, or being caught between vehicles and platforms . . . . .	...	2	1	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. . . . .	...	7	...	4
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	2	8	...	5
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	8	3	7
Miscellaneous	6	43	4	18
TOTAL	44	140	32	96

22. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 41 were killed and 19 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 14 committed suicide, and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 4 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

23. The following table exhibits the total number of persons killed and injured from all causes on the whole Indian Railway system, as compared with

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

the average of the corresponding quarters of five previous years, *vide* Table No. 1 :—

	FOURTH QUARTER, 1888.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING QUARTERS OF FIVE PREVIOUS YEARS.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control . . .	1	10	2	12
From misconduct or want of caution . . .	12	35	9	23
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control . . .	8	32	2	13
From misconduct or want of caution . . .	39	119	32	91
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings . . .	1	3	1	1
Trespassers, including suicides . . .	55	21	40	11
Other persons	4	2	4	2
TOTAL	120	222	90	153
TOTAL OPEN MILEAGE	14,456½		12,480	
TOTAL TRAIN MILEAGE	12,588,692		10,989,719	

24. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 138 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India again notices the number of cases of "Failure of axles" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 10 cases being reported during the quarter out of a total of 19 for all Railways. There was also a noticeable increase on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway under "Collisions between Goods trains or parts of Goods trains."

2. Under "Goods trains or parts of Goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," the Government of India is pleased to observe the decrease on the North-Western and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways.

3. Of 61 cases of "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," it is noticed that 17 occurred on the North-Western Railway and 13 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. A satisfactory decrease in the number of failures of couplings is shown for the Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western and Dibru-Sadiya Railways.

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Central Division.

Ordered also that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract Returns of Accidents for the
fourth quarter of 1888.

Cherra-Companyganj .	ing previous quarters	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2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TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED OR INJURED in each Class of ACCIDENT.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE INTERNAL.

	EAST INDIA. (a)				RAJPUTANA-MALWA. (b)				BENGAL-NAGPUR. (c)				MYSORE.				SOUTHERN MARRATTA. (d)							
	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4. Collisions between light engines	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14. Ditto of tyres	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15. Ditto of wheels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16. Ditto of axles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18. Ditto of couplings	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20. Broken rails	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23. Fire in trains	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25. Other accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Number of Passenger miles		256,582,395			114,631,826			6,855,668					7,968,449											
" of Servants employed		25,248			12,531			1,852					749											
min mileage of all descriptions		2,063,009			1,537,400			124,908					54,879											

(c) Includes Sindia, Pata-Gya, Bidadgar-Ghariper and Tankrahar Railways. (d) Includes Cawnpore-Acham and Mahadon Railway.

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

	STATE INTERNAL—contd.										STATE PROTECTORIAL.									
	INDIAN MIDLAND.					NORTH-WESTERN.(c)					WARDHA COAL.					LUCKNOW-SHAHJAHANPUR-SHERMAN.				
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	No.
		Killed.	Injured.			Killed.					Killed.					Killed.				
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	1	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles		4,002,418			138,417,910				815,317					2,931,945					63,064,614	
" of Servants employed		1,859			24,354				419(b)					537					10,209	
Train mileage of all descriptions		35,676			1,819,517				22,522					43,257					796,263	

(a) Includes Amritsar-Patiala and Rajpura-Baniala Railways.

(b) Includes all accidents on the railway.

(c) Includes Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kumaon-Manilla, Assam-Bihar and Bengal Central Railways.

TABLE NO. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAILS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—continued.

[illegible]

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

	MADRAS.				SOUTH INDIAN. (a)				GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (b)				BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.				OTHER AND RAILWAYS.			
	Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.		Number of Total all classes.		Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.		Number of Total all classes.		Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.		Number of Total all classes.		Number of Passengers, Servants, and others.		Number of Total all classes.	
No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing on the line.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	16	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ditto over cattle on the line.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line.	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. The bursting of boilers of engines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The failure of tubes, &c., of engines.	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	41	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	43
Number of Passenger miles.	79,164,477				67,108,445				135,607,949				64,704,372				53,877,650			
" of Servants employed.	6,465				9,506				26,569				6,313				6,576			
Train mileage of all descriptions.	615,848				544,438				2,371,289				545,936				638,161			

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.				DIBOCHUR.				BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.				BOMBAY-PORBLAIR.				TRAVUN-DOTIM-PAK.			
	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	
4. Collisions between light engines	
5. Passenger train, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	
13(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	
13(b). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	
14. Ditto of tyres	
15. Ditto of wheels	
16. Ditto of axles	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	
18. Ditto of couplings	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	
20. Broken rails	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	
23. Fire in trains	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	
25. Other accidents	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Passenger miles	395,370				215,821					16,950,359				2,200,923				30,833		
Number of Servants employed.	508				54					3,541				795				50		
Number of all descriptions	31,403				3,312					175,117				21,013				1,930		

SEE ALSO TABLE NO. 4.

[illegible]

TOTAL ALL CLASSES

TABLE No. 5.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the FOURTH QUARTER of 1888, &c.—concluded.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NATIVE STATES—concl'd.										TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.									
	MORVI.					JODHPUR.					Number of Passengers and others.					Number of Servants.				
	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES																				
ber of Passenger miles	1,148,010					2,939,278					1,124,268,454					1,124,268,454				
of Servants employed	576					379					154,954					154,954				
value of all descriptions	20,072					24,758					79,583,693					79,583,693				

TABLE No. 4.

TABLE

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for traffic in INDIA during the FOURTH QUARTER 1888.
Number of RAILWAY SERVED.

RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2.—Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3.—Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4.—Collisions between light engines.	5.—Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6.—Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7.—Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8.—Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9.—Trains running over cattle on the line.	10.—Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11.—Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12.—The bursting of boilers of engines.	13.—The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines.	14.—The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	15.—The failure of tyres.	16.—The failure of wheels.	17.—The failure of axles.	18.—The failure of brake apparatus.	19.—The failure of couplings.	20.—The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts, &c.	21.—Broken rails.
STATE IMPERIAL.																					
East Indian (a)	1	...	5	...	1	3	2	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (b) . . . . .	...	...	9	1	2	5	...	...	33	6	3	...	1	8	...	...	10	...	5	...	1
Bengal-Nágpur (c) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	16	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western (e)	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	25	...	3	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal Railways (f) . . . . .	...	3	1	...	4	4	...	17	4	...	...	...	13	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Nalhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Burma	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jorhat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
Madras . . . . .	...	2	...	1	2	8	...	16	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
South India (g) . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	18	2	8	...	...	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula (h) . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	9	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	23	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (i) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinsák . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																					
The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
The Gackwar's . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhánagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbendar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morvi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore (j) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1888	2	7	24	5	20	68	9	2	193	28	23	...	23	61	6	...	19	...	19	...	...
Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (j)	1	11	15	2	20	65	12	2	198	20	11	...	21	55	3	...	6	...	42	...	...

(a) Includes Sindia, Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipur and Teraahwar Railways.

(b) " Cawnpore-Achua and Mehsana-Vadnagar Railways.

(c) " Kani-Umaria Railway.

(d) " Bellary-Kistna Railway.

(e) " Amritsar, Dehra-dun and Dehra-dun, Dehra-dun Railways.

4.

FTER of 1888, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS and the ED OR INJURED thereby.

22.—Slips in cuttings or embankments.				23.—Fire in trains.				24.—Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.				25.—Other accidents.				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.				Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.				Result.
TOTAL ALL CLASSES.				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.				Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES.														
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.													
...	2	1	...	32	...	1	...	...	1	1,680	3,595,025	2,093,009	256,582,395	2,140	1,240	152,728	...	0.278	...	0.004	1								
...	...	3	4	91	...	...	...	...	...	1,686	2,031,790	1,527,400	114,631,826	1,205	906	67,960	...	...	...	...	2	
...	2	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	196	227,507	124,902	6,355,662	1,159	636	32,386	...	...	...	...	3	
...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	139	183,477	54,379	7,966,449	1,313	389	57,005	...	...	...	...	4
...	7	...	4	37	...	...	1	...	1	854	995,795	405,130	30,486,868	1,165	474	35,678	...	...	...	...	5				
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	136	57,479	35,676	4,002,418	422	262	29,376	...	...	...	...	6	
...	13	...	2	76	...	...	1	...	1	2,474	2,372,748	1,819,517	138,417,910	955	735	55,949	...	...	...	...	7				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32,128	22,522	815,317	714	500	18,118	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	105	112,418	43,257	2,931,946	1,071	412	27,923	...	...	...	...	9
...	2	5	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	798	1,098,735	795,258	66,064,644	2,505	997	82,788	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	271	43,383	12,517	843,000	1,592	459	30,936	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	5	...	3	4	3	4	273	532,011	138,301	17,924,010	2,054	506	69,204	...	...	...	...	12			
...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	4	...	392	1,011,576	264,663	28,612,829	2,581	675	72,992	...	3.954	...	0.140	13					
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	301	14,806	5,918	132,525	489	194	4,345	67.132	...	7.546	...	14					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	5,705	3,792	27,856	761	506	3,714	...	...	...	...	15
...	3	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	839	2,003,631	615,848	79,164,477	2,388	734	94,356	...	...	...	...	16
...	2	...	6	64	1	...	...	...	1	736	1,885,098	544,438	67,109,445	2,559	739	91,089	...	0.530	...	0.015	17							
1	8	1	2	29	...	2	...	2	2	1,503	2,405,613	2,371,289	135,607,949	1,600	1,577	90,210	...	...	...	...	18						
...	1	1	26	34	...	...	...	...	...	431	2,676,988	545,935	64,704,372	5,807	1,184	140,357	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	1	2	43	...	2	...	2	2	692	1,147,174	688,161	53,977,650	1,657	922	77,830	...	...	...	...	20						
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	51	18,180	13,402	395,370	258	616	7,752	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45,057	3,312	215,821	9,486	697	45,436	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	376	514,294	175,117	16,980,359	1,368	466	45,161	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	91	61,766	21,012	2,200,923	712	231	24,186	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3,854	1,920	30,832	482	240	3,854	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	78	18,988	25,135	524,567	243	322	6,725	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	310	238,679	123,678	12,658,978	770	399	40,535	...	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	60,460	16,251	1,203,915	1,025	275	21,931	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	208	225,916	93,520	9,620,854	1,082	448	46,088	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	68	81,874	20,672	1,148,010	469	304	16,883	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	124	66,150	24,758	2,939,278	533	200	23,704	...	...	...	...	32
1	41	12	54	638	1	6	311	4	17	14,468	24,616,401	12,588,692	1,124,268,454	1,708	871	77,769	0.041	0.244	0.001	0.005	33										
4	86	5	56	624	2	10	3	7	5	17	12,490	19,100,994	10,989,719	919,620,126	1,530	881	72,886	0.105	0.524	0.002	0.011	34									

(S) Includes Northern Bengal, Imoos, Kauria-Dharila, Assam-Bihar, and Bengal Central Railways.
 (S) " Cuddapah-Nellore, but excludes Pondicherry Railway.
 (S) " Dhond-Mannad, Bhopal-Itarsi Khamsan, and Amritsar Railways.
 (S) " Bareilly-Pilibhit Railway.
 (S) " Except where statistics for 5 quarters are not available for any line.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 424.—Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 428.—The services of Captain C. J. Orr, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th instant.

No. 431.—Lieutenant G. E. T. Green, M.S.C., is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Grade, in Burma, with effect from the 28th February, 1889.

No. 434.—Mr. A. P. Howell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 13th proximo or such other date on which he may sail from India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 24th July, 1889.

No. 49.—Mr. Brajendranath Dē, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of

Honour in Sanskrit in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 5,000.

MEDICAL.

The 20th July, 1889.

No. 463.—Brigade-Surgeon J. G. Pilcher, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, M.D., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 260.—With effect from 20th July or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties, the Reverend W. A. Hamilton is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend W. H. Bray.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 264.—ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.—The following addition and correction in the

Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, are published for information:

Rule 1 (3). Part I.—For the words "During the temporary absence of the Chaplain and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain" substitute "Where there are Lay Trustees or a Church Committee they will have the same powers and responsibilities in regard to the cemetery as in regard to the Church. At stations where there are no Trustees or Committee, if there is no resident Chaplain or during the temporary absence of the Chaplain."

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 1479-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and

Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 82 of 1888.—John Charles Meliss, Civil Engineer, of 232, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 34 of 1889.—George Ashworth and Elijah Ashworth, of the firm of Ashworth Brothers of the Moss Brook Works, Colleyhurst, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineers, for improvements in the method of and in means for attaching the clothing to carding engine flats.

No. 123 of 1889.—James Roots, of 19, St. Mary's Road, Westbourne Park, Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in Petroleum Engines.

No. 136 of 1888.—Andrew Thomas, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Neemuch, Permanent-Way Inspector, for interlocking level crossing gates with signal.

No. 2 of 1889.—Henry Louis Phillips, of South Hornsey, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction of stoppers or covers for the mouths or openings of bottles, pots, jars, and other hollow vessels.

No. 122 of 1889.—Friedrich Adolf Reihlen, Chemist, of Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in treating sparkling and effervescent beverages.

No. 126 of 1889.—Henry Edmunds, of 10, Hatton Garden, in the City of London, England, Electrical Engineer, for improved system and means to be used in the supply or distribution and control of electricity for lighting or other purposes.

REVENUE.

The 24th July, 1889.

No. 521-R.—The following statement of the terms on which grants of land in Burma may be made to approved applicants who are willing to undertake the introduction of cultivators from certain parts of India, framed by the Chief Commissioner and approved by the Government of India, are published for general information:

Grants of land may be given to approved applicants undertaking to introduce emigrants from Chutia Nagpur and Behar, including the whole of the Patna Division and the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr, on the following conditions, namely:

I.—Applications for grants under these rules shall be made to the Financial Commissioner, and must be accompanied by satisfactory proof that the applicant has sufficient means to work the grant. The applicant must be approved by the Chief Commissioner before action is taken under the rules hereinafter recorded.

II.—The extent of the grant in each case will be determined by the Financial Commissioner; but without the previous consent of the Chief Commissioner no grant shall be made in excess of 10,000 acres.

III.—Ninety per cent. of the cultivators settled on the land shall be natives of Behar, as above defined, and Chutia Nagpur.

IV.—The application must specify the approximate area of the land, the district and township in which it is situated, and the boundaries so far as they are known.

V.—With the application, the applicant shall deposit 4 annas per acre to defray the cost of survey and demarcation. If the cost is less than 4 annas per acre, the excess will be returned to the applicant.

VI.—The land shall be revenue-free for the following terms according to its description :

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	DURATION OF TENURE FREE.	RATES OF FUTURE ASSESSMENT ON CULTIVATED AREAS, AND DURATION THEREOF.			
	Years.	One anna per acre.	Two annas per acre.	Four annas per acre.	Six annas per acre.
1. Land covered with grass	3	3	3	9	15
2. Land covered with reeds, elephant-grass, or bushes	6	6	6	6	9
3. Land covered with small trees not exceeding 1 foot in diameter.	9	9	9	6	...
4. Land covered with large trees	12	12	9	...	...
5. Forest jungle on hills	18	15	...	...	...

In determining the class to which each grant may belong, the character of three-fourths of the area, or as near that proportion as is possible, is to be considered as that of the whole. After the expiry of 33 years two-thirds of the rates assessed on similar land in the neighbourhood will be charged for 66 years. Thereafter the land will be liable to assessment under the law for the time being in force.

VII.—When the land comprised in the grant is assessed to revenue after the expiry of the term of 33 years, the grantee shall have the option of accepting the settlement of the land at the rates assessed, or of declining the settlement; in which case he shall be entitled to receive an allowance of 5 per cent. of the gross amount of revenue assessed on the land, and the Government may make such arrangements for the farming or leasing of the land for such period not exceeding the period of settlement as it may determine.

VIII.—Ten per cent. of the area shall be brought under cultivation during the first five years, and an additional 5 per cent. during each succeeding period of seven years up to the end of 33 years, when the grant shall become absolute.

IX.—Subject to compliance with the conditions above named, the grantee shall be at liberty to transfer the grant during the first 33 years with the consent of the Local Government; after the 33rd year the grantee shall have a perpetual and transferable title, subject only to the laws and regulations regarding tenant-right which may be passed by the Legislature.

X.—The right to all mines and mineral products, coal, petroleum, and quarries under or within any land granted or leased is reserved to Government with full liberty to the Government, its assigns, lessees, licensees, agents, workmen, and all other persons acting on its behalf or with its permission, to search for and work the same, subject to payment of compensation on account of disturbance or surface damage. Such compensation shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner as nearly as may be in accordance with the law for acquisition of land for the time being in force.

XI.—No person shall fell, sell, or remove for sale any teak trees standing on the land granted or licensed to him, except under a special license granted under the Forest Rules. But any person to whom a grant or lease of land has been made may fell, sell, or remove for sale or for private use, without license, any other kinds of trees, whether reserved or not, standing on the land so granted or leased, provided that any timber so felled shall be liable to pay the usual rate at any check station it may pass, but not elsewhere. If such person converts any such trees into charcoal or cutch, he shall pay the usual fee on licenses for the manufacture.

XII.—All changes in the grantee's possession of land by transfer or succession, and all mortgages and partitions of his interest, shall be reported in writing to the Thugyi of the circle—in cases of succession, by the person succeeding; in other cases, by all parties to the transaction—within 60 days of such change, mortgage, or partition. The Thugyi shall register the facts reported in the form of register to be prescribed, and shall obtain the signature of the person or persons reporting, and shall give the person reporting a certificate that the report has been made.

XIII.—If any person, without good and sufficient cause, neglects to make the report prescribed under Rule XI. within the time specified therein, the Deputy Commissioner may impose on him a penalty which shall not exceed Rs. 20, with a further daily penalty not exceeding Re. 1 for each day for continuing breach of the condition.

XIV.—Should any grantee neglect to fulfil the terms specified in these rules, or any portion of them, the grant shall be resumed, or such other penalties shall be inflicted on the grantee as may be agreed upon when the grant is made. Provided that no resumption shall be made without due notice having been served on the grantee requiring him to show cause why his grant should not be resumed, after which proceedings shall be held and a decision formally recorded in each case. The decision shall be open to appeal in the usual manner.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 27th July, 1889.

No. 107 of 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, and in supersession of Notification No. 343, dated the 13th August, 1887, the Chief Commissioner, Burma, is pleased,

with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, with effect from the date of this Notification to the territories transferred to Lower Burma by Notifications Nos. 109 and 341, dated respectively the 24th February and the 13th August, 1887.

By order,

H. THIRKELL WHITE,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1889.

No. 1309-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General

in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Braesecke as Consul for Denmark at Rangoon.

The 24th July, 1889.

No. 1318-G.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bheel

Corps, with effect from the 2nd July, 1889, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, to join the Merwara Battalion, and pending the arrival of Captain E. R. Penrose :

Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1428-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 and section 24, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Resident in Nepal for the time being to be *ex-officio* Registrar of Births and Deaths for Nepalese Territory, and the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Bengal to be the Registrar-General to whom the certified copies of the entries in the register books kept by the said Registrar shall be sent.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 1442-E.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 31st May, 1889, is republished for general information :

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 28th day of May, 1889.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Coventry.

Lord Ashbourne.

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending Seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that Seamen, not being slaves, who desert from

Merchant Ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending Seamen who desert from British Merchant Ships in territories belonging to the United States of Mexico under a Treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of Mexico, signed at the City of Mexico, on the 27th November, 1888 :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette* Seamen, not being slaves and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from Merchant Ships belonging to Citizens of the United States of Mexico, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships : Provided always that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions, he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence, if any, has been fully carried into effect.

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. Peel.

No. 1177-F.—The services of Mr. C. L. Griesbach, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from the 23rd July, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 3802.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII. of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th January, 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that the Securities mentioned in the first division of the list (marked A) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on the 31st December 1889 with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Securities shall cease. Notice of discharge has already been given in respect of all Securities mentioned in the second division of the list (marked B).

N.B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of the original Securities in the first division (marked A) after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
047153 4% 1842-43	500	Mohamed Ali Rogay	Aug. 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath	Order No. 1289, dated 3-1-89	July 1889
134185 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Raghoba Tar-	" 1433, dated 30-1-89	Ditto
048510 " 1854-55	1,000	Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang	July 1, 1884	khedkar.	" 1640, dated 13-3-89	Ditto
*203852 " 1865	500	Mutty Lal Bural	Nov. 1, 1887	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 1638, dated 13-3-89	Ditto
193015 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1885	{ Mrs. Maria de V. zitacao E. Souza.	" 46, dated 10-4-89	Ditto
191278 " "	500				" 190, dated 10-5-89	Ditto
059378 " 1842-43	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1881	{ Kanoji Rao Bin Deojee Goond.	" 230, dated 17-5-89	Ditto
086093 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1885	Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta.	" 273, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
C121042 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1885	Jose Joas Maria Moniz.	" 275, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
124996 " "	1,000	{ Hira Lal Tribhuban Dass.	Feb. 1, 1884	{ Sreemutty Kadumbinee Das-	" 371, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
124997 " "	1,000				" 366, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
163941 " 1865	500	{ Tarinee Charan Ghose.	May 1, 1886	{ Doyal Chund Chuckerbutty Seromon.	" 273, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
205192 " "	500				" 275, dated 25-5-89	Ditto
173492 " "	1,000	{ The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	May 1, 1886	{ Doyal Chund Chuckerbutty Seromon.	" 371, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
173493 " "	1,000				" 366, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
173255 " "	500				" 371, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
208422 " "	1,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1886	Jogendra Chunder Sen.	" 371, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
212692 " "	1,000	{ The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	{ Kampta Pershad & Ambika Pershad.	" 366, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
212693 " "	1,000				" 366, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
188802 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	Nund Kishore	" 366, dated 10-6-89	Ditto
008407 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawal-Pindi.	Nov. 1, 1870			
*A009538 Red. " 1879	1,000	Nund Kishore	Jan. 16, 1889			

B

000589 31% 1853-54	500	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	Feb. 28, 1881	Moolraj	Order No. 10, dated 5-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
000478 " "	5,000	Shama Sundary	Feb. 29, 1876	Shama Sundary	" 13, dated 23-6-82	Aug. 12, 1882
000936 4% 1832-33	2,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
Ct. 8339 4% 1835-36	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	Letter No. 8194, dated 14-2-74	Feb. 25, 1882
10948 " "	500	James English	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry	" 892, dated 16-5-76	Ditto
006592 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	March 31, 1877	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
006996 " "	500	Ditto	Sept. 30, 1873	Ditto	" 2306, dated 27-7-77	Ditto
005783 " "	600	Nobokissory Dassee	Sept. 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto
001262 " "	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 1510, dated 13-6-78	Ditto
009710 " "	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.		
008612 " "	1,000	Kadumbini Dabee	Sept. 30, 1874	Hura Koomar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Aug. 12, 1882
011382 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
015719 4% 1835-36	1,000	Bank of Bengal	March 31, 1877	Heera Lal	Order No. 18, dated 3-3-82	Aug. 12, 1882
008595 " "	1,000	Prem Chand Bose	Sept. 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	" 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto
002614 " "	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	Sept. 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee	" 21, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
003254 " "	2,500	{ Nursu Babjee Sane	March 31, 1868	Mt. Umabai	" 66, dated 6-9-84	Sept. 27, 1884
001285 " "		{ Wayaker.				
13365 of 8059	4,000	Rajchandra Soor	March 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Srinoti Hari Dass	" 65, dated 28-8-84	March 21, 1885
13367 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 19, dated 9-9-82	Jan. 13, 1883
3981-14965	1,000	Rajah Indoo Bhushan Deb Roy.	March 31, 1861	Poorna Chunder Gangooli.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
014514 " "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Sept. 30, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.		
024259 4% 1842-43	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	Feb. 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter	Letter No. 3043, dated 29-8-76	Feb. 25, 1882
024261 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 3625, dated 20-8-75	Ditto
011852 " "	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Ditto	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	" 6032, dated 9-2-77	Ditto
029914 " "	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	Aug. 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee.		
013697 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Feb. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
013698 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
013699 " "	1,000	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1874	Ditto		
023259 " "	1,000	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
014164 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
013431 " "	500	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1873	Ditto		
014326 " "	500	Ditto	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
Ct. 14914 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1871	Dyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto
18998 " "	1,000	Pettumbur Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	" 6242, dated 3-11-79	Ditto
034182 " "	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Har-musjee Pestonjee & Fuckerjee Lunjee.	Aug. 1, 1874	Hormusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	" 7706, dated 31-12-79	Ditto
002540 " "	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghosamy	Aug. 1, 1866	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 2602, dated 20-6-80	Ditto
040876 " "	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass	Aug. 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass	" 6592, dated 27-12-80	Ditto
075291 " "	10,000	Pannumatcha Seetaramaraga.	Ditto	Pannumatcha Seetaramaraga Gara.	" 180, dated 3-6-81	Ditto
029160 " "	4,000	Mothooru Nath Sircar	Feb. 1, 1878	Nileunto Pall	" 30, dated 18-4-82	Aug. 12, 1882
056608 " "	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto	Dequmbury Dabee		
035874 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1877	Bhoobunesury Dabee.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	Ditto
019889 " "	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee	Feb. 1, 1875	Huroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	" 2, dated 8-2-82	Ditto
045164 " "	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Laksh-mamma.	Aug. 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Laksh-mamma.		
047000 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Feb. 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Jan. 13, 1883
047001 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
04,002 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
047003 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
000248 " "	1,000	Executive Commissariat	Feb. 1, 1866	Jowala Persaud	" 25, dated 30-10-82	Ditto
1, 19682 " "	1,000	Officer, Kusowlee.				
009974 " "	300	Audit Chunder Addy	Aug. 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose.	" 38, dated 6-4-83	Sept. 15, 1883
039090 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart	" 40, dated 26-4-83	Ditto
039487 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	Ditto	Ditto		
089923 " "	500	Collector of Allahabad	Aug. 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing.	" 47, dated 10-8-83	May 3, 1884
038637 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Ditto		
052900 " "	5,000	F. D. I. Ezra	Feb. 1, 1878	Indromoni Dass, Administratrix, Estate, Gunga Narain Sircar.	" 48, dated 28-8-83	Ditto
056251 " "	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank.	Ditto	Ditto		
001189 " "	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose	Aug. 1, 1874	Drobomoyee Dabee	" 52, dated 13-9-83	Ditto
18461 " "	500	Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.	Aug. 1, 1872	Nolini Nath Mitter	" 85, dated 17-9-85	Jan. 30, 1886
088401 " "	1,000	Nobo Gopal Mitter	Feb. 1, 1882	Sreemutty Durgamoney Dassce.	" 83, dated 11-9-85	Ditto
089468 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Dass, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, Attorney-at-law, 3, Hastings Street.	" 60, dated 2-4-84	Sept. 27, 1884
067609 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
089582 " "	4,000	Debnath Sreemany	Feb. 1, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85	Jan. 30, 1886
19146 " "	500	Chandi Pershad Dinonath.	Aug. 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lal.	" 67, dated 24-10-84	Mar. 21, 1885
050117 " "	500	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1880	Durga Monee Dabee.	" 12, dated 28-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
051414 " "	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	" 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto
099752 " "	1,500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1881	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Ditto
086068 " "	500	Ditto	Feb. 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza	" 70, dated 17-12-84	Mar. 21, 1885

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
135234 4 % 1842-43	1,000	Parus Das	Feb. 1, 1885	Bhanjan Lal	Order No. 23, dated 5-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
078500 " "	2,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	Aug. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto
142763 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1885	Bholanath Banerjee.	" 28, dated 15-12-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
103833 " "	1,000	Prossonno Coomar Mitter	Ditto	Opendra Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, Administrators, Estate, P. C. Mitter.	" 30, dated 15-12-87	Ditto
090867 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dassee, Administratrix, Estate, Aukhov Coomar Mullick.	" 31, dated 15-12-87	Ditto
051063 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Aug. 1, 1882	Pana Lal Dass	Letter No. 886 D, dated 24-10-88	Jan. 19, 1889
092215 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Lalla Bhola Nath	" 820 D, dated 25-9-88	Ditto
035982 " 1854-55	1,800	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshnamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshnamma.	Order No. 2, dated 8-2-82	Aug. 12, 1882
Ct. 401 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co.	Dec. 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee.	Letter No. 8194, dated 14-2-74	Feb. 25, 1882
10299 " "	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee.	Order No. 24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
17252 " "	4,600	Mungamur Nursimharaw	June 30, 1878	Mungamur Nursimharaw.	" 28, dated 24-11-82	Ditto
018972 " "	1,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Dec. 31, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5-77	Feb. 25, 1882
014423 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto
024588 " "	1,000	Petumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Troyal Chand Seal	" 7533, dated 1-2-79	Ditto
43985 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen	Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82	Aug. 12, 1882
021160 " "	500	Prem Chand Bose	Dec. 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	" 44, dated 31-7-83	May 3, 1884
019182 " "	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons.		
011859 " "	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J. Venkata Gobbliah.	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto
42809 " "	500	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto		
022431 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
019741 " "	2,000	Pundit Ambicka Proshad	June 30, 1883	Pundit Ambicka Proshad.	" 6, dated 23-9-86	Mar. 5, 1887
034039 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Musunnamat Amceeran, Administratrix, Estate, Abdul Rahman.	" 25, dated 5-10-87	Jan. 28, 1888
33693 " "	500	Gundappa Row	June 30, 1875	Gundappa Row		
012572 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011559 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012560 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012561 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012562 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Letter No. 6594, dated 27-12-80	Ditto
012565 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012566 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012567 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012568 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012569 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012570 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012571 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
086119 " 1865	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	Nov. 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	" 173 D, dated 16-6-82	Aug. 12, 1882
2766 " "	500	Modhu Soodum Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose	" 3849, dated 9-9-74	Feb. 25, 1882
003330 " "	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Nov. 1, 1872	Nabee Buksh Sheldar.	" 3625, dated 20-9-76	Ditto
1305 " "	500	Tulsey Das Mullick	May, 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 6427, dated 3-3-77	Ditto
017194 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Ditto	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
052804 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Ditto	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit.	" 4877, dated 8-11-77	Ditto
055837 " "	500	Bijraj Jagam	Ditto	Ditto		
028408 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	Nov. 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen	" 7533, dated 1-2-79	Ditto
037506 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	" 9058, dated 20-3-79	Ditto
038264 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Brojocoomary Dassee.	Order No. 87, dated 10-12-85	Jan. 30, 1886
082310 " "	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	Ditto	Joggon Mohini Dabee.	Letter No. 4439, dated 16-8-79	Feb. 25, 1882
060464 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1874	Octavius Sterl	" No. 7196, dated 10-12-79	Feb. 25, 1882
059217 " "	900	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
066053 " "	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
064391 " "	1,000	Ram Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	Order No. 81, dated 15-7-85	Jan. 30, 1886
073233 " "	2,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1881	Kasee Dayee	" 82, dated 10-8-85	Ditto

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
085045 4% 1865	5,000	Dr. Charles J. Jackson and William M. Souter.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	Letter No. 4055, dated 21-8-80	Feb. 25, 1882
087736 " "	5,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal	" 4053, dated 21-8-80	Ditto
112316 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh .	Nov. 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning	} Order No. 86, dated 12-11-85	Jan. 30, 1886
089563 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany .	Ditto	Ditto		
002175 " "	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Taruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	Letter No. ⁶⁵⁹⁰ _D , dated 27-12-80	Feb. 25, 1882
036859 " "	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie .	Nov. 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	" 9007, dated 30-3-81	Ditto
066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	The Dy. Commr. of Delhi, Admr. of G. D. E. Dorris.	" 5734, dated 19-11-80	Ditto
063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal .	Ditto	Dheer Chand Pal.	} " ¹⁸⁹ _D , dated 3-6-81	Ditto
063410 " "	5,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
063411 " "	2,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
063412 " "	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
063413 " "	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
063418 " "	1,500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
066944 " "	500	Bissonath Bakchee .	May 1, 1878	Prosono Coomar Bakchee.	" ⁴⁵⁴ _D , dated 29-8-81	Ditto
095796 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall .	} Order No. 8, dated 3-3-82	Aug. 12, 1882
075529 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose		
032266 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Nov. 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 26, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
032267 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	} " 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
032268 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
032269 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
038522 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1871	Omrito Coomari Dasi.	" 4, dated 29-5-86	Aug. 21, 1886
037713 " "	500	Petrocochino Brothers	Ditto	Ditto	} " 16, dated 8-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
115472 " "	500	Helen T. Schumacher .	Nov. 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher.		
115473 " "	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
115474 " "	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	} " 24, dated 30-10-82	Ditto
5256 " "	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondery Dabee.		
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chunder Bural	Ditto	Ditto	} " 20, dated 13-10-82	Ditto
078693 " "	500	National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramoney.		
037871 " "	500	Dayal Chand Sahoye .	May 1, 1873	Brijendro Coomar Sen.	" 30, dated 9-12-82	Ditto
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chund .	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal .	" 31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1880	Kudumbini Dassi .	" 33, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
102595 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghose .	May 1, 1878	Chundi Churn Sen	} " 3, dated 28-4-86	Aug. 21, 1886
106893 " "	1,000	National Bank of India	Ditto	Gopal Chund Heerjee Kottra.		
106894 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	} " 39, dated 26-4-83	Sept. 15, 1883
106895 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
106896 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
106898 " "	1,000	Bank of Madras .	Nov. 1, 1879	Cunchi Jugurlapooddy Vencata Soobiah	} " 56, dated 22-2-84	May 3, 1884
106886 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
035554 " "	2,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
067785 " "	2,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	} " 66, dated 6-9-84	Sept. 27, 1884
001015 " "	2,000	Nursu Babji Sanch Waker.	May 1, 1868	Musomut Amabai .		
000088 " "					} " 62, dated 5-6-84	Ditto
053583 " "	500	Nobo Coomar Acharji .	Nov. 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharji, care of Bama Churn Roy, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office, Calcutta.		
142787 " "	1,000	Bistu Das Ghose .	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dasseo and Debendro Nath Ghose.	" 21, dated 27-6-87	Mar. 21, 1885
114368 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri .	Nov. 1, 1882	Jogo Mohun Lahiri	} " 72, dated 19-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
119716 " "	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
089755 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Ditto	Ditto .		
123866 " "	500	Jogo Mohun Lahiri .	Ditto	Bhobo Sundari Dabee.		
150377 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	} " 73, dated 21-1-85	Ditto
150385 " "	500	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
150386 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .		
026520 " "	1,100	J. L. Buxbury .	May 1, 1878	Pir Ali Behelilji .	" 76, dated 24-1-85	Ditto
036874 " "	2,000	Pundit Kishen Lall .	May 1, 1877	Pundit Kishen Lall	} " 7, dated 16-10-86	Mar. 5, 1887
161053 " "	1,000	Comptroller General .	Nov. 1, 1882	Panna Lall .		
161054 " "	1,000	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	} " 8, dated 28-10-86	Ditto
056652 " "	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Nov. 1, 1877	Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras.		
134064 " "	500	The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	May 1, 1881	Moolraj .	" 10, dated 5-2-87	Aug. 13, 1887
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chund Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	} " 13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto
				Ditto		
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	Nov. 1, 1878	Ditto	} " 17, dated 26-4-87	Ditto
162257 " "	500	Kanve Lall Sein .	Nov. 1, 1882	Bunkoo Lall Dhur		

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	R					
108437 4% 1865	1,000	National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1878	P. Namasevoyam Modelier	Order No. 18, dated 22-4-87.	Aug. 13, 1887
110825 " "	2,000	P. Namasevoyam Modelier	Ditto	Ditto		
091402 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Burn and Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87.	Ditto
142785 " "	500	Bistu Das Ghose	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dasee and Debendra Nath Ghose.	" 22, dated 27-6-87.	Ditto
142786 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
205064 " "	2,000	Issur Das and Banarasi Das.	Nov. 1, 1884	Bhajan Lal	" 23, dated 5-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
104201 " "	500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Nov. 1, 1880	Surendra Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Ditto
104234 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
059314 " "	500	Samji Jadooji	Nov. 1, 1875	Framji Cowasji Marker.	Letter No. 5826 D, dated 23-11-80	Jan. 19, 1889
059315 " "	500	Ditto				
024219 " "	500	The new Bank of Bombay, Ld.				
A012497R " 1879	4,000	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal		Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.		
012498 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Order No. 81, dated 15-7-85.	Jan. 30, 1886
A002748 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1881	Sancata Churn Mitter.		
004614 " "	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Jan. 16, 1872	Khutler Nath Moostophi and Chunderguttu Moostophi.	Letter No. 6265, dated 22-2-77	Feb. 25, 1882
004407 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Jan. 16, 1874	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto
004534 " "	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto		
023973 " "	5,000	Beethal Pershad	Ditto	Beethal Pershad	" 2305, dated 27-7-77	Ditto
007068 " "	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	Jan. 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee		
013984 " "	500	Denonath Gangooly	Ditto	Denonath Ganguly	" 4876, dated 8-11-77	Ditto
032999 " "	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee	Ditto	Mooktamoni Dabee		
034511 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 1663, dated 26-5-80	Ditto
054501 " "	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerji	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee		
027398 " "	1,000	Nowrojee Bazanji Fuckerjee.	Jan. 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moodi and Jarbai.	" 3471, dated 27-7-80	Ditto
024163 " "	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy	Ditto	Ditto		
028833 " "	1,000	J. W. Chisholm	Ditto	Ditto	" 4979, dated 29-9-80	Ditto
028834 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
041272 " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	Jan. 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	Order No. 1, dated 8-2-82	Aug. 12, 1882
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Moodellier.		
043475 " "	4,000	Jose Francisco de'Piedade Pereira.	Jan. 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira	" 9, dated 2-3-82.	Ditto
034522 " "	500	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	Jan. 16, 1874	Pandit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	" 23, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 13, 1883
034523 " "	500					
005235 " "	500	Rajkisto Banerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee.	" 27, dated 30-10-82	Ditto
027710 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Jan. 16, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto
027711 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
049515 " "	500	S. T. Moysey	Jan. 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stewart	" 40, dated 26-4-83	Sept. 15, 1883
057055 " "	3,000	Bhawaji Khosal Chand.	July 16, 1876	Dabidas Pranjvan Dass.	" 41, dated 16-5-83	Ditto
061360 " "	500	J. Alamalamena	Jan. 16, 1878	Mysore Streenivasa Rao.	" 42, dated 12-6-83	Ditto
065878 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumacher.	" 16, dated 8-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
A011498 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Badree Dass	Jan. 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	" 49, dated 14-9-83	May 3, 1884
A006468 " "	500	Seeta Nath Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 53, dated 19-10-83	Ditto
059007 " "	500	Dr. John Meane	Jan. 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane		
059008 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 54, dated 19-10-83	Ditto
059009 " "	1,300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
029091 " "	600	Bank of Madras	July 16, 1879	C. J. Vencata Sobbiah.	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto
064279 " "	2,000	Dorabji Dassabhai	Jan. 16, 1881	Dorabjee Dassabhai	" 71, dated 8-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
007588 " "	1,000	J. E. Sherlock	July 16, 1880	Burn & Co.	" 19, dated 13-6-87	Aug. 13, 1887
036894 " "	500	Pandurang Gopal Pandhe Gurjar.	Jan. 16, 1878	Rakhmabi or Administrator.	" 75, dated 24-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
036895 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
036896 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
006943 " "	500	Major R. Monks	Jan. 16, 1881	Major R. Monks	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Aug. 21, 1886
063502 " "	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	July 16, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87	Jan. 28, 1888
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sealkote.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogoan Dass	" 29, dated 15-12-87	Jan. 28, 1888
A027480Rd. " "	10,000	Harmookraj Fool Chand.	July 16, 1884	Bissen Dyal Hur Dyal.	" 1068 D, dated 20-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889
009719 4 1/2% 1870	500	Major R. Monks	Jan. 15, 1881	Major R. Monks	" 88, dated 14-1-86	Aug. 21, 1886

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011450 4½% 1870	2,500	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate of Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	July 15, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate of Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	Order No. 24, dated 6-7-87.	Jan. 28, 1888
009706 " "	3,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 1089 D, dated 23-11-88	Jan. 19, 1889
011458 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011459 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
007874 " "	800	Henry Sevestre	Jan. 15, 1878	Henry Sevestre		
Non-transferable Treasury Note.						
000062 5% 1872	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmal of Ramtek.	March 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmal of Ramtek.	" 11, dated 5-2-87.	Aug. 13, 1887
000019 4% Muttra and Hattaras Light Railway Debenture.	5,000	Koer Sham Pershad	April 1, 1883	Koer Sham Pershad	" 26, dated 3-12-87.	Jan. 28, 1888
*490 3½% 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary	Feb. 28, 1867	Shama Soondary	Letter No. 947, dated 5-5-73.	Feb. 25, 1882
*491 " "	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*492 " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*164 " "	600	Soolayman Mirza	Feb. 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza	" 1456, dated 3-6-75.	Ditto
*000078 " "	1,600	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 31, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	" 323 D, dated 3-6-89.	Ditto
*002205 4% 1832-33	500	Opium Agent, Benares	May 1, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares.	Order No. 84, dated 15-9-85.	Jan. 30, 1886
*10084 " "	Sic 500	Shibnarain Roy	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy	Letter No. 7540, dated 20-3-78.	Feb. 25, 1882
*14663 " "	5,000	Moti Khanum	Nov. 1, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad†	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83.	Ditto
*Ct.001565 " "	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P. Rama Swamy Moodeliar.	" 362 D, dated 7-6-89.	Aug. 12, 1882
*Ct.001566 " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Letter No. 6508, dated 5-12-73.	Feb. 25, 1882
*2709 " 1835-36	1,000	Moti Khanum	Sept. 30, 1856	Bisheshar Pershad†		
*12380 " "	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.		
*4231 " "	500	Boly Chand Dutt	March 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75.	Ditto
*3298 " "	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Sept. 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76.	Ditto
*006753 " "	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji	Ditto	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji.		
*006814 " "	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Ditto	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		
*006122 " "	2,000	Ladlipershad	Sept. 30, 1883	Ladlipershad	Order No. 57, dated 15-12-83.	Sept. 27, 1884
*000671 " "	5,000	Unnodapershad Banerji	Sept. 30, 1880	Bank of Bengal	" 74, dated 19-1-85.	Feb. 25, 1882
*016103 " "	1,000	Opium Agent	Sept. 30, 1882	Opium Agent	" 79, dated 15-4-85.	Sept. 5, 1885
*016139 " "	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Sept. 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 84, dated 15-9-85.	Jan. 30, 1886
*005940 " "	500	Shama Churn Chatterji	Feb. 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterji.	" 323 D, dated 3-6-89.	Feb. 25, 1882
*8186 " 1842-43	500	Brojo Govind Shaha	Feb. 1, 1869	Brojo Govind Shaha.	Letter No. 5564, dated 25-10-73.	Feb. 25, 1882
*8475 " "	700	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 8770, dated 10-3-74.	Ditto
*17794 " "	500	Cassee Nath Dhur	Aug. 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee.		
*11380 " "	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased.	Aug. 1, 1869	Mone m o h u n Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassee.		
*6024 " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*16245 " "	500	Kadumbini Dassee	Feb. 1, 1873	Kadumbini Dassee	" 6721, dated 25-1-75.	Ditto
*8653 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 2399, dated 13-7-75.	Ditto
*9563 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*017871 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*000254 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*020284 " "	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	Aug. 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76.	Ditto
*011009 " "	600	Modhoosoodon Chunder	Ditto	Ditto		
*021705 " "	500	Nobin Chunder Das	Aug. 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Das.		
*Ct.18856 " "	500	Moodhoosoodon Chowdhry.	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto		
*21611 " "	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss	Feb. 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kishore.	" 1020 D, dated 4-12-86.	Aug. 12, 1882
*022862 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	Feb. 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	" 4507, dated 16-10-78.	Feb. 25, 1882
*24731 " "	10,700	H. Palmer	Aug. 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor.	" 3680 D, dated 5-8-80.	Ditto
*038336 " "	500	Anup Chunder Moolchand.	Aug. 1, 1858	Bajoonjee Furdonjee.	" 5111 D, dated 7-10-80.	Ditto
*016542 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Aug. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.		
*Ct.14713 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*056370 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*056453 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 3142 D, dated 19-7-80.	Ditto
*056371 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*056372 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*080125 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*063895 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Ditto	Ditto		
*059414 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto	Ditto		

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*058152 4% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bombay	Feb. 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	Letter No. 185 D, dated 3-6-81	Feb. 25, 1882
*065207 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto	Ditto		
*065211 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto	Ditto		
*1133 " "	500	Kallypado Mookerjee, deceased.	Feb. 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee	" 614 D, dated 27-10-81	Ditto
*6970 " "	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto	Ditto		
*040945 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1878	Mohomed Wuj-hoolah Khan.	" 9146 D, dated 13-1-80	Ditto
*077070 " "	500	Sitanath Mytee	Feb. 1, 1879	Sitanath Mytee	Order No. 18, dated 10-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*17528 " "	500	Digamburry Dassee	Aug. 1, 1874	Digamburry Dassee	Letter No. 168 D, dated 15-6-82	Feb. 25, 1882
*112962 " "	500	Bank of Bengal		Collector of Bulandshahr.	Order No. 36, dated 9-3-83	Sept. 15, 1883
*3166 " "	500	Bama Cally Dabee	Feb. 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee	" 51, dated 13-9-83	Feb. 25, 1882
*077312 " "	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		
*066820 " "	100	Ditto		Ditto	" 57, dated 15-12-83	Sept. 27, 1884
*052975 " "	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*051136 " "	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*010804 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
*069430 " "	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*057135 " "	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*057133 " "	100	Ditto		Ditto		
*092485 " "	2,000	Ditto		Ditto		
*077377 " "	300	Ditto		Ditto		
*017477-141154 " "	5,000	Jaffer Ali Khan	Aug. 8, 1881	Jaffer Ali Khan		
*017479 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 45, dated 31-7-83	Feb. 25, 1882
*032555 " "	5,000	Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1882	J. L. Gallot	" 69, dated 13-11-84	Mar. 21, 1885
*007603 " "	3,500	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	Aug. 1, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	Letter No. 323 D, dated 3-6-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*016383 " "	500	Balcrustna Myaram	Aug. 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram.	" 251 D, dated 20-5-89	Ditto
*20222 " "	500	Hurri Nath Mookerjee	Feb. 1, 1861	Behary Bhusan Mukerjee.	" 434 D, dated 19-6-89	Ditto
*21200 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*20762 " 1854-55	500	D. McCulluch	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassi.	" 565 D, dated 28-4-75	Feb. 25, 1882
*2883-17027 " "	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt	Ditto	Ditto		
*026294 " "	50,000	H. B. Goodall	Dec. 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall	" 5500, dated 30-11-74	Ditto
*024455 " "	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*024456 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*026295 " "	4,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*022758 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto	Ditto		
*027593 " "	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Ditto	Ditto	" 5789, dated 12-12-74	Ditto
*022887 " "	5,000	Major J. W. Hogan	Ditto	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.		
*38714 " "	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassi.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75	Ditto
*17950 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*7532 " "	500	Rugboonath Succaba, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram	" 2473, dated 15-7-75	Ditto
*772-18295 " "	1,000	Boly Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1866	Boly Chunder Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto
*001886 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Capt. F. J. Palmer		
*008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1872	Unoda Churan Bhuttacharjee.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76	Ditto
*016140 " "	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.		
*016138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	Ditto	Obhoy Churan Bhuttacharjee.		
*009231 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 4526, dated 17-11-76	Ditto
*10927-11615 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnston.		
*9815 of L. 888 " "	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	" 6806, dated 17-3-77	Ditto
*33666 " "	4,100	Motee Khanum	Dec. 31, 1866	Bisheshur Pershad	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83	Ditto
*36597 " "	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand.	Dec. 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.		
*30058 " "	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1862	Ditto	Letter No. 2227, dated 12-6-79	Ditto
*6392-26308 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011009 " "	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	" 6 D, dated 4-4-81	Ditto
*1868-9358 " "	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	Dec. 31, 1861	Sowdomini Dabee	" 614 D, dated 27-10-81	Ditto
*07795 " "	1,000	Khandoss Muncharam	Dec. 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram.	" 1200 D, dated 13-12-88	Ditto
*034795 " "	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes,	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" 1366 D, dated 8-4-89	Ditto

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
*25289 4% 1854-55	2,000	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	Letter No. 323 D, dated 3-6-89	Feb. 25, 1882
041413 " 1865	500	Golab Shunkar Doobey	Nov. 1, 1872	Golab Shunkar Doobey.	" 1033 D, dated 31-3-84	Ditto
058157 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opindro Nath Mitter.	" 3626, dated 20-9-76	Ditto
011620 " "	1,000	J. W. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1859	J. W. Smyth	" 3393, dated 20-8-74	Ditto
011621 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011622 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011623 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011624 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
055948 " "	2,000	Bevole Nath Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nath Haldar	" 5535, dated 2-12-74	Ditto
*2009 " "	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khatter Mohun Nag.	" 1739, dated 16-6-75	Ditto
020899 " "	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	" 3508, dated 2-9-75	Ditto
030158 " "	500	Doyal Chand Saloye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown	" 5188, dated 30-11-75	Ditto
*1802 " "	500	Coasi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Lucky Money Dassee.	" 7292, dated 11-3-76	Ditto
035154 " "	500	Mehar Lal Shanunto	Ditto	Mehar Lal Shanunto	" 573, dated 2-5-76	Ditto
068458 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	Ditto
068459 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
094140 " "	900	Deb Nath Sreenany	Nov. 1, 1878	Dwarkanath Pynet	" 597 D, dated 14-10-82	Sept. 15, 1883
095149 " "	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chitay Lal	" 2125, dated 9-6-79	Feb. 25, 1882
099158 " "	500	Gourang Chander Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chander Sircar.	" 4201, dated 7-8-79	Ditto
099159 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
107375 " "	700	Nogur Mull	Nov. 1, 1878	The Executive Commissioner at Officer, Amballa	" 5073, dated 11-9-79	Ditto
086879 " "	1,000	Bu lover Das	Ditto	The Undenanted Service Bank, Limited.	" 5119, dated 10-10-79	Ditto
097595 " "	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1870	H. L. Tonnochee	" 6947, dated 1-12-79	Ditto
099542 " "	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar Station	Nov. 1, 1878	V. Kristnam Chetty.	" 3142 D, dated 19-7-80	Ditto
014095 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	Tan Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	" 6, dated 4-4-81	Ditto
018419 " "	800	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" Order No. 22, dated 6-11-82	Jan. 13, 1883
027720 " "	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto	Ditto		
027942 " "	500	Hyaznji Nussurwanji-Sole Executive Commisariat Officer, Morar.	May 1, 1878	Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Copland		
094743 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
055526 " "	1,000	Tabitha Forester	May 1, 1873	Tabitha Forester	Letter No. 275 D, dated 31-7-82	May 3, 1884
094817 " "	3,500	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.		Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	Order No. 61, dated 14-4-84	Sept. 27, 1884
*155422 " "	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	" 57, dated 15-12-83	Ditto
056787 " "	10,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056790 " "	2,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056788 " "	1,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056797 " "	1,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056796 " "	1,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056791 " "	1,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056798 " "	1,000	Ditto		Ditto		
056789 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056790 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056792 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056793 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056794 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056795 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056847 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
056848 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
049461 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
109021 " "	2,000	Ditto		Ditto		
131234 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
111627 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
049799 " "	500	Ditto		Ditto		
198933 " "	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts.	May 1, 1884	Controller of Military Accounts.	" 77, dated 19-1-85	Sept. 5, 1885
072841 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Shama Kanth Chatterjee.	" 9, dated 16-11-86	March 5, 1887
*200570 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1884	Kristo Kaminee Rudra.	" 14, dated 2-4-87	Aug. 13, 1887
*185916 " "	1,000	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	Nov. 1, 1883	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	" 1, dated 26-4-86	Jan. 28, 1888
093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	May 1, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" 1366 D, dated 18-1-89	Feb. 25, 1882
099215 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose.	" 1614 D, dated 6-3-89	Aug. 12, 1882
107595 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Received on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller-General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*090048 4% 1865	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen.	May 1, 1879	Soobol Chunder Sen.	Order No. $\frac{1718}{D}$, dated 28-3-89	Aug. 22, 1882
*045861 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee.	" $\frac{1705}{D}$, dated 26-3-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*048736 4½% 1872 Now Rd. 4% 1879	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung	Jan. 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	" $\frac{1358}{D}$, dated 15-5-80	Ditto
*056565 " "	10,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	" $\frac{7283}{D}$, dated 24-1-81	Ditto
*025359 " "	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidas Pranjeevandas.	" $\frac{767}{D}$, dated 13-12-81	Ditto
*065269 " "	3,000	Aspinwall & Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall	" 29, dated 29-11-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*033562 " "	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	Jan. 16, 1878	Ditto		
*033563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*033564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Jan. 16, 1872	Pundit Sheo Churn	" $\frac{1583}{D}$, dated 1-3-89	Feb. 25, 1882
*005172 " "	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dasee	Jan. 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dasee.	" $\frac{1414}{D}$, dated 26-1-89	Ditto
*034126 Rd. " "	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" $\frac{842}{D}$, dated 2-1-86	Sept. 27, 1884
*008825 " "	500	J. W. Fordham	Jan. 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 18, dated 10-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*A009861 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces.	Letter No. $\frac{216}{D}$, dated 11-6-81	Feb. 25, 1882
*A009090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*000633 " "	2,500	Nursing Dass	July 16, 1881	Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Nursing Dass.	" $\frac{131}{D}$, dated 5-6-82	Aug. 12, 1882
*056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	" $\frac{1286}{D}$, dated 5-3-87	Feb. 25, 1882
*049224 " "	1,000	Khandas Muncharam	Jan. 16, 1878	Gurdhunbhai Doyram.	" $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 13-12-88	Ditto
*049225 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*021728 " "	700	Oriental Bank Corporation.	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore	" $\frac{1174}{D}$, dated 10-12-88	Jan. 19, 1889
*005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhar Zavir Chand.	" 4478, dated 27-10-75	Ditto
*000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose.	" 1480, dated 14-6-76	Ditto
*019100 " 1879	3,500	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" $\frac{842}{D}$, dated 2-1-86	" "
*033891 " "	1,000	J. A. Campbell	Sept. 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell	Order No. 46, dated 11-8-83	Feb. 25, 1882
*000017 Nagpore	200	Bema Pershad	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubulpore, on behalf of the Debenture holders specified opposite.	Letter No. 17, dated 12-8-82	Jan. 13, 1883
*000097 Raipur	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul	Ditto			
*000098 Railway	500	Ditto	Ditto			
*000098 Provincial	500	Doorga Pershad	Ditto			
*000050 Debenture	500	Raja Mohip Singh	Ditto			
*000167 Loan of	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul	Ditto			
*000178 1879 4½ per cent.	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Sept. 16, 1874	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	" 2053, dated 29-6-75	Feb. 25, 1882
*000010 Non-transferable 5% Try. Note.						
*003488 5% 15 years' Debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	" 8832, dated 5-2-80	Ditto

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE,

*The 23rd July, 1889.***No. 3805.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.**

June 1889.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,35	2,54	6,33	6,26	24,02	23,67
Opium	03	71	2,06	2,05	8,26	8,56
Salt	62	71	2,32	2,25	8,03	7,67
Stamps	35	37	1,03	1,02	3,96	3,93
Excise	41	39	1,18	1,17	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	39	36	1,02	91	3,26	3,09
Customs	11	9	40	33	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	14	15	31	30	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	7	7	45	43
Registration	3	4	9	9	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	3	14	14	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	22	22	81	73	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT; GROSS	5,30	5,63	15,76	15,32	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 16	— 1,15	— 1,05	— 4,18	— 4,00
Opium	— 3	— 6	— 79	— 1,66	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,73	— 1,65	— 5,26	— 5,05	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT; GROSS	— 1,90	— 1,87	— 7,20	— 7,76	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 1	+ 10	— 1	+ 26	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 1	+ 1	— 1	— 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 34	+ 42	+ 1,41	+ 1,64	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	...	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	+ 12	+ 16	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1,07	— 1,15	— 3,39	— 3,54	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 4	+ 4	+ 13	+ 13	— 4	— 1
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 15	— 15		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 62	+ 53	+ 2,03	+ 1,84	+ 27	+ 7,90
Do. Issues	— 61	— 65	— 2,06	— 2,07		— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 33	+ 32	+ 1,12	+ 1,08	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
Do. Issues	— 9	— 10	— 40	— 42		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 20	+ 39	+ 41	+ 1,97	+ 1,97
Do. Issues	— 50	— 53	— 1,80	— 1,81	— 5,38	— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 78	— 80	— 2,63	— 2,48	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	...	— 2	...	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 5	+ 4	— 9	+ 8	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 62	— 45	— 2,12	— 1,66	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 1,13	— 89	— 3,93	— 4,04	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 4	+ 3	+ 30	+ 10	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,84	— 1,27	— 5,86	— 5,46	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 78	+ 1,69	+ 7	— 38	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,59	11,81	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,37	13,50	13,37	13,50	12,55	13,30

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 3872.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st September 1889.

Mr. A. P. Pennell, Assistant Comptroller of India Treasuries, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of

Paper Currency, Calcutta, during Mr. Keene's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 3889.—Mr. H. Farrer is appointed to be Post Master General of the 1st Grade, and Mr. W. P. Symonds to be Post Master General of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th May, 1889, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe as Director General of the Post Office of India from that date.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 3883.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, XII. of 1882, and in supersession of the Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce No. 257, dated the 6th October 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for regulating the receipt from the public and the acceptance by the Assistant Commissioners of Salt Revenue at Sambhar, Pachbadra, and Khehra of indents for the supply of salt, and its transmission by rail to the station named by the applicant:

Rules.

I.—The salt will be issued as uniform in quality as possible, but no selection will be allowed.

II.—The applicant for salt shall either remit to the Assistant Commissioner in currency notes or by money order, or, if he prefers it, pay into any authorised Treasury or Sub-Treasury, the duty payable on the salt he requires, together with its price, the price including the cost of the salt and loading and all other charges. The duty and price shall be those payable at the rates respectively fixed and in force on the day when the remittance is received by the Assistant Commissioner, or payment is made at a Treasury or Sub-Treasury.

III.—When payment is made into a Treasury or Sub-Treasury, the officer receiving the money will give the person tendering it a receipt, and will by the same day's post despatch the advice of the receipt to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue by whom the salt is to be supplied.

IV.—Persons indenting for salt must transmit the Treasury receipt or currency notes or money order by post with the indent (forms of which are issued free of charge) in a registered cover to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue by whom the salt is to be supplied. Full particulars as to the destination of the salt and the person to whom it is to be consigned should be given, and the Assistant Commissioner, after comparing the Treasury receipt with the advice from the receiving officer, or, in the case of a remittance, crediting the sum remitted, will as soon as possible cause the salt to be despatched, *freight unpaid*, to the consignee, sending him the railway receipt by post.

V.—The salt indented for will be weighed, filled into bags, and loaded into the railway wagons without any further charges than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—Persons indenting for salt must provide bags in sufficient number, and must see (1) that the bags are legibly and accurately marked and consigned to the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue by whom the salt is to be supplied, to whom also the railway receipt for the bags should be posted; (2) that all charges are fully paid on the bags; and (3) that they are sufficiently strong to hold the salt during the journey. When these conditions are not complied with, the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue is empowered to refuse to fill the salt into the bags sent.

VII.—The consignee will receive delivery of the consignment from the railway in the usual manner on payment of the railway freight and charges. It must be distinctly understood that the Government is responsible only for the due delivery of the salt to the railway, and that the railway receipt is a sufficient release to the Government for the quantity of salt consigned.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 26th July, 1889.***APPOINTMENTS.****COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**

No. 658.—Major H. V. Hunt, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Captain and Brevet-Major H. Mansfield, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain E. K. E. Spence, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Lieutenant A. L. Phillips, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 29th May, 1889, *vice* Major A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, and officiating Commissary-General for Transport, who has been confirmed in that appointment.

No. 659.—Lieutenant G. L'H. Sanders, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 660.—*1st Cavalry*—

Second-Lieutenant J. L. Orr, 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 30th June, 1889.

No. 661.—*2nd Cavalry*—

Lieutenant H. A. Lane, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 662.—Captain W. D. B. Fenton, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, *additional*, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 28th June, 1889, to complete increased establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 663.—Second-Lieutenant Francis Douglas Grant, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 2nd July, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Grant will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd July, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 664.—Second-Lieutenant Harry McNeale Patterson, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 10th

December, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Patterson will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th December, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 665.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (p. a.) for one year and 121 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. (The furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 597 of 1889 is cancelled.)

Captain B. E. Spragge, D.S.O., Yorkshire Light Infantry, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I., part I.

No. 666.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparks, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is granted special leave for two years, with effect from the 2nd June, 1889, under Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940-G., dated the 3rd October, 1887.

No. 667.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Bengal S. C., 44th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 12th November, 1888.

Surgeon H. M. Brabazon for 182 days. Pension service—2nd year commenced 12th June, 1889.

No. 668.—Colonel H. J. Nuthall, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to reside out of India, with effect from the 10th July, 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 669.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 28th June, 1889, pages 3460 and 3461.

INDIA OFFICE,
28th June, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service:

Colonel Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th March, 1889.

Colonel James Fitzgerald, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th April, 1889.

Colonel Henry Morton, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Arthur Fletcher, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 3rd March, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, C.I.E., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 19th April, 1889.

Colonel Arthur Frederick Laughton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 29th May, 1889.

Colonel Charles John Watson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1889.

Brigade-Surgeon Robert Edmund Pearse, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 30th April, 1889.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Patrick McDermott, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 1st May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macclesfield Forbes Coussmaker, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1889.

Colonel George Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the date of retirement of Deputy Surgeon-General Alfred Eteson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, being altered from the 13th January to the 14th January, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Oliver Thompson. Dated 18th March, 1889.

Major John Davidson. Dated 24th March, 1889.

Major George Masson Abbott. Dated 31st March, 1889.

Major Alfred Nimmo Sandilands. Dated 31st March, 1889.

To be Majors.

Captain James Andrew Colville Wedderburn. Dated 17th March, 1889.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Bernard Wilson. Dated 24th April, 1889.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Woodburn Francis Bartleman. Dated 12th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Robert Hastie Inglis. Dated 12th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Henry Archibald McNair. Dated 1st April, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Edward Ord Tandy. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Brigade-Surgeon John Richardson. Dated 19th April, 1889.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D. Dated 27th January, 1889.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Dated 31st March, 1889:

Surgeon William Owen, M.D.

Surgeon David Morton Jack.

Surgeon Walter Conry.

Surgeon George Jerome Kellie.

Surgeon Dharmadas Basu.

Surgeon Alexander William Mackenzie.

Surgeon Jeremiah Mullane, M.D.

Surgeon Douglas Mullen, M.D.

Surgeon James Alexander Nelis.

Surgeon Aylmer Martin Crofts.

Surgeon James Crofts, M.D.

Surgeon William Coates, M.D.

Surgeon Joseph Blood.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hibbert, Bombay Infantry. Dated 27th February, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Monro Newbery, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Quin, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th March, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th April, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lancaster Ranking, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th April, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Edward Law, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th April, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the date of promotion of Brigade-Surgeon George Cochet Chesnaye and of Surgeon-Major John Bennett, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General and Brigade-Surgeon respectively, being altered from 13th January to 14th January, 1889.

* * * * *

ERRATA.

The second Christian name of Major G. W. Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, is *Williams*, and not William, as shown in the *London Gazette* of 15th March, 1889.

The surname of Captain William Edwin Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, is as here shown, and not as in the *London Gazette* of 9th April, 1889.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 2nd July, 1889, page 3534.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 2nd July, 1889.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General Robert Blair, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Major-General Sir Charles John Stanley Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Colonel Francis Shrubbs Iredell, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Major-General Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Colonel Sussex William Lennox, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-General Charles Renny Blair, Bombay Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 17th June, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 670.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richards Shelley, Madras General List, Infantry,—20th July, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Affleck Graves,—16th July, 1889.

James Bird Hutchinson,—17th July, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 671.—1st Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Alah-bakhsh to be Subadar, and Havildar Wajid Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sharaf Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 672.—10th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Shaikh Sawan to be Subadar, and Havildar Mana Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th June, 1889.

Havildar Mansur Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Bita Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January, 1889.

Havildar Mai Dhan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shankar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 673.—25th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Bita Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Singh, deceased, with effect from the 20th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 674.—1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment—

Subadar Parbal Gurung to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Kanak Singh Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Sarbjit Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagatbir Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—Mr. G. A. Rose, first grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 39.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st July, 1889:

To be Second Grade Officers.

Third grade officer C. J. P. Carey.

Third grade officer H. F. Watts.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th July, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and the 26th July, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Walter Thomas Henry Nugent. (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	14th January 1889.	Intestate	789 13 3	...	25th September 1889.
Reginald Prideaux Wyley. (b)	Lieutenant	2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	17th March 1889.	Intestate	176 15 1	...	25th September 1889.
Charles Harold Hepworth Hely.	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps.	4th October 1888.	Will left	9 9 8	•	•
Arthur de la Cour Travers. (c)	Lieutenant	9th Bengal Lancers.	15th August 1888.	Intestate	97 15 2	...	25th September 1889.

(a)—*Nephew of him*—Brother—Captain A. Nugent, Royal Fusiliers, Poona.

(b)—*Nephew of him*—Mother—Mrs. M. H. Wyley, Seacroft, Sandown, Isle of Wight.

(c)—*Nephew of him*—Mother—Mrs. Christine Marion Travers, Stafford House, Naini Tal, North-Western Provinces.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1889.

No. 223.—Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, having vacated his appointment under Rule III. of Public Works Department Notification No. 293, dated the 3rd September, 1880, is reappointed to that post, with effect from the 19th July, 1889.

The 25th July, 1889.

No. 224.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. E. S. Neill, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is granted two years' special leave under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887.

No. 225.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Macdonald on privilege leave.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 226.—Mr. W. D. Bruce, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th March, 1889.

No. 227.—Mr. H. W. Perry, Apprentice Engineer, attached to State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 29th May, 1889.

No. 228.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, is granted special leave under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887, with effect from the expiration of the leave sanctioned under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{50}{63-5}$ S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey Department of India for the year 1887-88.

R E S O L U T I O N .

The Survey Department was under the direction of Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., throughout the year, and the report, which presents a record of varied and useful work in survey and exploration, indicates that the Department continues to be maintained in a state of high efficiency.

2. Field operations were prosecuted by twenty-six parties, of which one was devoted to Trigonometrical Surveys, six to Topographical Surveys, nine to Cadastral and Forest Surveys, six to Traverse Surveys, one to Geographical Surveys, and three to Geodetic and Tidal and Levelling Operations.

3. The Party employed on Trigonometrical Surveys completed the 370 miles remaining of secondary triangulation along the east coast of India. Secondary triangulation was also carried out for an aggregate length of 270 miles by the parties employed in Baluchistan as a basis for topographical surveys in that region. The work of the Geodetic Party comprised the measurement of seven arcs of longitude in Southern India; and the Tidal Survey Party continued its observations with self-registering tide gauges at the several stations along the coast where tidal observatories are established and the connected operations of spirit levelling.

4. Geographical Surveys and Explorations have been carried out vigorously in Upper Burma, with the result that triangulation has been extended over an area of 23,000 square miles, and that nearly 21,000 square miles have been surveyed and mapped on the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale. The Survey officers who accompanied the Hukong Valley Expedition on the Eastern, and the Black Mountain expedition on the Western Frontier, succeeded in mapping large areas in comparatively unknown country on both sides of India, while a valuable addition was made to the geographical knowledge of Afghanistan and its borders by the Native Surveyor deputed with the Afghan Boundary Rectification Commission. A reconnaissance along the Nepal boundary has supplied a rough basis for a more accurate and detailed survey of the northern frontier when opportunity offers; and interesting additional information regarding Bhutan and Thibet has been obtained from the adventurous travels of native explorers trained and sent thither by the Survey Department. On the whole, the work accomplished during the year in Geographical exploration is satisfactory, and shows that this important and difficult section of the duties of the Department has received a full share of attention.

5. The number of parties devoted to Topographical and Forest Surveys within India was reduced from eight to six, one party having been transferred to Upper Burma for Geographical, and the other to the Central Provinces for Forest Surveys. Belgaum, Dharwar, and Guzerat in Bombay, and Madura and the Native States of Travancore and Cochin in Madras, were the field of operations in the Southern Presidencies. The Party in Madras took over the Topographical programme from the Provincial Survey Department, and by thus relieving the latter of this class of work enabled it to extend the surveys required for purposes of settlement. In Northern India the Military Surveys in Baluchistan on the

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch scale were continued; and a Party in the Punjab operated in Kangra and the Simla Hill States, and provided in the British districts within these tracts a skeleton traverse or frame, which it is intended that the Settlement Department should fill in, for purposes of land assessment in accordance with the system advocated in the eighth and ninth paragraphs of the Survey Resolution of 1882. New Topographical maps were also constructed for a large area in the Punjab by the Traverse party employed in that Province; and a Topographical section, working in conjunction with a Cadastral party, completed the survey of the district of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces. The aggregate outturn amounted to 15,673 square miles, forming a substantial addition to the data in course of collection for the new maps which are constantly being required for purposes of general administration.

6. Forest Surveys conducted by the Survey of India Department were carried out in the Central Provinces, Lower Burma, the North-Western Provinces, Orissa, and Bombay. The outturn in the forests of Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces was small, as is usual in initiating operations in a difficult and unhealthy tract. In Burma the absence of disturbances enabled a larger area to be surveyed. In the North-Western Provinces and Orissa the Forest Surveys were performed by parties employed on cadastral work, and in Bombay by the two Topographical parties engaged in the Presidency. Under recent arrangements with the Government of Bombay one of these parties will in future be exclusively employed on the survey of Government Forests, and will compile complete maps on a 4 instead of an 8 inch scale. This change, while admitting of a larger outturn of work, will not affect the value of the maps for the purposes of forest management, for which they are primarily needed.

7. In pursuance of the programme laid down four years ago, the greater part of the available Survey force is now devoted to work designed to combine the requirements of Revenue administration with the demands of Cartography. Under this head may be included the Forest Surveys, already referred to, as well as Cadastral and Traverse Surveys, which occupied thirteen out of twenty-six parties. The diversion of what may be termed unremunerative to remunerative work is indicated by the following table in which the classification of the several parties employed in 1884-85 and 1887-88 is based upon the character of the work upon which they were employed. The first term "necessary" implies that, for military or administrative purposes, the survey is urgently required. The second term "unremunerative" comprises topographical surveys, which can be postponed without great inconvenience to the Administration.

	1884-85.			1887-88.		
	Necessary.	Unremunerative.	Remunerative.	Necessary.	Unremunerative.	Remunerative.
Number of parties...	8	11	7	11	2	13
Total Cost Rs.	(a) 3,02,000	7,15,000	8,66,000	(a) 4,72,000	1,43,000	13,65,000

(a) Exclusive of cost of 4 Scientific Parties (Coast Triangulation, Tidal and Levelling and Astronomical).

Taking Cadastral and Traverse Surveys together, the area covered during the year was upwards of 25,000 square miles. These extensive operations will aid materially in securing the punctual assessment of large tracts of country in which the settlement engagements are about to expire; and the Government of India desires to record its appreciation of the cordiality and zeal with which the Survey Department has lent itself to carrying out the programme, imposed upon it by pressing fiscal and administrative considerations in this important section of its duties.

8. Cadastral Surveys, involving the plotting of interior details, have been restricted to tracts where no village maps and no village officials trained in survey at present exist, or where, owing to the inferior training of the village staff, the existing village maps have become inaccurate and obsolete. Seven parties were thus employed in the Central and North-Western Provinces, Assam, Burma, and Bengal; and the aggregate outturn was 5,435 square miles. The system pursued varied in each case; but in every instance measures are, as far as possible, being taken to train the local and permanent officials to assist in the work and to maintain the maps and records provided by the professional survey.

Owing to the necessity for adapting the plan of operations to the widely differing conditions and circumstances of the tracts in which Cadastral Surveys were prosecuted, no useful conclusion can be drawn from a comparison of cost rates. But efforts have been continuously and systematically directed to reducing the cost to the lowest possible limits; and the average rate, which in 1884-85 was about Rs. 300 per square mile, is now brought down to something like Rs. 150 per square mile.

9. In Traversing, the principal field of operations continued to be the Central Provinces, where five parties were engaged in providing skeleton plots on the 16 inch scale, and completed 14,287 square miles. These plots are intended to furnish a scientific framework and check for the field survey by trained village officials, which follows. The only other Province in which Traversing formed the special work of a Survey party was the Punjab, where one party was employed and furnished skeletons for 5,795 square miles. In this case the object of the survey was to provide correct outlines for new Topographical maps, the details being taken from the village maps compiled by the Land Record establishment, on the accuracy of which the traverse at the same time serves as a check. The average cost of Traverse surveys did not much exceed Rs. 20 per square mile.

10. It remains to notice the good work done by the Head Quarters Offices. Of new maps, 4,062 were published during the year, and heavy demands continued to be made on the Drawing Office for trans-Frontier maps and maps of Upper Burma. The Photographic and Lithographic Offices show the large outturn of 1,203,861 copies issued during the year, which is in some measure due to requisitions for high class illustrations for archaeological and other reports, for the production of which the copying processes perfected in the Photographic Office are admirably adapted. The transactions of the Mathematical Instrument Office also increased; the number of instruments supplied being 57,293, and of those received into store, 70,093.

11. In his concluding remarks in Part I. of the Report, the Surveyor General alludes to the difficulty of providing officers to superintend the various field operations, and the necessity of further recruitment in view of the large number of prospective retirements. These matters are under the separate consideration of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Prov-
inces and Oudh.

Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.

General of India; to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin; and to the Foreign and Military Departments.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE 1889.

General Weather conditions of month.—The chief feature of the month is the gradual advance of the south-west monsoon humid currents from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal over India. As stated in last month's report, partial advances occur in the month of May over portions of Southern India and Tenasserim, but it is usually not until the last week of May or the first week of June that the great advance occurs which finally terminates in the establishment of the monsoon over India. It advances with more or less regularity northwards up the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and thence extends over the interior of India. The rate and manner of advance depend very largely upon the pressure and other weather conditions prevailing at the time in India. Excessive temperature usually prevails over the whole of Central and Northern India at the commencement of the month. The advance of the monsoon currents over the interior increases the humidity and gives rise to more or less cloud. Hence temperature falls, and the area of excessive temperature retreats north-westward into Sind, the West Punjab, and North-West Rajputana, where temperature remains permanently high throughout the whole of the monsoon, and the highest maximum temperatures of the year are frequently recorded in that area in June and July, and even in August.

This great change from great heat and dryness to moderate heat, excessive humidity, and frequent rain showers is usually not completed over Northern India until the third or fourth week of June, by which date the monsoon currents have penetrated into the Upper Punjab.

Weather is always more or less squally in front of the advancing monsoon currents up the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal; and this squally weather frequently develops into a cyclonic storm which carries the first heavy burst of monsoon rainfall, as it were, with it in its rear.

Again, after the south-west monsoon winds are fully established, there is a marked tendency to the formation of small cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal and in Bengal (more especially East Bengal). These small cyclonic storms form one of the more conspicuous features of the rains proper. In June and July they usually advance in a west or west-north-west direction across the head of the Peninsula, and give heavy rain over the area they traverse. As they draw away the rain for the time being from other districts and concentrate it fall over the narrow area they traverse, they are one of the chief causes of the irregular distribution of the monsoon rainfall. This effect is exaggerated by the tendency of these cyclonic storms to follow the same general path during the months of June, July, and August, or during the height of the monsoon.

Cyclonic storms and barometric depressions of the month.—The following are the more important depressions of the month:

(1) *Depression and cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea of June 1st to 9th.*—This storm was formed in front of the south-west monsoon current as it advanced northwards along the West Coast of India. Heavy rain began to fall on the Malabar Coast on the 30th and 31st, and weather was very squally off that Coast. On the 2nd heavy rain had extended northwards to Ratnagiri, and the wind directions at the West Coast stations indicated that the squally weather in front of the advancing humid current had developed into a cyclonic storm, the centre of which on the morning of the 2nd was to the west-south-west of Goa. Very heavy rain fell along the West Coast on the 3rd, and the centre of

the storm on the morning of the 4th was west of Ratnagiri. The depression at the centre was now considerable, as pressure at Goa and Bombay was a sixth of an inch below the normal. The depression continued to advance slowly northwards and to deepen. On the morning of the 5th the centre was west of Bombay, where the barometer was a quarter of an inch below the normal. The storm now covered the angle between the Kathiawar and Bombay Coasts, and it was blowing a heavy gale on the Konkan Coast. The average wind velocity at Bombay on the 6th was 37 miles per hour and on the 7th 33 miles per hour. The storm either filled up slowly on the 8th off the Kathiawar Coast or recurved to north-west or west. No reports have been received as yet from ships of the weather at this time in the Arabian Sea; but, so far as can be judged from the Kurrachee observations, the storm drifted to the north-west and marched parallel to the Kathiawar and Sind Coasts on the 8th and 9th. It probably filled up as it advanced and broke up in the neighbourhood of the Makran Coast west of Kurrachee on the evening of the 9th. The chief feature of the storm was the very heavy burst of rain which the westerly winds in the south quadrant gave to the West Coast districts. The following gives the total rainfall received during this period at several of the West Coast Ports:

STATIONS.	RAINFALL OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF							Total Rainfall of Week.
	June 1st.	June 2nd.	June 3rd.	June 4th.	June 5th.	June 6th.	June 7th.	
Cochin	3'24	0'83	0'10	2'61	2'79	0'39	3'92	13'88
Calicut	1'47	0'73	1'10	4'43	1'50	3'49	6'62	19'34
Mangalore	0'02	2'76	2'12	5'40	3'40	3'04	4'08	20'82
Karwar . . . . .	...	0'55	3'92	5'10	7'30	5'60	10'15	32'62
Goa . . . . .	...	0'14	1'46	6'00	5'06	5'28	3'22	21'16
Ratnagiri	0'01	2'77	...	0'20	2'56	3'72	0'06	9'32
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	0'05	...	...	0'07	5'80	5'92

(2) *Depression and small cyclonic storm of 9th to 14th of June.*—Weather was unsettled and squally in the south of the Bay at the commencement of the month. A very small depression was in existence off the Coromandel Coast on the morning of the 2nd. It apparently advanced slowly northwards without showing any sign of further development until the morning of the 9th, when it covered the north-west of the Bay, off the Orissa and Ganjam Coasts. The centre was probably east of Gopalpore on the morning of the 9th, and east of False Point on the morning of the 10th. The depression at the centre was very small, and winds were probably only of moderate intensity in the southern quadrant. The centre at 8 A.M. of the 11th was midway between False Point and Saugor Island. It continued to advance northwards, and was between Burdwan and Berhampore on the 12th. It drifted slowly through Central Bengal on that day, and the centre was to the south-west of Dhubri on the 13th. The storm disappeared before morning of the 14th. It was hence throughout a diffused storm of feeble intensity, and was remarkable for its slow progression northwards, at a rate probably never exceeding 5 miles per hour. This storm carried the south-west monsoon current up the Bay, and general rain began to fall in Bengal on and from the 9th. The breaking up of the Arabian Sea storm, which also occurred on that day, was followed by a rapid advance of westerly humid winds and general rain over nearly the whole of Central and Upper India on the 10th and following days. The present storm gave very heavy rain on the Arakan Coast and moderate rain to Bengal. The following are some of the heaviest

falls throughout the storm and illustrate the distribution of the accompanying rainfall :

STATIONS.	RAINFALL OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF,					Total Rainfall of Period.
	June 9th.	June 10th.	June 11th.	June 12th.	June 13th.	
Akyab	2·88	6·05	11·02	4·53	5·60	30·08
Calcutta	0·88	...	0·05	0·05	0·07	1·05
Jessore	1·42	0·16	2·14	0·38	1·25	5·35
Dacca	0·02	3·01	1·38	0·92	1·27	6·60
Burdwan	0·02	0·04	0·02	1·36	0·42	1·86
Berhampore . . . . .	...	0·04	0·15	2·09	0·09	2·37
Dhubri	0·05	0·14	0·07	0·89	1·35	2·50

(3) *Land-formed depression of June 16th to 20th.*—After the dispersion of the previous storm strong south-westerly winds blew across the Bengal Coast, and weather was squally in Bengal. Slight indications were shown on the 15th and 16th of a tendency towards the formation of a depression in East Bengal, and on the 17th there was a small but well marked depression and cyclonic circulation, the centre of which was between Calcutta and Dacca. It marched westwards, and was south of Hazaribagh on the 18th and in Central India, between Sutna and Saugor, on the 19th. Heavy rain fell over the Central Provinces and Berars at this time. The depression at the centre was a sixth of an inch. It began to fill up on the 20th, on which day the storm was advancing between Saugor and Jhansi into Rajputana. It merged into the area of permanent depression in Rajputana and Sind on the evening of the 20th. This storm gave a moderately heavy burst of rain to the whole of Bengal, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Central India.

(4) *Depression and small cyclonic storm of June 24th to 30th.*—The first indications of the formation of this storm were shown on the morning of the 24th. It originated in the north-west angle of the Bay. The centre was between False Point and Saugor Island on the morning of the 26th, and the depression at the centre probably exceeded two-tenths of an inch. It advanced westwards across the North Orissa Coast in the afternoon and passed between Sambulpur and Hazaribagh on the 27th. It was in Central India (probably between Saugor and Jhansi) on the morning of the 28th. Heavy rain was received at this time in the northern and western districts of the Central Provinces and Berars. The storm continued to advance to the west-north-west and was a little to the south of Jeypore on the morning of the 29th, at which time the depression was an eighth of an inch. It merged into the area of permanent low pressure in Upper India on the 30th. It gave general rain to the whole of Bengal, Orissa, Behar, Chutia Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Berars, Central India, and South-East Rajputana.

Pressure.—The chief barometric movements during the month occurred in connection with the cyclonic storms described above. Although they were large in amount, the mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was almost identical with the normal mean—being only '005" in excess. The following table gives the pressure anomalies or the variations of the mean pressure from the general variation ('005") for each of the larger Provinces and the corresponding anomalies of May for comparison:

Province.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALIES OR PRESSURE VARIATIONS.	
	Month of May.	Month of June.
Burmah	—'002	+ '011
Bengal	—'019	+ '008
Assam	—'024	+ '019
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	—'027	+ '006
North-West Provinces	—'009	+ '003
Punjab	+ '024	—'016
Sind and Rajputana	+ '014	—'013
Central India	+ '015	—'001
Central Provinces	+ '006	—'004
Bombay	—'006	—'001
Madras	—'004	—'002

Hence, as frequently happens, the first effect of the establishment of the south-west monsoon in 1889 has been not only to diminish the amounts of the barometric anomalies but also to reverse their character over the greater part of India. The abnormals over the whole of North-East India for the month of June were positive and over the whole of Western and North-Western India they were negative, and were in all cases, except Bombay and Madras, opposite in character to those of the preceding month. They were, however, small in amount for all stations, except the following :

Dera Ismail Khan	—'030 inch.
Mooltan	—'028 ..
Jacobabad	—'027" ..
Sibsagar	+ '028 ..

whence approximately normal average pressure conditions obtained during the month, and the abnormals indicate the continuance of steady and strong south-west monsoon currents, more especially from the Arabian Sea.

Storms.—The large cyclonic storms of the month have been described above. The following local storms were reported during the month:—A tornado at Mymensingh on the morning of the 4th June, which caused some loss of life and property ; severe duststorms at Nagpur and Hoshangabad on the afternoon of the 5th, and violent duststorms on the 9th at Allahabad, Surma, and Lucknow in the North-West Provinces, and at Krishnagarh in Bengal. No severe local storms have been reported since the 10th, by which date humid monsoon winds extended over nearly the whole of the country.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the month were mainly determined by the rainfall distribution. At the commencement of the month temperature was excessive over the whole of India. The greatest excess of temperature at this time occurred in the area defined by the stations of Ajmere, Agra, Jhansi, Delhi, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Hoshangabad. The 2nd was a

particularly hot day. The following gives the temperature variations of that day for these stations :

Stations.	Variation of Maximum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Minimum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Mean temperature from normal of day.
Ajmere	+10·1	+10·3	+10·2
Agra	+10·5	+10·7	+10·6
Jhansi	+10·2	+11·3	+10·8
Delhi	+11·1	+11·6	+11·4
Jubbulpore	+11·6	+ 9·9	+10·8
Saugor	+10·4	+ 9·3	+ 9·9
Hoshangabad	+10·2	+ 5·3	+ 7·8

With the advance of the monsoon currents up the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal temperature diminished generally, and the area of greatest excess of temperature was transferred northwards to the Punjab.

The following gives the highest temperatures at stations in the Punjab on the 8th, which was one of the hottest days of the month in the Punjab :

Stations.	Variation of maximum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Minimum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Mean temperature from normal of day.
Sirsa	+ 2·7	+10·4	+ 6·6
Delhi	+ 7·9	+13·0	+10·5
Ludhiana	+10·2	+ 9·6	+ 9·9
Lahore	+10·2	+ 5·9	+ 8·1
Sialkot	+11·1	+ 9·4	+10·3
Rawalpindi	+12·2	+ 4·9	+ 8·6
Peshawar	+11·0	+ 5·3	+ 8·2

A rapid advance of humid monsoon winds commenced on the 9th and increased humidity and diminished temperature very rapidly over the whole country. The reduction of temperature was mainly due to the rapid spread of cloud over Upper India and the occurrence of general rain in all districts, except Sind, the West Punjab, and West Rajputana.

The following table, which gives the temperature variations at several stations in Upper India on the 10th, furnishes remarkable examples of the very large reduction of temperature effected by rainfall at the commencement of the south-west monsoon :

Stations.	Variation of Maximum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Minimum temperature from normal of day.	Variation of Mean temperature from normal of day.
Sambhar	—11'4	—13'0	—12'2
Jeypore	—11'7	—12'9	—12'3
Barcilly	—14'6	— 7'3	—11'0
Meerut	—18'2	— 8'7	—13'5
Roorkee	—20'1	— 7'6	—13'9
Delhi	—16'2	— 7'6	—11'9
Ludhiana	—23'5	— 5'0	—14'3
Sirsa	—30'3	—12'9	—21'6
Lahore	—13'5	— 6'8	—10'2
Sialkot	—15'1	— 5'7	—10'4

During the remainder of the month the variations of temperature in Upper and Central India depended almost entirely upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of continued rainfall. They were similar in character to those just described, but much smaller in amount. The following give a summary of the temperature data for the month, and shows the general character of the variation of temperature from week to week in different parts of the Empire :

Meteorological Area.	VARIATION OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING					Variation of Mean temperature of month from normal.
	June 3rd.	June 10th.	June 17th.	June 24th.	June 31st.	
Burmah	+ 3'6	+ 3'4	+ 0'1	+ 0'7	0	+ 1'4
Bengal	+ 3'3	+ 1'0	— 1'3	— 0'2	— 1'3	+ 0'4
North-Western Provinces	+ 2'8	+ 3'9	— 0'8	— 3'0	— 2'5	— 1'2
Punjab	+ 2'0	+ 5'1	— 3'7	+ 4'0	+ 0'6	+ 2'2
Sind and Rajputana	+ 3'7	+ 3'9	— 2'3	+ 0'2	— 1'4	+ 0'7
Guzerat and Central India	+ 5'0	+ 3'1	— 3'3	— 2'0	— 1'1	+ 0'1
Berar and Central Provinces	+ 4'0	+ 4'4	— 2'0	— 4'5	+ 0'5	+ 0'7
Bombay	+ 2'0	— 0'3	+ 0'2	+ 0'2	— 0'3	+ 0'2
Madras	+ 1'2	+ 1'2	+ 0'5	+ 0'7	— 0'1	+ 0'9

Rain.—The south-west monsoon current advanced along the West Coast as far as Broach in the first week of the month and gave very heavy rain to the West Coast districts. It began to extend into the interior after the breaking up of the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea on the 9th and blew very steadily throughout the remainder of the month.

The Bay of Bengal current was not so strong as the Bombay current. A small diffused storm formed in the Bay during the first week of the month and

drifted very slowly northwards. It crossed the Orissa Coast on the 11th and began to give general rain to Bengal from the 10th. The unusual strength of the Bombay monsoon current at this time was shown by its rapid extension across Central India into the North-West Provinces and East Punjab on the 9th and 10th. General rain over nearly the whole of Northern India due to the advance of both currents hence dates from the 10th June. The distribution of rainfall during the remainder of the month was largely determined by the course of the three small cyclonic storms described above.

Two of the three small cyclonic storms of the month advanced in a general westerly direction across the head of the Peninsula. The indraught to them from the Bay of Bengal gave general and nearly continuous rain during the latter half of the month to Bengal, Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. The strong indraught to the same storms during the latter part of their existence from the Arabian Sea gave heavy rain to the Central Provinces, the Bombay Coast districts, and North Deccan.

In consequence of these conditions, the Punjab received slightly less than its normal amount, whilst the strong westerly or west-south-westerly deflection of the Bombay current, determined by the advance of the last two cyclonic storms, caused the rainfall of Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kathiawar and part of Berar to be considerably below the average. The deficiency in these districts varies within wide limits and averages forty-five per cent. There was also a slight deficiency in Hyderabad and Mysore and a moderately large deficiency in the Carnatic, due chiefly to the more rapid advance than usual of the monsoon currents and their early establishment over Northern India.

In all other districts the rainfall of the month was more or less above the average and was in some districts excessive. Assam received an average of 12 inches more than its normal amount; Malabar, 11 inches; Behar, Orissa, the Circars, and Lower Burmah, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the Konkan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Lower Bengal and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces (*i.e.*, to the north of the Ganges), $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and North Bengal, Rajputana, and Central India, 2 inches in excess.

One very noticeable feature of the present monsoon has been the favourable rainfall in certain districts, including Ganjam, North Behar, the Central Provinces, Khandeish, and Guzerat, where it was more or less deficient during the whole of last season. Thus Ganjam, North Behar, and the Central Provinces received normal or abundant rainfall during the month of June. The rainfall of June was, on the other hand, very much below the average in Khandeish and Guzerat, but heavy rain has fallen during the present month (July) in these districts also.

The large rainfall of the month was mainly due to the earlier advance of the south-west monsoon into the interior of the country and the prevalence of strongly marked monsoon conditions during the last three weeks of the month.

The following example of heavy rainfall during this month appears to deserve record:—Kumpta in North Kanara received 39 inches during the week ending 10th June, and the average fall of the whole district for the same period was 34 inches. Very heavy rain was received in Burmah during the following week, when Akyab received 36 inches, Sandoway 31 inches, Tavoy 26 inches, and Bassein 19 inches. As a rule very heavy rainfalls have been quite the exception, which is in accordance with the general rule that a strong monsoon gives well distributed and continuous moderate to heavy rain, and a weak monsoon tends to give excessive local falls and very irregularly distributed rain.

The following table gives complete data and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which

the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

Districts.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in June.	Actual Average Rainfall in June, 1889.	Difference from the Average in June, 1889.
Punjab, West	7	1'60	0'91	— 0'69
" East	4	3'83	3'34	— 0'49
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic .	7	5'40	9'00	+ 3'60
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	3'88	3'52	— 0'36
Behar	2	6'66	13'17	+ 6'51
North Bengal	3	15'27	17'14	+ 1'87
Assam—Cachar	3	20'03	32'02	+ 11'99
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	11'17	14'77	+ 3'60
Orissa—North Circars	5	6'39	12'94	+ 6'55
Central Provinces, South	7	9'72	8'94	— 0'78
Berar—Khandeish	2	6'77	4'70	— 2'07
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda .	9	4'33	6'39	+ 2'06
Sind—Cutch	3	0'09	0'18	+ 0'09
Guzerat	3	4'96	3'26	— 1'70
Konkan	4	21'56	27'24	+ 5'68
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	5'12	4'90	— 0'22
Malabar	5	33'40	44'56	+ 11'16
Mysore—Bellary	4	2'80	2'42	— 0'38
Carnatic	6	2'03	0'52	— 1'51
Lower Burmah	7	23'32	29'71	+ 6'39
Ceylon	1	8'03	3'12	— 4'91

JOHN ELIOT,

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

SIMLA, 18th July, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, July 22nd, 1889.**

The principal feature in the weather of this week has been the storm, the commencement of which was noticed in the last Summary, which was formed over the Bay and after a period of little or no movement off the Orissa Coast subsequently travelled north-north-westward into Behar. This storm was at no time very deep, the greatest barometric variations from the normal being—'241" at False Point on the morning of the 19th, and—'238" at Saugor Island on the morning of the 20th. Owing, however, to a brisk barometric rise which occurred to the south of the storm, just before the centre crossed the Coast, the gradients on the southern quadrants were steep, and strong winds and gales were experienced over the Bay and at the Sandheads. The storm filled up quickly as soon as the centre passed inland, but not without giving very unsettled weather and heavy rain to parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. In those parts of the country unaffected by the storm normal monsoon weather prevailed, though on the North Konkan Coast, accompanying local pressure irregularities, the current was largely above its normal monsoon strength.

The chart of the 16th showed the ordinary high pressure area in the extreme south and low pressure area over the Punjab. Imposed on this distribution there was a well-defined storm area overlying the north-west of the Bay, Orissa, the Circars, and the east of the Central Provinces. The centre, or centres (for this part of the storm was probably less clearly defined than would appear from the chart) of the disturbance lay off the Orissa Coast, the lowest barometer being 29'388" at False Point. The wind circulated cyclonically around the storm area, though without much force, but in other parts of India the normal monsoon directions prevailed. On the 17th the storm occupied approximately the same position, but the barometer had fallen briskly in its neighbourhood, and the lowest reading reported was 29'329" at False Point. On the North Konkan Coast the wind had "backed" to south-south-east and increased in force apparently in connection with some small local irregularity lying off that Coast. Elsewhere there was no important change. On the 18th the barometer was rising over the head of the Bay, and the storm had lost in definition, while the lowest reading was 29'356" at False Point. The winds were still very variable about the North Konkan and Kattiawar, the direction at Rajkot being north-north-west, at Surat south-east, and at Bombay west. At the last station the force had again risen. The chart of the 19th showed that pressure had increased briskly over the Peninsula, but had decreased over the whole of Northern India, including the head of the Bay. The storm over the Bay had again developed, and the lowest pressures were shown over the north-west angle of the Bay, apparently midway between the stations of False Point, Saugor Island, and Balasore. There was still very little strength in the wind even close to the storm centre. On the West Coast the direction of the wind had become normal throughout, but the force had risen and a strong breeze was blowing at Bombay. Early in the morning of the 20th the storm crossed the Bengal Coast between

Balasore and Saugor Island; travelling on a north-north-west course. The lowest barometer reading reported was 29·300" at Saugor Island. Squally and rather strong cyclonic winds prevailed over Lower Bengal and gales over the Bay. On the West Coast the winds remained westerly, but a slight gale was blowing at Bombay. By 8 A.M. on the 21st the storm had reached the neighbourhood of Benares. The barometer was rising, except in the immediate vicinity of the storm centre, and the storm was apparently filling up. Normal monsoon conditions prevailed over the greater part of India, and the force of the wind at Bombay had fallen. On the 22nd the chart showed that the storm had still further filled up without moving its position and that elsewhere normal conditions continued.

Temperature.—Variations from the mean have been rather large—more especially in the Punjab and Bombay, where there was a decided excess of heat about the beginning and a deficiency about the close of the week. In Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana the weather throughout the whole week was warmer than usual; but in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat the mean temperature at the close of the week fell below the normal. In the Punjab the mean excess was 5·4° on the 16th and the mean defect 3·6° on the 20th, giving a range of 9° for the week. In Madras, with the exception of a trifling excess on the 19th, the average mean temperature was low throughout. Rather high maxima have been experienced over the Punjab and Sind, more particularly during the earlier days of the week. The highest reading recorded was 114·2° on the 19th at Jacobabad.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 2·9°	+ 1·6°
Bengal	+ 1·5°	+ 2·1°
North-Western Provinces	— 0·2°	+ 1·8°
Punjab	— 3·6°	+ 0·7°
Bombay	+ 0·1°	— 0·1°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 2·1°	+ 1·5°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·6°	+ 2·3°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·7°	+ 3·4°
Madras	— 0·4°	— 0·6°

From this table it will be seen that the weather over Northern and North-Western India, including Guzerat and Central India, has, relatively to the average, been warmer than during the previous week, and that elsewhere there has been very little change.

Rain.—The principal features of the rainfall of the past week are the steady, constant rainfall over the Peninsula, the Central parts of the country, Burma, and Lower Bengal; the heavy local rain in Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces in connection with the breaking up of the storm; and the slight, local, and scattered rainfall in Upper India.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain :—On the 16th rain was general over the Peninsula, the Central parts of the country,

Orissa, East Bengal, and Burma, but over the whole of Northern India from Behar to the Indus the only rainfall was a few local showers. The heaviest rain was on the West Coast. The rain reported on the 17th was distributed in the same manner as that on the 16th, except that there was a little more over Northern India. On the 18th the only difference was the increasing heaviness of the showers in some parts of Northern India. The chart of the 19th still showed the same distribution, but on the 20th, when the storm crossed the Coast, rain became more general over Northern India, and on the 21st and 22nd there was a heavy burst of rain over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The Punjab has been visited by showers only throughout the week.

The table at the close of this Summary shows that at twenty-two out of the fifty-two divisions there has been an excess of rain during the week and that at twenty-eight there has been a deficiency. The excess has been most marked over Guzerat and Kattiawar, but has been fairly large over the greater part of the Peninsula, in the central districts, and in Orissa and Tenasserim. The deficiency has been greatest over Upper India.

Tenasserim, as mentioned above, has a considerable excess, but all the other divisions of Burma and all divisions in Bengal and Assam, except the Surma and Orissa divisions, have had less rain than the normal. Oudh had a slight excess of rain, but the North-Western Provinces and the whole of the Punjab exhibit a deficiency. The greatest defect is in the hill districts. The Peninsula, Malabar and Mysore show slightly deficient rains, but all the other western districts, *viz.*, Madras (South Central), Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Guzerat, and Kattiawar received excessive rains. The Central Provinces and Berar shared in this excess, but in Central India and Rajputana the amount of rain varied considerably. On the East Coast also the variations were irregular and small, some divisions reporting a slight excess, while neighbouring divisions reported a deficiency.

The maxima in Burma were in general moderate, but Tavoy received 23 inches and one station in Amherst 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches within the week. Cherrapunji received 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches and Kurseong 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, these being the largest amounts in Bengal and Assam. In the North-Western Provinces the maximum falls varied considerably. They were generally small in the plains districts and rather large in the submontane district. In the Punjab there were no falls of any importance.

On the West Coast several large falls occurred. One station in Calicut recorded 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one in Ratnagiri 25 inches, and one in Colaba 20 inches. In the Bombay Deccan the station of Banda in the Kolhapur district received 33 inches. Large amounts were also reported from several central stations and from Guzerat. In Madras the amounts were everywhere small.

The concluding column of the table shows, that the seasonal rains have been deficient over Burma and Eastern Bengal, that from Central Bengal westward as far as Oudh there has been an excess, and that from Oudh westward to the Indus the amount of rain received relatively to the average is very variable. Most of the Peninsula districts, except Mysore, are about or over the average. The Central Provinces show very little departure from the normal, and Guzerat and Kattiawar show an excess.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 22ND, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO JULY 22ND, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to July 22nd.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	20'27	11'70	+ 8'57	82'27	85'73	- 4
	Lower Burmah	3'09	5'39	- 1'61	31'66	42'53	- 26
	Central Burmah	2'97	3'86	- 0'89	23'05	33'72	- 32
	Upper Burmah	1'28	?	?	21'63	?	?
	Arakan	9'45	10'88	- 1'43	80'49	97'47	- 17
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2'57	3'96	- 1'39	32'10	38'00	- 16
	Assam (Surma)	4'93	4'32	+ 0'61	59'16	47'90	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'06	3'53	- 0'87	40'28	42'73	- 6
	Deltaic Bengal	2'16	2'45	- 0'29	21'83	21'85	0
	Central Bengal	1'87	2'42	- 0'55	25'03	21'36	+ 17
	North Bengal	3'17	4'30	- 1'13	48'90	45'95	+ 7
	Orissa	5'07	2'73	+ 2'94	20'51	19'83	+ 3
	Chota Nagpur	2'48	3'00	- 0'52	20'42	18'36	+ 11
	Behar (South)	0'83	2'31	- 1'48	16'27	14'77	+ 10
	Do. (North)	1'30	2'42	- 1'12	21'84	18'71	+ 17
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	1'82	2'35	- 0'53	15'42	12'62	+ 22
	Oudh (South)	3'13	2'25	+ 0'88	16'34	12'55	+ 30
	Do. (North)	2'48	2'24	+ 0'24	14'93	14'93	- 2
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	2'04	2'24	- 0'20	11'44	10'01	+ 14
	North - Western Provinces (West).	1'08	2'44	- 1'36	8'85	10'10	- 12
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1'76	2'36	- 1'10	19'32	16'15	+ 20
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'81	1'14	- 0'33	5'82	5'65	+ 3
	Do. (Central)	1'53	1'70	- 0'17	7'29	9'43	- 23
	Do. (Submontane)	1'01	1'91	- 0'39	10'02	10'38	- 3
	Do. (Hill District)	1'77	0'87	- 5'10	30'23	31'59	- 4
	Do. (North-West)	0'95	1'61	- 0'66	7'79	7'33	+ 6
	Do. (West)	0'45	0'57	- 0'12	3'25	2'83	+ 15
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	5'28	0'22	- 0'04	60'95	65'14	- 6
	Madras (South Central)	2'50	0'73	+ 1'77	13'14	0'61	+ 99
	Coorg	11'25	8'40	+ 2'85	48'85	44'68	+ 9
	Mysore	0'12	0'75	- 0'63	5'13	8'52	- 40
	Konkan	15'53	8'34	+ 7'19	79'30	54'75	+ 45
	Bombay Deccan	3'38	2'49	+ 0'89	12'51	13'74	- 8
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	3'31	1'16	+ 2'15	8'44	10'37	- 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	5'37	2'22	+ 3'15	16'05	14'60	+ 9
	Central Provinces (West)	5'04	2'04	+ 2'70	10'07	17'06	- 1
	Ditto (Central)	5'14	4'28	+ 0'86	24'77	21'74	0
	Ditto (East)	5'42	4'04	+ 0'78	20'53	21'90	- 7
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'26	2'80	+ 3'37	20'48	10'03	+ 23
	Kathiawar	0'18	2'22	+ 3'06	19'31	12'81	+ 51
	Sind	0'01	0'77	- 0'76	0'72	1'52	- 53
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	2'93	3'10	- 0'17	14'47	14'41	0
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2'57	2'24	+ 0'33	11'05	9'89	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0'24	1'16	- 0'92	4'10	4'46	- 8
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'46	1'55	+ 0'91	13'84	11'33	+ 22
	East Coast (North) (a)	5'00	5'51	+ 0'09	9'14	9'45	- 3
	Hyderabad (South)	1'92	1'33	+ 0'59	8'06	8'70	- 7
	Madras (Central)	0'53	0'80	- 0'31	7'82	6'40	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	1'08	0'82	+ 0'26	7'58	6'81	+ 11
	Ditto (South)	0'05	0'59	- 0'54	5'16	5'01	+ 3
	Madras (South)	0'10	0'12	+ 0'04	2'32	3'00	- 23

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 25th July, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th July.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts, slight in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Salem. Agricultural operations retarded in Chicacole in Ganjam by excessive rain. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Salem and Coimbatore; suffering from want of rain in parts of North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely; damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Vizagapatam; affected by insects or disease in parts of Ganjam, Bellary, Coimbatore, and South Canara. Water-supply insufficient in Chingleput and Salem. Stock suffering badly from rinderpest in Anantapur. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in six, and stationary in others. Cholera abating in the three northern districts, but still bad in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Labourers employed on last day of week,—Gopalpur Canal, 1,473; Ghat Roads, 530; drinking-water tanks and wells, 3,369; minor irrigation and other works, 1,850. Number on Rushikulya and some roads not reported. Number on village relief during week ending 13th July, 49,431; fed in kitchens, 9,034. Imports during week by sea and land, 380 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rain general and sufficient, except in two talukas of Khandesh, where the crops are consequently unhealthy, and in parts of Nasik and Belgaum, where sowing is retarded. Rain deficient also in parts of Dharwar. In two talukas of Surat sowing is retarded owing to incessant rain. Young *bajri* crop doing well in Ahmedabad district, except in taluka Sanand, where it is slightly damaged by caterpillars; young crops also damaged by caterpillars in four talukas of Kaira. Transplantation progressing in Surat; Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Shikarpur, and Baroda; commenced in two talukas of Ahmedabad, and nearly completed in Colaba. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Karachi. Water scarce in parts of Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd July.*—The break in the rains lasted in many districts up to the middle of the week, but since the 20th, ordinary monsoon weather has set in and the rainfall has become general. The rain has been very beneficial to the transplanting of the winter rice seedlings now in progress. All over the Province early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well. In Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna some early rice and jute have been destroyed by excessive rain and floods. In Behar the prospects of the *bhadoi* crops are promising. Indigo manufacture everywhere proceeding well. Prices of rice steady and high throughout the Province. Of the affected districts, in the Patna division Chumparun and Motihari report 11 seers per rupee, Durbhanga and Madhoobani 10 seers, and Muzaffarpur and Sitamarhi $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers. In Durbhanga the average attendance on relief works has been 5,673 during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th July.*—A short break in the monsoon has been followed by fair general rain, and *kharif* prospects are favourable. Markets are well supplied, and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rainfall general throughout the Province. Prices rising in Rawalpindi; falling in Shahpur; unsettled in Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *kharif* crops still in progress. Rain is reported to be still insufficient in Sialkote. Prospects of standing crops good. Crops on the Jhelum in the Shahpur district slightly injured by river inundations. Cotton crops are under water in parts of

Dera Ismail Khan owing to heavy flood in the Indus. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Sirsa in district Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rain general. Crops thriving, but more rain is required for rice in Nagpur and parts of Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. Rice sowings were delayed in Sambalpur, but good showers have now fallen, and prospects are improved.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th July.*—The rainfall in Lower Burma, with the exception of Thongwa, has been very light, taking the total inches to date as compared with 1888. Rain is badly wanted in North Tharrawaddy, and the want is felt in Thayetmyo and Toungoo. In Rangoon 29·78 inches have fallen since the commencement of the year against 54·46 in 1888. In Upper Burma the total rainfall since the commencement of the year has been in excess of the fall in 1888 in most districts, but in Shwebo the want of rain is felt, also in Yeu and Meiktila. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen in Mergui, but in other districts the prices remain more or less stationary. In Upper Burma there is a slight rise in prices in Upper Chindwin and Pyinmana, and a fall in Lower Chindwin. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Weather sunny, with heavy showers. Harvesting of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Tea doing well. Prospects of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Rainfall good in the Shimoga and Kadur districts of Mysore and scanty in other parts. Standing crops good. Outturn of crops harvested fair. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Good rain in Coorg. Transplanting of paddy in progress. Crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Sowing of *jowari* and *tūr* completed. Weeding operations continue. Cotton plants in good condition. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Good rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *abi* and *khariif* crops still continues in some talukas and weeding commenced in others. Water in tanks insufficient. Scarcity of fodder felt in one taluka only. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Good rain throughout Central India during the week. Prospects good. Prices falling in Western Malwa and Alirajpur and Jhabua in Bhopawar Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th July.*—Heavy rain in Kherwara and Shahpura; slight in Marwar, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in Meywar, Harowti, and Dholepore; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th July.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1888.		WEEK ENDING 29TH JUNE, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	d in	
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.					
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
13 days of July, 1889	East Indian	1,514	5,80,133	383	1,514	7,95,724	526	1,10,08,841	605	1,10,22,519	613	13,688
Ditto ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,470	166	57	7,058	124	1,13,225	153	1,12,174	153	...
Ditto ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	702	64	12	840	70	15,572	107	13,380	87	...
Ditto ditto	Sindia	75	7,775	104	(a)	(a)		1,09,804	110	(a)	...	...
1 July, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,85,503	202	1,664	3,89,000	233	52,77,973	244	50,22,072	277	6,44,009
6 days of July, 1889	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	43,335	233	(c)	27,805	90	5,18,233	214	(c) 6,00,004	101	91,401
Ditto ditto	Southern Maratha (d)	850	77,510	91	857	70,740	83	10,55,134	99	11,73,441	106	1,18,307
Ditto ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	12,103	87	210	13,000	64	1,30,648	75	1,87,045	67	51,207
Ditto ditto	Indian Midland	130	19,088	140	(c)	44,251	100	2,23,615	120	(c) 8,22,688	104	5,99,073
Ditto ditto	Villupuram-Dhar m a - veram (Nellore Branch)	83	15,641	188	83	4,861	59	68,531	63	64,800	61	...
8 days of June, 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,631	45	30	1,752	49	21,948	40	28,350	61	6,702
	TOTAL	4,753	12,53,113	264	5,421	13,54,796	430	1,94,47,272	315	2,08,57,000	303	14,09,707
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>											
July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	5,42,540	225	2,580	4,60,000	107	62,62,856	200	61,28,722	220	6,63,860
6 days of July, 1889	Oudh and Rohilkhand	693	1,08,078	243	...	1,57,035	228	21,12,031	236	22,01,248	254	1,48,307
8 days of June, 1889	Bengal Central	125	14,151	116	125	12,758	102	1,13,802	100	1,81,140	113	1,04,344
6 days of July, 1889	Wardha Coal	45	10,350	303	45	6,014	134	1,09,010	337	2,18,258	377	21,348
8 days of June, 1889	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,85,656	276	673	1,45,644	210	19,55,471	223	21,07,703	244	1,52,232
Ditto ditto	Nalhati	27	2,044	75	27	2,085	77	26,428	78	23,784	65	...
13 days of July, 1889	Tirhoot	259	39,813	119	273	31,310	115	4,97,939	148	5,10,321	145	12,082
6 days of July, 1889	Lucknow-Sit a p u r - S i h r a m a u	105	6,051	58	105	6,448	61	75,107	58	95,424	71	20,317
1 day of June, 1889	Jorhat	25	858	31	25	702	31	13,557	42	14,304	30	807
June, 1889	Cherra-Companyganj	7	102	14	7	234	31	1,140	12	1,230	13	...
8 days of June, 1889	Burma	392	56,034	144	553	88,305	100	8,31,375	171	12,80,441	170	4,25,060
	TOTAL	4,762	10,24,177	215	4,911	9,20,575	187	1,21,35,310	197	1,35,08,040	210	14,03,454
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>											
6 days of July, 1889	Madras	840	2,12,759	253	840	2,02,360	241	21,55,053	197	23,88,852	221	2,33,799
Ditto ditto	South Indian	654	1,31,383	201	654	1,04,074	159	14,40,871	171	15,11,722	180	6,2,133
Ditto ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(g) 6,74,211	451	1,440	(h) 4,38,305	394	1,37,41,082	703	1,04,80,940	590	...
July, 1889	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	2,79,154	606	461	1,83,000	347	39,34,039	657	40,00,847	677	74,911
	TOTAL	3,452	12,97,507	370	3,395	9,27,739	273	4,12,51,570	474	4,80,01,371	421	...
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,907	35,74,797	270	13,227	3,503,000	233	5,28,01,058	314	5,28,47,480	301	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,49,03,204	148	2,48,00,047	142	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,00,854	166	2,7,45,6,133	159	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>											
13 days of July, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	5,608	255	22	5,436	247	83,348	288	84,039	203	...
June, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(j)	...	(k) 1,00,777	108	(l) 1,15,540	123	14,740
13 days of July, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	58,050	157	376	75,644	201	7,68,351	157	7,80,829	162	12,478
8 days of June, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	07	10,004	159	07	11,749	175	1,00,035	110	1,00,480	127	8,051
	TOTAL	405	75,222	162	405	92,820	200	10,53,111	141	10,88,780	150	35,601
	<i>Native States.</i>											
6 days of July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	39,443	142	354	45,574	130	4,05,010	112	5,33,551	117	1,28,541
July, 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,070	35	59	2,810	48	44,403	58	38,951	51	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Yotamgam	21	804	38	27	1,000	37	14,301	53	10,893	48	2,202
6 days of July, 1889	Mehsana-Vadnagar	193	19,830	103	260	21,502	83	3,17,035	127	4,41,370	132	1,23,735
Ditto ditto	Bhuvanagar-Gondal-Junagarli-Porbandar	08	3,066	45	68	4,048	68	60,095	68	67,002	77	6,507
July, 1889	Morvi	124	11,419	92	124	8,600	69	1,00,835	60	98,546	62	...
	TOTAL	742	76,632	103	892	84,434	95	9,48,760	95	11,06,073	104	2,47,304

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(g) Includes the Dhond-Mannad, Khungaoon, Amraoti, and Bhopal State Railways.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Mannad, Khungaoon, and Amraoti State Railways.

(i) Includes the Patni Branch.

(j) Return not received.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd June, 1888.

(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 32nd June, 1888.

22A, 25th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under Secy.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd July, 1889.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank, on Thursday, the 15th August, at 10-15 A.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

- I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1889.
- II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Mr. George Cheetham and Mr. A. B. Miller, who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
- III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Babu Lalmohan Das, M.A., B.L., Tagore Professor of Law, will lecture on the Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the Law of Alluvion and Diluvion and the Law of Property in Navigable and Non-Navigable Rivers, on Fridays and Tuesdays in the Presidency College, at 5 P.M.

The first lecture is to begin on Friday, the 2nd August.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 25th July, 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1889.

No. 18.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Charles John Maher are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The 15th July, 1889.

No. 19.—The services of 2nd grade Apothecary Walter Henry Harding are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th July, 1889.

No. 755.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification, No. 752, dated 9th July, 1889, for "12th May, 1889," read "13th May, 1889." Mr. James Todd retired from the latter date.

J. SCONCE, Colonel, S.C.,
for Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 8.—Mr. P. Beechey, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st proximo, or subsequent date on which his services can be spared, up to 31st October, 1889.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 9.—Mr. P. J. Serrao, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 23rd instant.

J. SCONCE, Colonel, S.C.,
*Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 3.—In supersession of Notification, No. 2 of 28th June, 1889, Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st ultimo.

G. STRAHAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
*Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 3035.—Captain E. E. Robertson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, from the 20th July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 3037.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from the 22nd July, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 3065.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, received charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury, from Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, on the forenoon of the 9th July, 1889.

The 20th July, 1889.

No. 3135.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Bhopal, is permitted to proceed on privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from the forenoon of the 8th July, 1889.

By Order,

A. TUCKER,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

The 23rd July, 1889.

No. 3185.—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre, Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification No. 1184, dated 3rd April, 1889, and resumed charge of his duties on the 13th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR. GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 2730-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 2606-G., dated 10th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service, took over medical charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, from Hospital Assistant Yusuf Narain, on the forenoon of the 5th idem.

[The 17th July, 1889.]

No. 2732-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1265-G., dated 10th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Surgeon W. H. Neilson, M.B., assumed medical charge of the Meywar Residency, on the afternoon of the 29th June, 1889.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

*for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

The 19th July, 1889.

No. 2798-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1267-G., dated 10th July, 1889, Surgeon C. R. M. Green, Indian Medical Service, took over medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

The 22nd July, 1889.

No. 2812-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 1431-G., dated 23rd April, 1889, Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 16th July, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 765.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1202-G., dated the 3rd July, 1889, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., took over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, on the forenoon of the 10th July, 1889.

The 17th July, 1889.

No. 774.—With reference to the orders issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, under Notification No. 2541-G., dated the

6th July, 1889, Lieutenant G. S. Jones, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during the absence on leave of Captain J. A. Bell.

With effect from the same date, Lieutenant G. S. Jones is invested, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,

*for First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July, 1889.

No. 24.—Lieutenant C. S. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, on the 3rd June, 1889.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 24th July, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th July, 1889	2,37,301	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,45,075	6,82,376
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	6,82,376
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	479	479
Balance on the evening of the 24th July, 1889		6,81,897
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	2,06,948	
Ditto ditto Government	4,74,949	6,81,897
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 25th July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd July, 1889.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	s.	p.		R	s.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	21,77,956	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	84,14,773	13	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	78,74,455	12	3	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,08,724	7	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,76,74,634	4	6	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	76,53,025	12	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,32,60,396	11	0	Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,76,861	2	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,54,404	10	0	Balances with other Banks	6,54,125	12	5
Sundries	9,61,166	1	10	Bullion	9,224	14	0
				Dead Stock	12,27,852	7	1
				Stamps	10,856	0	0
				Sundries	3,28,817	9	1
					5,43,62,217	14	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	98,72,723	14	2
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,16,90,115	11	2
					3,15,62,839	9	4
RUPRES	8,59,25,057	7	7	RUPRES	8,59,25,057	7	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 25th July, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 52'4.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Memorandum.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R				R		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,93,032	Decrease.		Bank's Investments	2,42,609	Decrease.	
Ditto at Branches	5,57,700	ditto.		Loans	1,29,817	Increase.	
Other Deposits	2,27,839	Increase.		Accounts of Credit	3,00,005	Decrease.	
Post Bills	18,144	Decrease.		Mercantile Bills	5,22,634	Ditto.	
				Cash at Head Office	36,288	Ditto.	
				Do. at Branches	4,73,330	Increase.	

BRANCH DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 23rd July, 1889.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R	s.	p.		
93	Found in the Rohtak District. Shah Allum	Silver .	1	0	0	21	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Oct., 1889. Do. do. 4th Dec., 1889.
94	Found in the Sarun District. Muhammad Shah	Do. .	1	0	0	22	
95	Farokh Syar	Do. .	1	0	0	4	

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

Charts published by the Marine Survey of India which have been cancelled since 1881.

No.	Title of Chart cancelled.	No.	Cancelled by.
India, West Coast.			
O.11	Indian Ocean. Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1876.	O.11	Indian Ocean. Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1880.
K.67	Bombay Harbour, showing the outer fishing stakes. By Commander Taylor, 1877.	K.66	Bombay Harbour. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883.
M.39	Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River. By Navigating Lieutenant Haines, R.N., 1876.	400	Janjira Harbour. Indian Government Surveys, 1884.
M.43	Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads. By Commander Taylor, 1877.	492	Agoada to St. George Islands, Mormugao Roadstead. By Navigating Lieutenant Petley, R.N., 1881.
1.851	Quilon Roads. Published by the Marine Survey of India, 1880.	1.851	Quilon Roads. By Navigating Lieutenant Pascoe, R.N., 1883.
Ceylon.			
G.1175	Colombo Harbour and its Approaches, 1878 .	914	Colombo Harbour. Government Surveys, 1885.
G.1256	Batticaloa Roadstead, 1881	2031	{ Ceylon, East Coast. Plan of Batticaloa, &c., 1888.
G.1235	Mullaittivu, or Moeletivoe, 1879		
India, East Coast.			
N.15b.	Cape Comorin to Cocanada. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1876.	828	Cape Comorin to Cocanada. Edition of 1888.
N.15c.	Cocanada to Bas-ein River. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1876.	829	Cocanada to Bassein River. Edition of 1888.
F.113	Coringa or Cocanada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1875.	71a.	Coromandel Coast, Sheet I. Plan of Cocanada or Coringa Bay, &c., 1887.
F.1165	False Point Harbour and Approaches. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876, corrected to 1880. By Commander Taylor.	755	False Point Anchorage, and Entrances of Bacood Creek and Jumboo and Mahanuddy Rivers, 1886.
E.115	False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1881.	814	The Sandheads. False Point to Mutlah River. Indian Government Surveys, 1888.
E.115a.	Mutlah River to the Chittagong Coast, 1879 .	859	Mutlah River to Elephant Point. Edition of 1888.
E.117	Hooghly River. Luff Point to Anchoring Creek, showing the James and Mary Shoals, and Entrance to the Roopnarain River. By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, R.N., 1875.	136	River Hughli. Calcutta to Saugor Point, 1887.
D.126	Chittagong or Kornafuli River. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N., 1876.	84	Chittagong River. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883.
Burma.			
N.15d.	Bassein River to Pulo Penang. Compiled by R. C. Carrington, 1876.	830	Bassein River to Pulo Penang. Edition of 1887.
C.143	Rangoon River Approaches. By Navigating Lieutenant Jarrad, R.N., 1876.	C.1276	Rangoon River, 4 Sheets. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883-84.
C.144	Port of Rangoon. In 8 sheets. By Lieutenant Coombs, R.N., 1881.	C.144	Port of Rangoon. By Commander Dawson, R.N., 1883.
C.134	Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Compiled R. C. Carrington, 1879.	823	Coronge Island to White Point, including the Gulf of Martaban. Edition of 1887.
Andamans, &c.			
A.171	Port Mouat. By F. W. Allen, Commanding I. G. S. <i>Constance</i> , 1880.	...	
514	Port Blair. Lieutenant Dickson, 1861	A.170	Port Blair. Lieutenant Whitehouse, R.N., 1887-88.
B.1173	Hayes Island to the Pilgrims. Commander De Richelieu, Siamese Navy, 1877.	...	
B.159	Kopah Inlet. Commander Taylor, 1876 . . . . .	...

ST. L. S. WARDEN,
In charge, Marine Survey Office.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 1st July, 1889.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

The Commissariat Transport Department at Mhow has six elephants (three male and three female) for sale in consequence of reduction of establishment. The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for all or any of the animals which can be seen any day in the Transport Lines on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer.

For further particulars please apply to the—

Chief Commissariat Officer,
Mhow District,
Mhow (Central India.)

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombs of the persons named below, in the Civil Lines Cemetery of Agra, are nearly in a ruinous condition; and unless some friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the Standing Orders of Government will be carried out.

List of tombs, &c., in a dilapidated state in the Civil Lines Cemetery at Agra.

Inscription and Name.	Date of birth and decease.
Mamool, wife Heera Lall, Catechist.	Died 13th May, 1845.
Jemima, Ann, Edwards, and James Macleod, children.	Nil.
Joseph Geo. Andrews, Armenian, of Julpha.	Died 10th May, 1846.
Rev. J. J. Capshore, D.D.	.....
James Mark	Died 1st November, 1855.
Mary, daughter of Macker-tish.	Died 27th March, 1867.
Bella, daughter of G. Thakur.	.....
George Thakur, killed in the mutiny, 5th July, 1857.	.....
Mrs. Thakur, the wife	Died 2nd October, 1864.
Mary Ann Willis	Died 9th November, 1859.
J. D. Lindsay	Died 2nd October, 1855.
Hannah Chill	.....
Cecelia Winifred, child of McMullen.	Died 14th September, 1860.
Sophia Ellen Freed	Born 16th June, 1864, died 17th September, 1886.
Mary Fisher	Died 14th August, 1860.
Mr. Abel	.....
William Samuel Ackbury	Born 18th January, 1802, died 23rd November, 1857.
Wentworth Septimus	Died 24th May, 1867.
William Patrick Dudrance	Died 10th May, 1858.
E. Gray, monument erected by office mates	Died January, 1853.
Harriet Louisa, wife of W. H. Lowe, C.S.	Born 11th September, 1832, died 5th July, 1856.
Smith Locke Larking	Died 1st March, 1857.
Mr. W. H. Cowen	Died 14th July, 1859.
Samuel White	Died 16th May, 1844.
Edward Harding	Died 16th January, 1860.
Mr. John Maccoy	.....

H. B. FINLAY,
Magistrate.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the G Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Ferozepore, this 18th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. R.A.—42116, Gun- ner Thomas Dawson.	Parish and County in which Born,—Ormskirk, Lanca- shire.
Age,—29 years 6 months.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—Not known.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Marks,—Scars on left arm, nose and back.
Colour of— Complexion, sallow; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Shoe-maker.
Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—12th July, 1889.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals, (khaki suit.)
Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Meean Meer.	REMARKS,—On 3 days' leave.
Date of Enlistment,—and April, 1884.	Under 6 years' service.
At what Place Enlisted,— Preston.	

H. J. LYSTER, Captain, R.A.,
Comdg. G Battery, 1st Brig., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 20th day of July, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2292, Lance Corporal Joseph Nicholls	Marks,—Scar, left fore- finger, mole, left hip. scars on back, scar, right buttock.
Age,—About 25 years 7 months.	Trade,—Carpenter.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Coat or Jacket,—
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Waistcoat,—
Date of Desertion,—18th July, 1889.	Breeches or } Regi- mentals
Place of Desertion,—Poo- na, Bombay.	Trowsers,—
Date of Enlistment,—2nd January, 1886.	REMARKS,—Fraud; enlisted in D. L. I. from Gordon Highlanders, name in Highlanders "Montague Carr Glynn." Was on pass to Bombay until 13th July, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,— London.	Over 3 years and 6 months' service.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Pancras, Lon- don, Middlesex.	

G. A. LEE, Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Durham Light Infy.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 17th December, 1888, treasure consisting of the under-mentioned articles, valued at Rs 20-4, was found undergro und by one Para Nagan in an assessed dry land measured in Paimash as No. 77 in the village of Kandiyur, near Valangiman, in Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

Gold pattakarai	1
Gold broken bit	1
Gold ring	1
Broken bits of a ring	2
	5*

* Valued at Rs 20-4.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 10th December, 1889, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,
Collector of Tanjore.

CAMP THOLARAPATNAM,
The 15th July, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 23rd July, 1889.

Campbell, A. D. London, Monsieur R. Row, M.
Hayley, Messrs. C. P. Luke, Messrs. Jas. & Stegeman, Mrs.
Kruger, Arthur. Co. Winckler, E. T. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A. George, Mrs. C. Percy, W. H.
Abbott, Major A. K. Gibson, Peter. Pisani, R.
Adels, E. J. Green, H. Poliscene, N.
Aldhan, Mr. Hallen, C. Ramaden, Miss Kate.
Allen, John. Herklotte, A. Remington, Capt.
Anderson, J. K. Herschkovitch, F. A.
Ballantine G. Issak. Riech, Ana.
Barrett, E. C. Hindmarsh, William. Rivas, D. F.
Bildt, Gillis. Homfray, R. S. Robart, P.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S. Hooman, J. H. Rourke, J.
Burke, Mrs. K. A. Hoskins, Mrs. C. Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Carlton, Miss. Hughes, R. J. Schoeneman, G. W.
Cohn, Maritz. Hunter, A. F. Silbermann, Simon.
Cliffe, A. Jackson, J. Smith, J. M.
Cox, E. T. Kenny, C. Solomon, Louis.
Davis, C. Mar ners, R. Staab, Henry.
Dawson, T. Manassah, E. J. Stand, Mary.
De Rylandt, Count J. McKenzie, James F. Stern, Madam Lee.
Deuch, Mrs. C. McMaster, J. E. Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Dowie, J. Millie, W. Taksier, David.
Ellis, Thos. Moystin, Mr. Talbot, H. B.
Emmett, W. H. Muller, H. A. H. Thomasson, Mrs.
Faintyley, E. Mullins, L. Tighe, J. L.
Fischer, T. & Co. Nethering, E. O. Vaz, George.
Fleury, Miss Agnes. Nichlenson, Miss A. Vincent, J.
Freedman, J. J. Oldham and Oldham. Walter, F.
Gailkeera, E. O'Brien, W. W. Webber, M. F. V.
Garland, Capt. V. M. O'Shea, G.

Registered Letters.

Aldham, C. J. Hughes, Geo. Rubinstoen, Anna.
Briggs, W. M. Montenev, R. Silbermann, S.
Eglinton, C. A. O'Brien, W. W. Staab, Henry.
Haring, O. Revilliod, Gustave. White, David.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd July, 1889.

Corbett, R. dela, Malcolm, A. Reynolds, Mr.
Surgeon-Major. Patulls, W. Rydquist, C. F.
Fox, Mrs. C. Rendell, J. W. Sime, J. S.
Harris, Mr.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 27th July, 1889.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1889.	
Ditto ditto	27th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	3rd August	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	2nd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	27th July	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	29th "	Ditto.
Colombo	29th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	2nd August	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Kaisar-i-Hind</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	4th "	Per French Str. <i>Tibre</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Ditto ditto	30th July	Per Steamer <i>Cammilla</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpnyu, and Rangoon	2nd August	Per Steamer <i>Purnea</i> .
Port Blair	31st July	Per Steamer <i>Euphrates</i> .
	1st August	Per Steamer <i>Maharani</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.
On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 7-4*; per pound tin, *Rs. 14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 9-4*; per pound tin, *Rs. 17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائیں کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی کارڈی یعنی کپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائی کارڈی واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک مشہد بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لکھ ہوئے بھاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے تین روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے سات روپی تیار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے چودہ روپی اور عوام الناس ہوائی کارڈی یعنی کپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد نیچے کے لکھ ہوئے بھاڑ سے خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے ستر روپی آٹھ آنے

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیصر مذکورہ بالا کے مصروف ذاک چار اونس ٹیس کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے بارہ آنے

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts, Rs.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. Rs. 8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. Rs. 8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. R3.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 26 pages, 1 plate. R1.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth. R10.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. R2.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates. R2.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables. R4.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part IV, 4to, 97 pages, 14 plates. R3.
 Cyclone Memoirs, Part I, demy, 43 pages, 6 plates. R1.
 Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates. R2.
 Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates. R2-8.
 Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8a.
 Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours.) R3.
 Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1887, corrected and reduced. Each year. R2-8.
 The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers.] R3.
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 Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.
 Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator. R5.
 Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.
 Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Hony. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,

The 10th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277469, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for Rs. 2,500, originally standing in the name of Bepin Behary Munshi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BEPIN BEHARY MUNSHI,

*21, Boloram Ghose's Street,
Calcutta.*

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. C.1491—142882—81, dated 1st February, 1842, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Ishan Chunder Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SHAM SOONDER DASS,

Head Asst., Office of the Supdg. Engr.,

Western Circle.

WRITERS' BUILDING,

CALCUTTA,

The 15th July, 1889.

Stolen.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 068382, 068383, and 068384, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George A. Brigstocke, and last endorsed to George Augustus Brigstocke, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

GEO. A. BRIGSTOCKE,

Manora.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceeding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																					
YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	(On other Imports.)	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.			
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	16,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,09	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	1871-72
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,19	12,05	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	1872-73
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	1873-74
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	1874-75
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,22	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	1875-76
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,60	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	1876-77
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,08	1,34	1,56	8,49	11,43	1877-78
1878-79	3,32	16,13	3,14	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	1878-79
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	1879-80
1880-81	3,33	12,91	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	1880-81
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	1881-82
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,83	2,32	1	16,09	21,32	1882-83
1883-84	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	1883-84
1884-85	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,66	1884-85
1885-86	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	15,78	1885-86
1886-87	3,32	5	2,61	6,16	3,08	16	41	3,65	1,16	3	27	1,46	1,19	1	1,31	2,81	2,41	—2*	14,07	16,46	1886-87
1887-88	2,82	10	2,06	5,88	3,53	14	52	4,19	1,37	3	21	1,1	2,24	...	1,25	3,49	2,71	1	13,85	16,57	1887-88
1888-89	3,63	1,08	4,60	9,37	3,70	1,17	47	5,34	1,19	21	17	1,57	2,47	19	1,24	3,92	2,47	30	8,87	11,64	1888-89
1889-90	3,50	1,85	3,57	8,92	4,06	90	72	5,68	1,39	26	21	1,86	2,40	2	1,62	4,04	2,16	73	15,23	18,12	1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 23rd July, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th July, 1889.

No. 20.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Mark Windross are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 29th July, 1889.

No. 3260.—Captain E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, returned from ninety days' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification, No. 1324, dated 10th April, 1889, and resumed charge of his duties on the 16th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th July, 1889.

No. 2862-G.—Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 18th August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 2878-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Alleemuddin, of the Government Reserve List, was granted two months' privilege leave from 23rd March to 22nd May, 1889.

No. 2879-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohan Lal, attached to the Charitable Dispensary, Abu, was granted one month and fifteen days' privilege leave, from 2nd May to 16th June, 1889.

No. 2880-G.—Medical Pupil Abdullah Khan, Agra Medical School, for service in Native States, passed his final examination on the 2nd May, 1889, from which date he was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, and placed on the Native States Reserve List.

No. 2881-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Maheboollah Khan returned on the forenoon of the 13th May, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 692-G., dated 7th March, 1889.

No. 2882-G.—Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Daya Shanker was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List from 20th May, 1889.

No. 2883-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Kudrootoolah returned on the forenoon of the 24th May, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 1126-G., dated 30th March, 1889.

No. 2884-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Muhesh Pershad, attached to Fouj Hospital at Oodeypore, was granted three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of the 26th May, 1889, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Daya Shanker was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 2885-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mehdi Hussain was granted an extension of one month, in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned in this Office Notification, No. 1076-G., dated 27th March, 1889, and the whole period of his leave from 9th March to 9th June, 1889, was converted into sick leave, in accordance with Article 266 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2886-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mehdi Hussain returned on the afternoon of the 9th June, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 2885-G., dated 26th July, 1889.

No. 2887-G.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of the Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of Transfer.
1st	Hafeezullah	Bhilwara Dispensary in Meywar.	Charitable Dispensary, Ajmere.	1889. 1st April
2nd	Jawala Pershad.	Government Reserve List.	Kotra Agency Hospital.	16th May
2nd	Maheboollah Khan.	Kotra Agency Hospital.	Government Reserve List.	16th May
3rd	Abdoel Sha-koor.	Ratangurh Raj Dispensary in Bikaner.	Ulwara Raj Service.	18th May
3rd	Goverdhan-dass Ranchordass.	Native States Reserve List.	Jyepore Raj Service.	1st June

The 29th July, 1889.

No. 2920-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1293-G., dated 17th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Captain E. R. Penrose took over charge of his duties as Officiating Second-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, and Officiating Second Assistant to the Resident, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 17th idem.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
in Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 806—329.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 765, dated the 16th July, 1889, Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup took over charge of the Office of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, from Munshi Allahnoor Khan, on the forenoon of the 15th idem.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 26th July, 1889.

No. 2458—3509.—With reference to his Notification, No. 4194—3838, dated the 13th December, 1888, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Subba Rau to be a Chairman of the Bench of Special Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. T. Vijayaraghavalu Naidu, resigned.

No. 2460—3509.—With reference to his Notification, No. 4193—3838, dated the 13th December, 1888, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following appointments of Special Magistrates for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

(1) Mr. B. Lingaiya, *vice* Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty, resigned.

(2) Mr. A. Kumarasamy Moodliar, *vice* Mr. T. Barton, resigned.

By Order,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 31st July, 1889.

	<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th July, 1889	2,06,948	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,74,949	6,81,897
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1	1
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,00,000	6,81,898
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	932	2,00,932
Balance on the evening of the 31st July, 1889		4,80,966
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,95,489	
Ditto ditto Government	2,85,477	4,80,966
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 1st August, 1889.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 25.—Pandit Bashashar Nath, class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred temporarily from the North Western to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 26th July, 1889.

No. 26.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 221, dated 19th July, 1889, Mr. F. D. Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

This cancels Director General's Notification, No. 23, dated 3rd July, 1889.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 27th July, 1889.

No. 10.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under paragraph 24, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, leave to study Native languages for forty-seven days, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 17th April, 1889, treasure consisting of three idols made of metal (a composition of gold, silver, copper, brass, and bell-metal), one of Venugopal, one of Radha, and one of Balagopal, in all of a value of ₹25, was found hidden under the ground by one Mandangi Tirugadu, while ploughing up the field belonging to one Srinivasa Bakshi Patrudu, in the village of Tummiguda, in the Rayaghada Taluk, Vizagapatam District.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his office, on the 30th November, 1889, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. A. WILLOCK,

Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 19th July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th July, 1889.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.	ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	.	.	.	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	.	.	.	19,85,276	0	0
Reserve Fund	.	.	.	58,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	.	.	.	86,30,210	6	0
Public Deposits at	R	a.	p.	} 2,68,49,956	9	10	Loans on Government and other	.	.	.	} 90,45,651	14	1
Head Office	82,66,527	10	9				authorised Securities	.	.	.			
Public Deposits at	.	.	.				Accounts of Credit on Government	.	.	.			
Branches	1,85,83,428	15	1	and other authorised Securities	.	.	77,23,042	9	2				
Other Deposits at Head Office and	.	.	.	Bills discounted and purchased	.	.	2,43,56,404	12	5				
Branches	.	.	.	Balances with other Banks	.	.	5,86,473	5	7				
Bank Post Bills, &c.	.	.	.	Bullion	.	.	26,918	6	0				
Sundries	.	.	.	Dead Stock	.	.	12,30,860	13	7				
				9,62,141	6	3	Stamps	.	.	.	10,515	7	11
							Sundries	.	.	.	2,20,476	2	2
											5,38,35,889	12	11
							Cash and Cur-	R	a.	p.	} 3,51,13,002	0	6
							rency Notes at	.	.	.			
							Head Office	1,16,11,401	10	5			
							Cash and Cur-	.	.	.	} 2,35,01,600	6	1
							rency Notes at	.	.	.			
							Branches	.	.	.			
	</												

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st August, 1880.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 55'6.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

*Report of a Deserter or Absence without leave
from the 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern
Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort
William, this 26th day of July, 1889.*

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 63268, Gunner Thomas Briant.	Parish and County in which Born,—Hurstbourne near Andover, Hants.
Age,—22 years 6 months, Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—Not known.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh ; Hair, brown ; Eyes, blue.	Marks,—Port wine stain above right ankle.
Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—23rd July, 1880.	Trade,—Groom.
Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Fort William.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—White regi- mentals.
Date of Enlistment,—24th October, 1885.	REMARKS,—
At what place Enlisted,— Winchester.	Under 4 years' service.

Parish and County in which
Born,—Hurstbourne
near Andover, Hants.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Fort wine stain
above right ankle.

Trade.—Groom.

Regimentals or plain
clothes,—White regi-
mentals.

REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

A. H. CALLWELL, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

NOTICE.

The following new Chart has been issued by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
824	M=0.25	White Point to Mergui, June, 1889.

ST. L. S. WARDEN,
In charge, Marine Survey Office.
MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 22nd July, 1889.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombs of the persons named below, in the Civil Lines Cemetery of Agra, are nearly in a ruinous condition; and unless some friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure

prescribed in the Standing Orders of Government will be carried out.

List of tombs, &c., in a dilapidated state in the Civil Lines Cemetery at Agra.

Inscription and Name.	Date of birth and decease.
Mamool, wife of Heera Lal, Catechist.	Died 13th May, 1845.
Jemima, Ann, Edwards, and James Macleod, children.	<i>Nil.</i>
Joseph Geo. Andrews, Armenian, of Julpha.	Died 10th May, 1846.
Rev. J. J. Capshore, D.D.	.....
James Mark	Died 1st November, 1855.
Mary, daughter of Macker-tish.	Died 27th March, 1867.
Bella, daughter of G. Thakur.	.....
George Thakur, killed in the mutiny, 5th July, 1857.	.....
Mrs. Thakur, the wife	Died 2nd October, 1864.
Mary Ann Williss	Died 9th November, 1859.
J. D. Lindsay	Died 2nd October, 1855.
Hannah Chiff	.....
Cecelia Winifred, child of McMullen.	Died 14th September, 1860.
Sophia Ellen Freed	Born 16th June, 1864, died 17th September, 1886.
Mary Fisher	Died 14th August, 1860.
Mr. Abel	.....
William Samuel Ackbury	Born 18th January, 1802, died 23rd November, 1857.
Wentworth Septimus	Died 24th May, 1867.
William Patrick Dudrance	Died 10th May, 1858.
E. Gray, monument erected by office mates.	Died January, 1853.
Harriet Louisa, wife of W. H. Lowe, C.S.	Born 11th September, 1832, died 5th July, 1856.
Smith Locke Larkins	Died 1st March, 1857.
Mr. W. H. Coxen	Died 14th July, 1859.
Samuel White	Died 16th May, 1844.
Edward Harding	Died 16th January, 1860.
Mr. John Maccoy	.....

H. B. FINLAY,
Magistrate.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 1st August, 1889.

Atkinson, R. J. Hayley, Messrs. C. P. Kruger, Arthur.
Campbell, A. D. Kelly & Co. (Operative Chemists.) Lennox, Mrs. W.
Dawes, Mrs. M. Row, M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A. Green, B. Poliscene, N.
Allen, John. Harding, R. E. Ramaden, Miss Kate.
Anderson, J. K. Herklotta, A. Riech, Ana.
Barrett, E. C. Hindmarsh, William. Rivas, D. F.
Bildt, Gillis. Hooman, J. H. Robert, P.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S. Hookins, Mrs. C. Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Burke, Mrs. K. A. Hughes, R. J. Sadler, R.
Carlton, Miss. Hunter, A. F. Schoeneman, G. W.
Clark, Joseph. Jackson, J. Silbermann, Simon.
Cohn, Maritz. James, Mr. Smith, J. M.
Cliffe, A. Kenny, C. Solomon, Louis.
Cox, E. T. Klymvachler, Mrs. Staab, Henry.
Daily, William. Manasah, E. J. Stand, Mary.
Davis, C. Maxwell, Mrs. M. Stern, Madam Lee.
DeRylandt, Count J. McKenzie, James F. Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Deuch, Mrs. C. McMaster, J. E. Taksier, David.
Doughty, F. E. Millie, W. Talbot, H. B.
Dowie, J. Muller, H. A. H. Taraldsen, Peder.
Faintley, E. Mullins, L. Thomasson, Mrs.
Fischer, T. & Co. Nethering, E. O. Tighe, J. L.
Flack, F. F. Nichlenson, Miss A. Vaz, George.
Fleury, Miss Agoes. Oldham and Oldham. Vincent, J.
Freeman, J. J. O'Brien, W. W. Walter, F.
Gailkeera, E. O'Shea, G. Webber, M. F. V.
Garland, Capt. V. M. Percy, W. H. White, Miss M.
George, Mrs. C. Pisani, R. Widal, Madam A.
Gibson, Peter.

Registered Letters.

Briggs, W. M. Hughes, Geo. Silbermann, S.
Brooks, G. H. O'Brien, W. W. Staab, Henry.
Eglinton, C. A. Revilliod, Gustave. White, David.
Fishlar, Mrs. A. Rubinstein, Anna.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th July, 1889.

Corbett, R. dela, Green, J. (registered Marshall, J. F.
Surgeon-Major. letter.) (registered letter.)
Fox, Mrs. C. Malcolm, A. Patulla, W.
Sime, J. S.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd August, 1889.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	3rd August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	10th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	9th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	10th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	12th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	12th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	4th "	Per French Str. Tibre.
Straits and Hong-Kong	5th "	Per Steamer Wingsang.
Rangoon and Moulmein	6th "	Per Steamer Kapurthala.
Ditto ditto	9th "	Per Steamer Purnea.
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	7th "	Per Steamer Coconada.
Port Blair via Rangoon	6th "	Per Steamer Kapurthala.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.
On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 7-4*; per pound tin, *Rs 14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 9-4*; per pound tin, *Rs 17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک مشق بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے تین کے تین (دوہی چودہ آنے)؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کے سات (دوہی چار آنے)؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کے چودہ (دوہی) اور موام الناس ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس تین کے چار (دوہی چودہ آنے)؛ آٹھ اونس کے تین کے نو (دوہی چار آنے)؛ ایک پونڈ کے تین کے ستوا (دوہی آٹھ آنے)۔

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دلائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قای چار اونس تین کے چار آنے؛ اور آٹھ اونس کے تین کے آٹھ آنے؛ در ایک ہر نقد کے تین کے بارہ آنے۔

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

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PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

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The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

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Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.
" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1889 should be at once registered and remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, " Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six "	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine "	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve "	" 180	" 120	" 80

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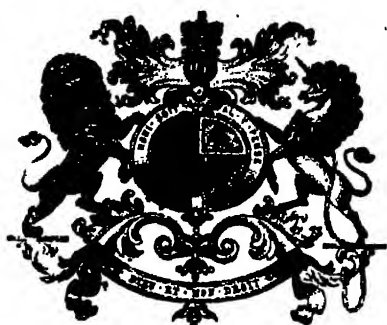
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Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S. R2-4 (4s.)

Ward's Manual, 1882. R1 (2s.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbans. By F. E. PARSONS, C.S. R2-8 (3s.)



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY. AUGUST 3, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BRUCE INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL ELECTION, 1889.

The Governors of the Bruce Institution will proceed, at 5 P.M., on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1889, to the election of fourteen Eurasian girls on the Bruce Foundation. Candidates must, on the day of election, be not over ten years of age, and preference will be given to orphans and to those deserted by their parents.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Assistant in charge of the office of the Bruce Institution, Room No. 29, top floor, Writers' Buildings, and applications on these forms only will be received by that officer up to Saturday, the 10th August, 1889.

By order of the Governors,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Offg. Hon. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BRUCE INSTN.,

The 10th July, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277469, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for Rs. 2,500, originally standing in the name of Bepin Behary Munsi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BEPIN BEHARY MUNSI,

21, Bolovam Ghose's Street,
Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. C.1491—142882—81, dated 1st February, 1842, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Ishan Chunder Doss, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SHAM SOONDER DASS,

Head Asst., Office of the Supdg. Engr.,

Western Circle.

WRITERS' BUILDING,

CALCUTTA.

The 15th July, 1889.

Stolen.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 068382, 068383, and 068384, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George A. Brigstocke, and last endorsed to George Augustus Brigstocke, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

GEO. A. BRIGSTOCKE,

Manera.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1889, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1888.

PARTICULARS.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1889.	In the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,03,23,492 15 11	99,49,000 0 6	3,74,488 15 5	...
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund	1,39,601 9 1	1,25,988 8 9	3,603 0 4	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	86,723 2 9	85,211 7 9	1,511 11 0	...
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	373 0 0	454 12 6	...	86 12 6
Amount credited to divisible surplus	120 12 6	25 8 0	95 4 0	...
Amount of fines imposed under rule 40A	213 8 2	278 8 10	...	65 0 8
Amount of interest	11 11 1	...	11 11 1	...
Total Receipts	2,70,123 11 1	2,11,973 13 1	A 5,221 10 5	161 13 2
GRAND TOTAL	1,05,40,585 11 0	1,01,60,971 14 4	3,79,705 9 10	161 13 2
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	95,444 6 6	91,668 4 11	776 1 7	...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	65,114 8 9	66,316 3 5	...	1,190 10 8
Establishment, including off-rent and contingencies	9,725 8 11	9,918 1 8	...	192 10 9
Loss in exchange on remittance to England	17,706 9 4	18,223 4 7	...	426 11 3
Amount debited to divisible surplus	...	5 4 0	...	5 4 0
Amount of fine written back	62 7 9	13 11 6	49 12 3	...
Total Payments	1,88,163 7 3	1,89,143 14 1	R 824 13 10	1,815 4 8
Net Balance in favour of the Fund exclusive of interest upon capital	1,3,52,342 3 9	99,7,838 0 3	3,78,800 12 0	1,663 7 6
Amount of divisible surplus payable to qualified subscribers	81,474 0 0	85,288 14 0	...	3,814 4 0
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,509	1,031	1,546	1,022
Number of incumbents	452	664	452	664
Number of subscribers sharing divisible surplus	1,211	790	1,165	787

	Rs. A. P.
A. Net increase in receipts	5, 69 13 3
B. Net decrease in payments	800 6 10
C. Net increase in balance	3,80,544 3 0

E. E.

JAMES BELL, } *Auditors, U. S.*
EDMUND H. LLOYD, } *Pension Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors,

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE, the 13th July 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 31. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SINGAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Caranum indicum</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
																											S. Ch.
Burma—																											
Tenasserim—																											
Mergui	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 4	9 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	19 7
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	13 4	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 5	10 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 3
Pegu (deltaic)—																											
Begu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 0	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 0	157 0	17 10	17 10
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 6	10 6	13 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	16 10	14 9
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 11	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151 0	151 0	18 11	18 11
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 13	14 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 1	215 13	14 3	14 3
Pegu (inland)—																											
Shwagayin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	11 5	14 2
Tharwadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	17 11
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 12	11 13	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	14 0
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmye	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326 11	326 11	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																											
Mandalay	11 0	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 0	12 5	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 0	75 0	16 13	16 0
Achen—																											
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 14	14 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	21 5
Kyout-pyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 14	13 3	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	30 0	30 0
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	21 0	21 0
Assam—																											
Surma—																											
Sylhet	11 4	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 14	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 6	9 8
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 8
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 11	8 11	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																											
Godipara	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	6 8	7 0	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Sivasagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Lakhnow	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0

Eastern Hill tracts—									
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6 0	6 0	...	9 6	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 0	14 0	...	...
Naga hills	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...
Eastern—									
Bachergango	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 4	...	...
Natholi	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...
Tipperah	13 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	...	...
Dacca	13 0	13 0	...	11 4	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...
Mymensingh	10 0	11 8	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...
Delhi—									
Koolan	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 4	...	8 0	8 0	13 4	14 0	...	...
Midnapore	12 0	10 0	...	40 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...
Howrah									
Calcutta	12 11	12 12	...	10 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	...	...
Hoochly	13 0	13 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 15	12 15	...	...
Nuddia (Kishnaghur)	14 15	14 15	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...
Jessore	13 4	11 4	...	10 8	11 0	14 21	14 21	...	...
Furzedpote	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...
Central—									
Bankura	13 12	14 0	...	17 0	14 12	15 0	17 8	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 4	...	11 4	11 10	15 0	14 4	...	...
Bierboom	15 0	15 0	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	...	...
Moorthadabad	14 0	14 8	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 8	12 2	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...
Pubna	16 8	15 0	...	7 8	8 0	12 12	14 4	...	...
Bogra	15 0	13 8	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...
Rajahmbyc	13 8	15 0	...	19 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...
Maidah	15 0	15 0	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...
Northern—									
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	10 5	10 8	14 8	15 3	...	...
Dinagopore	13 0	14 0	...	11 4	13 4	14 4	15 8	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	...	10 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	...
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...
Orissa—									
Pooree	10 2	11 13	...	11 13	10 8	14 7	15 12	...	...
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	13 2	...	...
Balasore	16 0	17 0	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—									
Singbhoon	10 0	14 0	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...
Manbhoon	12 4	21 0	...	12 0	13 0	17 8	16 4	...	...
Lohardugga	11 8	12 8	...	13 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	...	...
Hazaribagh	12 12	13 0	...	17 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...

* Not sold.

† Not procurable.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST-SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema corollae</i>).		KANGHI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA (<i>Cicer ardetum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR CARIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—continued.																												
Boiler, south—																												
Monghyr	17 5	16 4	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 12	21 0	20 0	8 6	9 8	17 5	16 12	147 0	147 0	9 8	9 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Boiler, north—																												
Patna	15 0	16 9	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Bagalpur	14 8	15 7	17 10	17 10	11 6	10 2	13 4	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 6	17 10	17 0	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Derbhanga	13 11	14 41	18 4	18 41	10 4	10 41	13 4	13 4	17 21	17 21	14 3	15 7	20 9	12 15	15 7	15 7	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 4	19 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8		
Muzaffarpore	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 4	17 4	17 4	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Saran	13 12	13 8	18 8	18 8	8 8	8 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 8	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Champaran	14 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																												
Eastern—																												
Mirzapur	13 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	7 8	7 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 7	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0		
Benares	14 6	14 10	18 2	18 2	8 6	8 11	11 6	11 2	14 10	16 13	14 14	14 10	15 5	11 6	12 8	12 8	18 12	18 7	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 61	10 61		
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	18 0	18 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	11 0	15 7	18 0	14 3	15 7	20 9	12 15	15 7	15 7	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8		
Jaunpur	14 0	13 8	19 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Allahabad	13 12	13 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																												
Banda	14 4	15 4	18 0	21 8	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	22 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12
Etahpur	14 12	16 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	10 12	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	22 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	15 6	17 12	21 1	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	23 13	...	...	23 9	26 2	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Alam	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	23 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Cawnpore	15 12	17 0	21 8	22 12	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	23 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	16 4	17 0	22 8	22 8	5 8	6 8	10 0	12 0	19 4	19 4	19 8	20 4	20 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	24 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0		
Farukhabad	15 0	16 12	21 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Meerut	17 2	18 4	23 12	25 4	4 8	4 4	12 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 12	...	...	25 2	25 14	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	17 12	17 12	23 12	24 12	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	19 4	19 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																												
Laheer	15 8	16 0	20 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 4	18 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8		
Bah	16 1	16 1	21 14	21 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	21 4	21 7	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 11	...	...	12 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 8
Mathura	14 4	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	17 8	17 8	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Meerut	14 6	15 0	22 0	22 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	24 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Meerut	16 8	17 10	23 10	24 8	6 0	6 0	10 12	10 12	21 8	23 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	24 2	24 12	27 8	28 0	27 8	27 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 10	17 10	25 4	26 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	23 8	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0		
Meerut	16 12	17 0	26 8	26 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	23 8	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	180 0	180 0	11 4	11 4		
South—																												
Meerut	10 8	14 4	19 4	19 4	8 4	8 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	20 8	21 0	150 0	150 0	10 4	10 4
Meerut	13 4	13 8	20 13	20 13	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 11	...	...	23 10	23 10	177 8	177 8	10 7	10 7
Meerut	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Meerut	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Meerut	16 8	17 8	25 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 4
Meerut	17 4	17 12	25 4	27 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	180 0	180 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	16 12	15 8	25 0	25 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 8	180 0	180 0	11 4	11 4

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KARONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvensis).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ANAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		RICE.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.
Unlab--	19 0	18 0	27 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	17 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	85 0	110 0	...	...
Southern--	21 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad--	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	...	...
Orissa--	17 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	...	...
Daksh--	17 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	...	...
Kolhat--	17 0	18 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Karnal--	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Lahore--	19 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	...	...
Sub-montane--	20 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	27 0	32 0	35 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Umballa--	22 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	...	...
Ludhiana--	22 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Yamunanagar--	23 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Hoshiarpur--	23 0	23 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Gurdaspur--	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Amritsar--	21 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Hills--	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	...	...
Shimla--	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Mogra--
North-western--	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	...
Sialkote--	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	7 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Gujranwala--	22 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	...	...
Gojrat--	22 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	...
Jhelum--	19 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Rawalpindi--	19 0	20 0	39 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Haidra--	21 0	21 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	29 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Peshawar--	21 0	21 0	40 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	125 0	125 0
Kohat--	25 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	...	...
Shahpur--	21 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	...	...
Rawal--	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	...	...
D. F. Khan--	21 0	21 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	32 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	...	...
Muzaffargarh--	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	...	...
D. G. Khan--	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	125 0	125 0	...	...
South-eastern--	11 8	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	...	...
Hyderabad (Gris Bandy)--	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...							

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR GHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR GURBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema coccineum</i>).		OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		CHENNA, CHOLLA, KAKALAY OR KUNAGA (<i>Cyperus arifolius</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		TAN CAYAN YAM (<i>Coix lacustris</i>).		PINEAPPLE.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196 2	196 2	11 21	11 21
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 2	11 14	12 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 5	12 5
South, central—																										
Combarore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 13	12 13
Ningira	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	21 10	21 10	16 13	16 13	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 11	13 11	25 14	25 14	21 5	21 5	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 14	...	...	11 3	12 6	12 6	12 6	27 5	28 5	20 11	20 11	33 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	11 14	11 14
Anjanpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	13 2	30 14	31 6	25 6	25 6	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 2	10 2
Cuddalore	12 8	11 13	...	...	11 2	14 2	14 2	14 2	22 8	21 5	...	...	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kannur	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	22 14	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	41 5	41 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	9 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 11	18 6	19 6	15 13	17 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	12 5	12 5
Vizagapatnam	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	24 0	24 0	20 3	21 2	25 8	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	11 11	11 11	...	...	12 14	13 14	14 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 2	11 11	20 8	21 2	...	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 2	13 2
Nellore	10 10	9 14	...	...	12 3	11 6	13 3	12 8	24 11	23 0	23 8	21 13	27 13	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 8	11 10	12 13	13 5	...	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 11	13 2	14 0	14 6	...	...	17 3	17 3	26 11	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 0	12 0
N. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	33 6	33 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 14	12 3	14 14	14 0	...	...	21 10	22 5	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 6	14 2	14 2	14 0	...	...	23 3	23 14	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 11	12 11	21 0	19 10	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 2	12 2
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 14	10 11	...	...	11 2	11 8	11 10	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madras	9 11	10 2	...	...	12 10	13 0	13 2	13 14	23 8	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	11 3	11 3
Mysoor—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Kolar	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	132 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hebbar	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Maddur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Salem	11 9	10 8	12 10	12 10	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 11	31 8	33 10	...	...	45 2	43 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaling	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	5 9	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 5	40 5	20 0	20 0

* Not sold.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 32.

PART I.

• Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 1355.—The services of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th August, 1889

No. 482.—The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 22nd July, 1889.

SANITARY.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 247.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 72, dated 22nd March, 1889, publishing a translation of the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health

applicable to the Mecca pilgrimage of 1889, the following translation of the amended Article 8 of those Regulations is published for general information:

Article 8.—Indian or Malayan pilgrims who take the indirect route *via* Suez to the Hedjaz will be subjected to quarantine, unless they can prove by their passports or other official documents that they have come from beyond the Suez Canal, or that they have spent at least five days in Egypt in free pratique and in good health.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th August, 1889.

No. 1060.—With effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office and until further orders, Mr. F. Venning, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

No. 1062.—The services of Lieutenant J. D. Perkins, 14th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. 545.—Mr. F. Prideaux is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 550.—Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps. Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence of Colonel C. T. Lane on furlough, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 289.—The Reverend C. H. Chard, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 13th January, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Dated Ootacamund, the 9th July, 1889.

No. 267.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend Act XXXIV. of 1850 (*for the better custody of State prisoners*) and Act III. of 1858 (*to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners*) to the taluks of Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle in the Godavari district.

No. 268.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that Act XXXIV. of 1850 (*for the better custody of State prisoners*) and Act III. of 1858 (*to amend the law relating to the arrest and detention of State prisoners*) are in force in—

- (1) the scheduled districts in Ganjam;
- (2) the scheduled districts in Vizagapatam;
- (3) the following parts of the Godavari district, namely:
 - (a) the Ducharti and Guduru muttas;
 - (b) the unsettled Government villages in the Yernagudem taluk;
 - (c) the villages of the ex-Mansab of Jaddengi;
 - (d) The petty proprietary estates of Bayanagudem, Billamilli, Jan-gamreddigudem, Gutala, Gangolu,

Patteshim, Polavaram, Petta, Dandengi, Viravaram, and Devipatnam,

(e) The Rampa country;

(4) the Laccadive Islands, including Minicoy.

By order,

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1889.

No. 1578-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 59 of 1888.—The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 157, West George Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores or other compounds.

No. 9 of 1889.—George Woods and Edwin Woods of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, Wire manufacturers, for improvements in the seats and backs of railway and tramway carriages.

No. 51 of 1889.—Water Robertson, of 42, Queen's Road, Chelsea, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improved article of food or solidified jelly.

No. 67 of 1889.—Robert Allen Cordner, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Aligarh, for a water meter suitable for measuring the quantity of water used in irrigation watercourses.

No. 75 of 1889.—Henry Wilnot Bryning, employed on the Tougbo and Mandalay Railway, Upper Burma, for an automatic stretcher camp bed.

No. 103 of 1889.—Reuben Entwistle, Cotton Mill Manager, of 122, Bury New Road, Bolton, Lancashire, England, also of Bombay, India; and Richard Newell, Ventilating Engineer, of 25, Campbell Street, Farnworth, Lancashire, England, for improvements in and connected with Combined Spray-producers and ventilators.

No. 125 of 1889.—Joseph Beverley Fenley, of Sutton Coldfield, in the County of Warwick, England, Civil Engineer, for a method of supplying oil for lamps at different levels, and apparatus for that purpose.

No. 127 of 1889.—Charles Cheswright, of Leith Villa, Parkhurst Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for perforating the sides of capsules for bottles and similar receptacles.

No. 137 of 1889.—Samuel Robert Baillon, of 1, Whitefriars Street, City of London, England, Gentleman, and James Kershaw, of 97, Wood Street, City of London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in the construction or arrangement of apparatus for working punkahs.

No. 148 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator brushes for use with Dynamo-Electric Generators and Electro-Dynamic Motors.

EMIGRATION.

The 3rd August, 1889.

No. 122—30-5-E.—The following draft of a proposed amendment in the Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI. of 1883, is published under section 81 of the Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th September, 1889.

Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Amendment.

For Rule 160, regarding the disposal of the Nominal Roll of Emigrants, at page 67 of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council under Act XXI. of 1883, substitute the following:

“On arrival at the port of debarkation, the Master shall, as required by sections 67 and 68 of the Act, deliver to the Immigration Officer, or in the case of a Foreign Colony, to the British Consular Agent, the copies of the List of Emigrants received by him from the Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent respectively, together with an attested copy of the ship's log.”

SURVEYS.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 352—17-10, S.—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 1384-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th July, 1889, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., or until further orders.

The 5th August, 1889.

No. 1386-G.—Surgeon A. T. Bown, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 37th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, and of the Bhopal Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, and pending the return from furlough of Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D., or until further orders.

This cancels so much of Foreign Department notification, No. 1149-G., dated the 27th June, 1889, as relates to Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. 1242-F.—Captain A. G. A. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, at present on special duty beyond the North-West Frontier, is appointed British Agent at Gilgit, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

No. 1392-G.—The following promotions are made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 21st March, 1889:

Jemadar Umrao Ali Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Sahai Chaube, invalided.

Havildar Kharag Chand, to be Jemadar, *vice* Umrao Ali Khan, promoted.

The 7th August, 1889.

No. 1306-G.—Surgeon-Major J. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M.D., or until further orders.

Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Duke.

No. 1153-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; In exercise of such powers and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI. of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so

far as they may be applicable, of the following enactments to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely :

The Probate and Administration Act, V. of 1881.

The Probate and Administration Act, VI. of 1889.

The Succession Certificate Act, VII. of 1889.

2. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactments hereby applied, any Court in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

3. So much of Foreign Department notification No. 2252-L, dated 7th August, 1883, as extended Act XXVII. of 1880 to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is hereby cancelled.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 1411-G.—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 19th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 1413-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Georg Karl Heinrichs as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, pending the arrival of Herr Von Syburg.

No. 1415-G.—Colonel S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Meywar, is granted special leave for two months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 1st August, 1889, or the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1418-G.—Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on special leave of Colonel S. B. Miles, or until further orders.

No. 1420-G.—Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent in Ulwar.

No. 1422-G.—Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar and Assistant to the Resident in the Western States of Rajputana is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel P. W. Powlett or until further orders.

No. 1425-G.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1176-G, dated the 29th June, 1889, Mr. V. Escher, Consul for Austria and Hungary at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 13th July, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS, &c.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

No. 4105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, XI. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following Rule be substituted for Rule 4 of the Rules for the raising of loans by Local Authorities in the open market published in the Notification in this Department No. 16, dated the 1st January, 1889 :

"A loan shall not be raised except for the construction or repair of works of public utility within the local limits of the area subject to the control of the Local Authority, or for the benefit of the inhabitants within those limits; and the term of a loan shall not extend over a longer period than twenty years except under very special circumstances, and in no case over a longer period than thirty years."

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 4113.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Riddell, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is appointed Mint Master, Bombay, from the 12th August, 1889.

No. 4128.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., F.R.S., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment from the 12th August, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 700.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, Bengal S. C., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as Director, Army Remount Department, *vice* Colonel B. Williams, C.B., who has been granted leave, with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

HYDERABAD, CONTINGENT.

No. 701.—3rd Infantry—

Second Lieutenant J. H. Vanderzee, Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 702.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O.

No. 296 of 1889, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :—

William Byam Lane,—26th March, 1889.

Philip James Lumsden,—28th April, 1889.

Herbert Edward Drake-Brockman,—26th May, 1889.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 703.—Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, in succession to Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., who officiates as first Deputy Secretary, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, appointed to officiate as Director, Army Remount Department ;

Captain and Brevet-Major S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major Broadbent,—

with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 704.—Captain A. L. M. Turner, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is reappointed to the Ordnance Department in India for a further period of five years, with effect from the 14th November, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 705.—Lieutenant Richmond Trevor Crichton, Highland Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th June, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 706.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Robert Montrésor Lewis, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 22nd Bengal Infantry,—27th January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant William Sebastian Eardley-Howard, Connaught Rangers, Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry,—21st January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Eardley-Howard will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 21st January, 1888.

No. 707.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant F. Jollie, 20th Hussars

Lieutenant M. H. Eden, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. G. Grey, South Lancashire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. D. T. Tyndale-Biscoe, 11th Hussars.

Second Lieutenant J. C. Sherer, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant F. F. Major, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant A. R. H. Garden, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. E. Norman, West Riding Regiment.

Second Lieutenant F. Fisher, Essex Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. E. R. Brush, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenant J. S. Hodding, South Staffordshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant W. Y. Jardine, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. R. Troup, South Lancashire Regiment.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, Derbyshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant A. V. Weir, Royal Irish Rifles.

Second Lieutenant P. C. Searle, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant W. Beale, West Riding Regiment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 708.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty until the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Colonel B. Williams, C.B., Bengal S. C., Director, Army Remount Department, for one year. Pension service—35th year commenced 27th January, 1889.

No. 709.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Captain H. S. Wheatley, Bengal S. C., 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 3rd August, 1889.

No. 710.—The special leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparks in G. G. O. No. 666 of 1889 was availed of from the 30th May, and not 2nd June 1889, as notified therein.

No. 711.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Major J. S. Biscoe, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Captain G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for sixty days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 712.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

4th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rutherford, Bombay General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Weston, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry St. Amand Wilton, Madras General List, Infantry.

5th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry deParvy Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Barnes Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Robert John Humphrey Wyllie.—4th August, 1889.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry.—4th August, 1889.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 713.—Sergeant Richard Hart to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd May, 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor E. Needs, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 714.—*Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Havildar Lal Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Umar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May, 1889.

No. 715.—*4th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rádhecharan Tiwári to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Mathura Misr to be Jemadar, *vice* Kedár Dichhit, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd July, 1889.

No. 716.—*45th Bengal Infantry*—

Pay Havildar Mastán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gahal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 717.—*No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Fattu to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Imán Din, *Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

No. 718.—*No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Bhanga Singh to be Subadar, and Gunner Havildar Ghulám Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Kutbud-din, deceased, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889.

No. 719.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

Subadar Ali Madat, *Bahádur*, to be Subadar-Major to the Artillery of the Force, *vice* Imán Din, *Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 720.—Colonel Frederick Knowles, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th August, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 721.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Ronald Campbell, Bengal S. C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th August, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 722.—*Denra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant A. Smythies to be Lieutenant, *vice* McGowan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr. Thomas Wilson Armstrong to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Smythies, promoted.

No. 723.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James Bordine Dunlop to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 724.—*Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Ernest Edward Hill to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 725.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E.,—13th March, 1889.

Lieutenant F. E. G. Skey, R.E.,—14th April, 1889.

Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E.,—21st June, 1889.

Lieutenant W. S. Nathan, R.E.,—16th July, 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 40.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Assistant Surveyors, First Class.

Mr. W. H. W. Searle, first grade officer, and Assistant Surveyor, second class, from the 20th March, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant E. C. H. Helby, R.N.

Mr. E. J. Beaumont, first grade officer, and Assistant Surveyor, second class, from the

19th May, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant M. H. Smyth, R.N.

To be Assistant Surveyors, 2nd Class.

Mr. St. L. S. Warden, first grade officer, and Assistant Surveyor, third class, from the 20th March, 1889, *vice* Mr. Searle.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 9th August, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps	Major E. F. J. deC. Rennick	27th July 1889	Agra.		.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Apothecary A. Lyons	18th June 1889	Chakrata.		.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 235.—Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave on medical certificate for the following periods:

One month in 1887.

Forty days in 1888.

Nine months with effect from 1st January, 1889.

The 5th August, 1889.

No. 236.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 213, dated 12th July, 1889, Mr. H. Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Manager, Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence on three months' special leave of Captain H. G. Kunhardt, R.E.

No. 237.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, during the absence of Colonel F. D. M. Brown on leave, or until further orders.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. 238.—Major R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Burma, has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary

of State for India, on completion of his course at Chatham, to avail himself of the unexpired portion (one year and eleven days) of the two years' furlough granted to him under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 in Military Department Notifications Nos. 261 and 685, dated respectively 23rd April and 15th October, 1886.

This leave is granted under the Civil Service Regulations.

The 7th August, 1889.

No. 239.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 1355, dated 3rd August, 1889, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun is reappointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and is posted to Baluchistan.

No. 240.—Referring to Public Works Department Notification No. 236, dated 5th August, 1889, Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, until further orders.

The 8th August, 1889.

No. 241.—Rai Salih Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana and Central India, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st August, 1889.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 242.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 214, dated 13th July, 1889, for "three months," read "two months and twenty-eight days."

No. 244.—Mr. G. M. Drury, Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted special

leave for one year, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940 G., dated 3rd October 1887, in continuation of the eighteen months' leave on medical certificate previously granted him.

No. 245.—Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March, 1889.

No. 248.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Rhind, R. H.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	6th May, 1889	Sub. <i>pro tempore</i> .
Buyers, J. W., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	6th May, 1889	Sub. <i>pro tempore</i> .
Breckman, W. D.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	6th May, 1889	Temporary.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	15th May, 1889	Temporary.
LeMessurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May, 1889	Permanent.
Martin, E. J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889	Permanent.
Steel, Col. J. P., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889	Sub. <i>pro tempore</i> .
Wright, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May, 1889	Permanent.
Wickes, T. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	20th May, 1889	Sub. <i>pro tempore</i> .
Walker, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889	Permanent.
Marshall, Lieut.-Col. G. F. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889	Sub. <i>pro tempore</i> .
Nicholson, Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	20th May, 1889	Temporary.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 243.—Mr. W. H. M. Hare, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in Class IV., with effect from the 22nd July, 1889, and until further orders.

No. 246.—Sir Albert J. Leppoe Cappel, K.C.I.E., Director-General of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July, 1889.

No. 247.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July

1889, consequent on the retirement from the service of Sir Albert J. Leppoe Cappel, K.C.I.E., Director-General of Telegraphs :

Name.	From	To
Colonel H. A. Mallock, B.S.C.	Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, and Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs.	Director-General of Telegraphs.
Mr. W. R. Brooke	Director and Officiating Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.	Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.
Mr. C. H. Reynolds	Officiating Director and Superintendent, Class IV., and Grade.	Director, Class III.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN OFFICES FROM THE OPERATION OF THE RULES FOR
THE REGULATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL
SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. ²²
1368-82.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 5th August, 1889.*

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888

Home Department Resolution No. 39-2970-84, dated the 13th November 1888.

RESOLUTION.

In modification of the rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached Offices, published in the Resolution of the 3rd July 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that these rules shall not apply to the Traffic and Statistical Sections of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Secretariat and the Offices of Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, when these Sections and Offices fill vacancies by recruitment of Officers already serving in the Offices of Traffic Superintendents and District Officers on State lines. When recruitment is not effected in this way, the rules will apply.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all De-

* Surgeon General) with the Govern-
Sanitary Commissioner) ment of India.
Registrar, Calcutta University. the Heads* of Offices under the Home
Department; to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and
Oudh, and the Punjab; and Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces; and to the
Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, for information, in continuation
of Home Department communications Nos. 39-2970-84, dated the 13th November 1888.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE.

No. 1071—72.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 9th August, 1889.*

Read—

A communication from the Public Works Department, No. 1944-G., dated 6th July
1889.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of
Vict. Cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to
declare that the undermentioned class of instruments referred to in the twenty-
second and twenty-third of Vict. Cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed
by the Director, North-Western Railway :

Agreements with Covenanted Engine Drivers on the expiry of the term of their origi-
nal covenants.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Public
Works Department, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of
India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

TRANSMISSION OF MARRIAGE RETURNS BY REGISTRARS APPOINTED UNDER ACTS III. OF 1872 AND XV. OF 1865 TO REGISTRARS GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES UNDER ACT VI. OF 1886.

No. $\frac{6}{1074-85}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

Read—

The undermentioned letters on the subject of the transmission of Marriage Returns by Registrars appointed under Acts III. of 1872 and XV. of 1865 to Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under Act VI. of 1886:

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2502, dated 27th June 1889.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 165S., dated 1st July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13A. of Act III. of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), and section 8A. of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.

Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in section 13 of Act III. of 1872 and in the Register of Marriages referred to in section 6 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, which Registrars* under these Acts are required to send to the Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, shall be certified in the form set forth in the following schedule, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July, and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a Marriage Certificate Book, or a Register of Marriages, as the case may be, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar General concerned.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III. of 1872 [or Register of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as the case may be] to be sent to Registrar General.

Dated the _____ of _____

(Signature.)

Registrar of Marriages under Act III. of 1872 (or Registrar under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, as the case may be) for (local area).

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Foreign Department.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 5th, 1889.**

The quiet undisturbed weather which prevailed during last week has continued during the week under review. The monsoon on both sides of India has been moderate in force, and except quite at the close of the week there has been no storm in any part of the Indian region. Owing to this and to the absence of any exceptional strength in the monsoon currents, the rainfall, though fairly steady and continuous, has been generally moderate or light. In North-Western India, including the Punjab, Rajputana, and Sind, there has been a break in the rains during the greater part of the week.

The chart of the 30th July exhibited normal monsoon conditions, except that a very slight depression existed in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients were somewhat slighter than is ordinarily the case, so that, though winds from the usual monsoon directions prevailed in most parts of India, in the south of the Peninsula calms and variable breezes were reported. On the morning of the 31st a well marked depression was shown over Sind, while that reported from Allahabad on the previous day had disappeared. These were the only important changes in pressure. Gradients had become somewhat steep over Sind and Guzerat, and the monsoon in that part of India was blowing freshly. Elsewhere the winds were moderate generally, but in the south of the Peninsula and over the Gangetic plain light variable breezes prevailed. The chart of the 1st showed that the depression over Sind had largely filled up, and that considering the time of year, pressure was generally uniform and the winds light in force. On the 2nd, owing to a general barometric fall in the North and a rise in the South, gradients had increased. Monsoon winds of normal direction and force consequently again prevailed over the greater part of India, the only exception being in the Gangetic plain, where variable airs and calms were still reported. The reports of the 3rd showed a further fall of pressure over Northern and Central India, and a further rise in the south of the Peninsula. Depressions had formed over the Indus Valley and over Bengal, and a difference of over four-tenths of an inch of pressure existed between these regions and the south of the Bay. On the 4th there was very little change, except that the barometric fall had extended to the south of the Peninsula, and that a slight recovery had commenced in North Bengal and Assam. On the 5th the observations showed that a small shallow storm had formed over the head of the Bay. Otherwise there had been little change.

Throughout the whole of the past week the distribution of pressure over Northern India has, notwithstanding daily oscillations, exhibited one constant characteristic, *viz.*, low pressures over the Indus Valley and over Bengal, with an intervening shoulder of higher pressure over Rajputana, the east of the Punjab, and the west of the North-Western Provinces. This shoulder of high pressure appears to act as a barrier to the free extension of the monsoon currents into Upper India, and hence the region lying to the west or north-west of it experiences deficient rainfall.

Temperature has been high for the time of year over nearly the whole of India. Over Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the central parts of the country, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana the average mean temperature has exceeded the normal on all days; but in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras the mean temperature has been subject to considerable fluctuations from day to day. On the last day of the week the temperature exceeded the normal in all Provinces. The maxima in North-Western India have undergone large fluctuations during the week; but at the close they were generally largely above the average, a reading of 109.8° being reported from Jacobabad, of 107.5° from Dera Ismail Khan, and of 106° from Multan and Peshawar.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.7°	+ 1.5°
Bengal	— 0.1°	+ 0.9°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.3°	— 1.2°
Punjab	+ 3.1°	+ 0.4°
Bombay	+ 1.3°	+ 1.8°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 2.2°	+ 1.8°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1.4°	+ 1.7°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1.9°	+ 2.9°
Madras	— 0.1°	— 0.2°

This table shows that temperature relatively to the normal average has decreased considerably in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and slightly in the Central Provinces and Berar, and that elsewhere it has risen or remained stationary.

Rain.—There has again been a partial break in the rains over a large part of North-Western India, including Sind, the west of Rajputana, and the greater part of the Punjab. This region has throughout the week been to the westward and north-westward of the shoulder of high pressure noticed in a preceding section, and the deficient rainfall of this region is probably due to its position with respect to this shoulder and to the direction of rain bearing winds.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall. On the 30th there was no rainfall reported in Sind, Guzerat, or the greater part of Rajputana and of the Punjab (except the hills), but there was general, though generally light, rain elsewhere. On the 31st the distribution was the same, except that there was more rain both in Rajputana and in the Punjab, a fair fall having taken place all along the line of the hills in the Punjab. On the 1st (when the monsoon was very light) the rain bearing current retreated again from the Punjab and Rajputana, and in addition there was no rain in the Deccan or the North Konkan, but elsewhere there were small amounts. On the 2nd there was general rain, except in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, and Sind. This distribution continued on the 3rd, and in a modified degree on the 4th and 5th; but on the two later dates there was no rain on the East Coast or in Rajputana.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that on the whole the rainfall of the week has been deficient. Only at twenty-one out of the fifty-one districts reporting does the week's fall exceed the average, and in most of these the excess is very small. The most general excess is reported from Behar, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras, in all of which regions the majority of places have received more than the normal amount. In Burma, with the exception of Tenasserim, and in Bengal and Assam, with the exception of the Brahmaputra, Bengal North, and the Behar divisions, all divisions report a deficiency. In the North-Western Provinces, on the contrary, Oudh South and North-Western Provinces Central are the only divisions where the rainfall is short; but in the Punjab the amounts are everywhere below the normal. In the West Coast districts Madras (South Central) and Mysore exhibit an excess; all the remainder, a deficiency. The centre and east of the Central Provinces, the east of Central India, and the east of Rajputana have had, like the North-Western Provinces, more than the usual amount of rain, but all the other central districts, as well as Sind, Kattiawar, and Guzerat, have had less. On the East Coast as mentioned above the rainfall has been heavy.

The maximum amounts were again generally unimportant. In Burma no station received more than 12 inches during the week, and in the greater part of Bengal the falls were much smaller. Cherrapunji registered only 14 inches, and the sole heavy fall in that part of India was 21½ inches at the station of Falacutta in the Jalpaiguri district. Throughout Behar and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces there were no exceptional falls, but in the sub-montane district the majority of districts report falls of between 10 and 13 inches. In the Punjab the only moderately heavy fall was 9.9 inches at Kangra. There is nothing of importance in the records of the West Coast districts or in those of the central districts of the Peninsula and of India. Fair falls are reported from all parts of the East Coast from Ganjam in the north to Madura in the south.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO AUGUST 5TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to August 5th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	12'63	10'58	+ 2'05	103'79	106'56	— 3
	Lower Burmah	3'98	5'04	— 1'06	39'03	53'25	— 27
	Central Burmah	2'52	4'17	— 1'65	28'50	42'28	— 33
	Upper Burmah	3'10	?	?	24'93	?	?
	Arakan	7'75	9'72	— 1'97	99'73	119'79	— 17
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1'45	4'50	— 3'05	39'98	47'68	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	3'57	3'97	— 0'40	74'74	56'29	+ 33
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'95	2'52	+ 0'43	48'71	41'38	+ 18
	Deltaic Bengal	1'74	3'40	— 1'66	26'76	28'59	— 6
	Central Bengal	1'14	3'14	— 2'00	27'76	27'56	+ 1
	North Bengal	6'21	4'16	+ 2'05	66'13	54'75	+ 21
	Orissa	2'67	2'84	— 0'17	25'08	25'77	— 3
	Chota Nagpur	2'62	3'51	— 0'89	27'73	25'43	+ 9
	Behar (South)	3'14	2'57	+ 0'57	23'43	21'02	+ 11
	Do. (North)	3'24	2'53	+ 0'71	30'45	24'12	+ 26
NORTH, WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	3'00	2'87	+ 0'13	22'74	18'16	+ 25
	Oudh (South)	2'19	2'89	— 0'70	23'32	18'19	+ 28
	Do. (North)	3'49	2'72	+ 0'77	23'76	20'33	+ 17
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	1'94	2'87	— 0'93	14'20	15'87	— 11
	North - Western Provinces (West).	2'61	1'90	+ 0'71	11'70	14'62	— 20
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	5'54	3'28	+ 2'26	30'72	22'58	+ 36
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'30	0'90	— 0'60	6'15	7'56	— 19
	Do. (Central)	0'88	1'43	— 0'55	8'23	12'03	— 35
	Do. (Submontane)	1'70	2'00	— 0'30	12'58	14'85	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5'00	7'39	— 1'79	43'14	45'65	— 6
	Do. (North-West)	0'88	1'67	— 0'79	9'08	10'92	— 17
	Do. (West)	0'15	0'72	— 0'57	3'52	4'22	— 17
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	2'66	4'57	— 1'91	68'03	75'23	— 10
	Madras (South Central)	1'87	0'85	+ 1'02	17'17	8'01	+ 114
	Coorg	3'35	7'68	— 4'33	54'59	60'51	— 10
	Mysore	1'42	0'96	+ 0'46	8'09	10'26	— 21
	Konkan	3'55	5'35	— 1'80	86'87	65'96	+ 32
	Bombay Deccan	0'58	1'50	— 0'92	13'96	17'27	— 19
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'26	0'68	— 0'42	9'09	11'93	— 24
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'14	1'76	— 0'62	18'19	18'05	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	1'36	2'59	— 1'23	20'12	22'31	— 10
	Ditto (Central)	4'97	3'59	+ 1'38	28'08	29'03	— 5
	Ditto (East)	4'59	3'02	+ 1'57	28'51	28'22	+ 1
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'70	1'86	— 1'16	22'05	21'52	+ 2
	Kattiawar	0'49	2'21	— 1'72	20'29	10'78	+ 21
	Sind	0	0'75	— 0'75	0'72	2'03	— 73
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	3'35	2'76	+ 0'59	18'18	19'08	— 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	2'40	1'72	+ 0'74	14'70	13'02	+ 8
	Rajputana (West)	0'16	1'41	— 1'25	4'26	6'56	— 35
	East Coast (North)	2'00	0'91	+ 1'09	17'19	13'39	+ 28
MADRAS	East Coast (North) (a)	2'20	1'09	+ 0'51	13'24	14'17	— 7
	Hyderabad (South)	0'68	0'99	— 0'31	9'36	10'64	— 12
	Madras (Central)	0'94	0'47	+ 0'47	9'09	7'71	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1'17	0'64	+ 0'53	9'15	8'36	+ 9
	Ditto (South)	2'02	0'85	+ 1'17	10'30	6'41	+ 61
	Madras (South)	0'91	0'45	+ 0'46	3'88	3'74	+ 4

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 8th August, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore; damaged by excessive rain in Vizagapatam and Godavari; affected by insects in Coimbatore and South Canara. Water supply insufficient in parts of Chingleput, Tinnevely, Salem, and Coimbatore. Prices rising in five districts, falling in seven, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,117; Gopalpore Canal, 1,382; Ghat Roads, 1,196; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,801; minor irrigation and other works, 3,727. Number on village relief on 27th July, 70,184; fed in kitchens, 9,318. Imports during week by sea and land, 695 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Rain during week general; more required in Nasik and parts of Guzerat. Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar and damaged by floods and crabs in parts of Karachi; standing crops otherwise good, except in three talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation progressing in several districts. Preparations for late crops commenced in Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Fodder and drinking water scarce in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th August.*—General rain fell during the week, but the fall in many districts was light and scanty. Transplanting of winter rice is proceeding, but more rain is wanted in almost all parts of the Burdwan division, in places in the Presidency division, and also in the Balasore and Hazaribagh districts. Early rice, jute, sugarcane, and *bhadoi* crops are generally doing well. In North Behar the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops have suffered from excessive rain and floods; the loss of the *bhadoi* in the Chumparun district is considerable. In North and East Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is progressing. Foodstocks are everywhere sufficient. In the afflicted area in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions the price of common rice is 10 seers per rupee at Madhubani and Motihari and 10½ seers at Sitamarhi. No relief works in Muzaffarpur and Chumparun. 272 persons employed on two relief works in the north of Bhagalpur. Persons receiving charitable relief are 4,800 in Muzaffarpur, 288 in Chumparun, and 129 in the Contai subdivision of Midnapur.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th August.*—The weather continues favourable, and the *kharif* crops are doing well. Markets are fully stocked, and prices are mostly stationary; but a fall is reported from a few districts. Fodder for cattle is abundant.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Partial rain in most districts. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughing for *kharif* crops are nearly over; sowings still in progress. Standing crops are flourishing and are in good condition. The standing crops at Hissar and Peshawar have suffered for want of rain. It is reported from Hissar that there is much fear of an almost complete failure of *kharif*. More rain wanted in almost all parts of the Province. Stock cattle are reported healthy, except in four villages of Sialkot tahsil. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Weather seasonable. Good rain in most districts; more rain is wanted in Nimar and in parts of

Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Fodder sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall during the week was under 2 inches in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, and Mergui and under 1 inch in Prome and Thayetmyo. Elsewhere there was heavy rain. Ploughing is backward, and the early crops are suffering from want of rain in Prome, Tharrawaddy, and Toungoo; elsewhere in Lower Burma the crop promises well. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell during the week in Mandalay, Bhamo, and Ruby Mines; fair in Shwebo, Yeu, Sagaing, and Myingyan districts; elsewhere but little rain fell. Rain is urgently wanted in Kyaukse and Minbu and to a less extent in Shwebo. Ploughing and sowing for the wet weather crops in Upper Burma are generally progressing favourably. The price of paddy, owing to heavy demands from Singapore, has risen 5 per cent. in Rangoon. Prices in other districts have risen as follows:—Pegu 10 per cent., Tharrawaddy 11 per cent., Toungoo 5 per cent., and Minbu 5 per cent. In the other districts there have been little or no fluctuations.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall light. Harvesting of summer rice and transplanting of winter rice continue. Some damage has been done to crops in Nowgong and Sibsagar districts by floods.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Good rainfall in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore and in the Bangalore district. Rainfall more or less throughout the State. Standing crops good, except in parts of the Mysore district, where more rain is wanted. Harvesting of paddy continues in parts. Outturn fair. No material change in prices.

Heavy rain in Coorg since 5th. Health improved.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Weeding of cotton and *jowari* in progress. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Rainfall fair during the week in Hyderabad. *Kharif* and *abi* crops prospering. Water in tanks insufficient. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Good rain throughout Central India during the week. Heavy falls in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, and Goona. Prospects appear good throughout, especially in Goona, where condition of standing crops has improved. Condition of agricultural stock in Bhopal is reported as indifferent this week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th August.*—Rainfall slight in Sirohi and Marwar, heavy in Deoli, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops want rain in Marwar and Sirohi. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder insufficient in parts of Marwar and Ulwar. Prices rising slightly in Marwar and Ajmere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st August.*—Beneficial rain fell. Autumn and winter rice progressing. Prospects of Indian corn good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR 1888.

No. 381 R.T., dated Simla, 5th August, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 68 (Statistical) of the 29th May 1889, from the Director General of Railways, submitting the Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1888, Part I.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Annual Administration Report for 1888 has been submitted by the Director General of Railways with punctuality, and is in improved form in many details. The distribution of the several chapters has been rearranged, and the first chapter of the Report furnishes an interesting and useful summary of the principal results of the year's working.

2. The transfer to the State of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Company's undertaking on the 1st January 1889; the Railway Conference which was held at Simla in September 1888; and the completion during the year of the "Lansdowne" bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, with its formal opening on 27th March 1889, are referred to as being the principal events. The tunnel through the Khwaja-Amran mountains, commenced in 1887, was vigorously pushed on during the year, the length bored to the 31st March 1889 being 7,373 feet out of a total of 12,400.

3. The main facts related in Chapter I. of the Report may for general convenience be briefly recapitulated thus:

During the twelve months ending 31st March 1889 there were opened for public traffic 886 miles of railway, as compared with 988 miles opened during 1887-88; the total open mileage at the end of 1888-89 was 15,245 miles.

The Capital expended upon Railways directly by the State to end of the calendar year 1888 was Rs. 1,12,01,06,776, against Rs. 1,09,47,54,468 at the end of the calendar year 1887; while that expended by Companies for these two periods was respectively Rs. 80,69,19,877 and Rs. 79,70,90,168.

This does not include expenditure in Native States, which was Rs. 5,08,75,527 and Rs. 6,23,65,740, respectively, to end of 1887 and 1888.

The gross earnings on all Railways during 1888, inclusive of Steam-boat services, amounted to Rs. 19,76,44,749, against Rs. 18,46,47,937 during 1887.

During 1888 the number of passengers carried was 103,156,013, the coaching earnings being Rs. 6,43,50,321, and the passenger mileage 4,349,054,980; while during 1887, 96,289,324 passengers were carried, with coaching earnings of Rs. 6,02,83,498 and passenger mileage of 4,089,914,830.

The aggregate tonnage of goods, material, and live stock carried during 1888 was 22,393,202 tons, which earned Rs. 12,73,03,904, the ton-mileage being 3,576,997,334. In 1887 the totals were 20,195,677 tons, with an earning of Rs. 11,92,70,989 and a ton-mileage of 3,195,563,738.

The total working expenses amounted in 1888 to Rs. 9,87,43,474, or 49.96 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with Rs. 9,15,68,849, or

49·59 per cent. in 1887, the distribution under the several Departmental heads of expenditure being as under—

		1888.	1887.
Maintenance	...	14·12 per cent.	13·79 per cent.
Locomotive	...	16·15 "	15·80 "
Carriage and Wagon...	...	4·35 "	4·50 "
Traffic	...	7·98 "	8·11 "
General	...	5·26 "	5·48 "
Steam-boat	...	0·52 "	0·51 "
Special and Miscellaneous	...	1·58 "	1·40 "
	TOTAL	49·96 "	49·59 "

The net earnings realised during 1888 were Rs. 9,89,01,275 against Rs. 9,30,79,088 in 1887, giving a return on the Capital expenditure on open lines, including Steam-boat services and Suspense accounts, of 5·12 per cent., against 5·09 per cent. in the previous year.

4. The financial results of the working of the year 1887-88 are given in paragraph 13 of Chapter I. of the Report, and show a net loss of Rs. 1,97,51,770. The year 1887-88 was a peculiarly unfavourable year; and as the figures for the calendar year 1888 are given in pages 86-89 of the Report, and though liable to some small alteration, are approximately correct, it will be useful to show what the results of Railway working for that year were. And here it must be remarked that the proper way of treating this subject is a matter of some complexity. The statistical results of Railway working are one thing; the financial results to the State are another. In the former the payments made to Companies for surplus profits and the share of profits paid on leased lines to the lessees, are excluded; in the latter they are included. Again, the Capital outlay on a Railway is one thing; the actual cost to the State when it has bought that Railway at 25 per cent. premium, as in the case of the East Indian Railway, or at 50 per cent. premium, as in the case of the Eastern Bengal Railway, is another thing. The following table shews the Capital expended on construction up to the 31st December 1888, the interest in rupees (sterling being converted at standard rates of exchange, not at contract rates in the case of Guaranteed Railways), the actual net earnings, as well as that portion of the net earnings which passed into the Government Treasury:

	East Indian.	State Comm- cal.	State Military.	State lines leased to Companies.	Guaranteed Railways.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital outlay to 31st December 1888	39,33,63,060	35,02,81,031	39,51,63,485	22,64,16,718	62,33,28,324	1,08,88,52,618
Interest for the year	2,60,16,053	1,51,42,187	1,91,87,394	88,03,392	3,96,83,855	10,88,32,881
Net earnings	3,00,27,370	1,85,32,091	82,82,706	19,18,121	3,71,08,236	9,58,68,524
Surplus or deficit	40,11,317	33,89,904	-1,09,04,688	-68,85,271	-27,75,619	-1,29,64,357
Percentage of net earn- ings on Capital	7·63	5·20	2·1	0·85	5·95	4·82
Net receipts of the State	2,92,86,513	1,78,82,276	86,05,617	19,91,402	3,14,13,238	8,85,79,076
Surplus or deficit	32,70,490	27,40,080	-1,11,81,777	-68,11,990	-82,70,617	-2,02,53,805
Percentage of net State receipts on Capital	7·44	5·1	2·02	0·88	5·04	4·45

5. The net earnings of the Railways were less than the interest which had to be paid on them by 130 lakhs of rupees. High interest the cause of the State loss on its Railways. Of this sum, 69 lakhs accrued on the "State Railways leased to Companies," which are only partially open and far from their

full working power. The rest of the deficit is due to the Military Railways and to the loss on the Guaranteed lines, which have to earn nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in order that enough gold may be purchased to pay the guaranteed interest in sterling in England. It will be observed that the total interest of the year amounts to nearly 5.5 per cent. on the Capital outlay. This is accounted for partly by the high rate on the Guaranteed lines, partly by the purchase of three of the old Guaranteed lines at a considerable premium, and partly by the fact that the figure shown as interest contains about 25 lakhs of rupees, which really are a sinking fund towards the extinction of the Capital debt raised to purchase those three lines. The cardinal fact to be noticed is that, after all deductions made, the Railways earned 4.82 per cent. on their Capital, of which the State received 4.45 per cent.; so that had the whole debt been raised at 4 per cent., which is the rate at which the Government can now borrow in silver in India, there would have been a profit of about 89 lakhs of rupees received in the Treasury. That this profit was turned into a loss of 202 lakhs of rupees is due to the fact that in past years the credit of the State was not so good, and it was forced to borrow at higher rates, in gold instead of silver, and through Guaranteed Companies, instead of coming directly on the market.

6. The main results in gross earnings and working expenses on all Railways for the last five years are compared in the following table:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage on 31st December ...	11,619 17	12,210 48	12,870 39	14,059 34	14,159 97
Mean mileage worked during the year ...	11,036 79	12,014 91	12,508 36	13,532 74	14,378 54
<i>Gross Earnings—</i>					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching ...	5,07,14,086	5,55,67,378	5,80,90,624	6,02,83,498	6,19,50,321
Goods ...	10,56,55,122	11,93,81,112	12,39,16,556	11,92,70,989	12,79,03,604
Steam-boat, Telegraph, and Miscellaneous	42,98,719	53,86,775	50,51,504	50,93,450	53,90,524
TOTAL ...	16,06,67,907	18,03,38,255	18,70,64,684	18,46,47,937	19,76,44,749
Earnings per mean mile worked ...	14,557 19	14,972 15	14,955 17	13,944 53	13,715 81
<i>Working Expenses—</i>					
Maintenance ...	2,24,21,879	2,44,52,857	2,52,09,000	2,51,66,317	2,79,14,081
Locomotive ...	2,68,12,937	2,92,16,660	2,90,10,683	2,91,82,754	3,19,07,256
Carriage and Wagon ...	84,91,968	89,88,124	86,53,837	83,03,003	86,00,132
Traffic ...	1,26,42,712	1,36,21,519	1,43,11,902	1,49,67,386	1,57,70,452
General ...	83,49,711	92,31,982	92,67,713	1,01,14,713	1,03,08,112
Steam-boat, Special, and Miscellaneous, and rent of leased lines ...	34,52,724	41,10,938	35,01,293	35,34,796	41,53,441
TOTAL ...	8,26,71,031	8,96,57,489	9,00,20,422	9,15,68,819	9,87,43,474
Expenses per mean mile worked ...	7,436 13	7,443 60	7,196 82	6,766 47	6,867 42
Ratio of expenses to earnings ...	51 08	47 72	48 12	49 59	49 96
Ratio of net earnings to Capital outlay ...	5 06	5 60	5 69	5 09	5 12

7. The gross earnings from all sources show steady improvement between 1884 and 1886. The falling off in 1887 may be attributed to a deficient wheat crop in the spring of that year and to failure in the cotton crop of 1886. The total weight of goods lifted during 1887 was greater than the previous year, but the ton-mileage was less, the increased tonnage being principally over the Eastern

Bengal and Southern Mahratta lines, with a comparatively short lead; while there was a decrease in the tonnage lifted on the North Western and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways. This decrease in the ton-mileage appreciably affected the earnings. The gross earnings in 1888 show improvement as contrasted with 1887, consequent upon more favourable harvests and larger demands from England for wheat supplies; but they do not compare favourably with the figures for the years 1884-85-86, when the additional mean mileage worked is considered, the results being lower in earnings per mean mile in 1888 than those of any of the three years last named. This may partly be accounted for by the reduced earnings in carriage of construction material due to completion of several lines, and partly by the fact that extension of Railways seems, for the time at least, to have overtaken expansion of traffic.

8. Under Working expenses, the cost per mean mile worked shows unfavourably in comparison with 1887. The mean mileage worked was increased by 6.25 per cent., while the Maintenance expenses increased by 9.61, the Locomotive expenses by 9.34, and Steam-boat, Special, and Miscellaneous expenditure by 17.50 per cent. Apart from the

Growth of working expenses. increased ordinary outlay due to more extended mileage, these high percentages of increase in Departmental working may be explained (a) under "Maintenance" by heavy renewals in permanent way on the East Indian, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the North Western, and the Southern Mahratta Railways; (b) under "Locomotive" by renewals and replacement of locomotive engines on the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and North Western Railways; by increased train-mileage worked over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and by the higher cost of fuel upon those Railways which drew supplies from England; and (c) under "Steam-boat and Special and Miscellaneous" by heavy repairs to steamers and replacement of barges for the river traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and by provision made by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for claims unadjusted and disputed at the end of the year, and for bonus to the Company's staff.

9. The gross earnings per mile of Railway per week (excluding Steam-boat) in five-yearly periods from the commencement up to the year 1888 are given in the following table, the lines being arranged in the order of their intake in 1888:

Railway (including Branches and leased Lines).	1853.	1858.	1863.	1868.	1873.	1878.	1883.	1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	138	287	260	298	497	532
Great Indian Peninsula	119	173	175	357	282	364	467	526
East Indian	...	279	222	306	382	499	185	525
Eastern Bengal (a)	130	259	331	254	288	283
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	32	129	197	215
North-Western	171	112	154	193	228	202
Oudh and Rohilkhand	120	56	163	192	197
Madras	...	93	110	181	157	148	148	195
Burma	115	187	178
South Indian (c)	74	90	120	102	149	158
Bengal and North-Western	102

(a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.

(b) Excluding the Virangam-Melissam-Vadnagar State Railway.

(c) Excluding the Virupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.

10. The following table shows the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings, and gross earnings per mile open per week, on the principal Railways for 1887 and 1888:

RAILWAYS (INCLUDING BRANCHES AND LEASED LINES.)	1887.		1888.	
	Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings (excluding Steam-boat).	Gross earnings per mile open per week (excluding Steam-boat).	Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings (excluding Steam-boat).	Gross earnings per mile open per week (excluding Steam-boat).
		Rs.		Rs.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	41.89	508	44.11	532
Great Indian Peninsula ...	46.84	511	46.96	526
East Indian ...	32.69	529	34.16	525
Eastern Bengal (a) ...	51.61	268	45.77	263
Rajputana-Malwa (b) ...	50.84	191	48.26	215
North-Western ...	72.11	182	67.27	202
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	52.83	186	57.38	197
Madras ...	64.76	189	58.72	195
Burma ...	53.12	192	62.33	178
South Indian(c) ...	68.20	119	65.98	158
Bengal and North-Western ...	56.81	90	53.50	102

11. The average statistical cost of carrying one passenger one mile on the principal Railways during 1888 is as follows:

				Pies.
Standard gauge.	Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	0.60
	East Indian* ...	...	...	0.76
	Madras ...	...	...	1.02
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	1.13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India* ...	...	...	1.17
	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	...	...	1.41
Metre gauge.	North-Western* ...	...	...	1.45
	Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	...	0.82
	Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	0.99
	South Indian, including Pondicherry ...	...	...	1.03
	Burma ...	...	...	1.50
	Southern Mahratta* ...	...	...	1.74(d)

12. The average statistical cost of hauling one ton of goods one mile during the year is —

				Pies.
Standard gauge.	East Indian* ...	...	...	2.05
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India* ...	...	...	3.45
	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	3.47
	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	...	...	3.74
	North-Western* ...	...	...	4.23
	Eastern Bengal* ...	...	...	4.70(d)
Metre gauge.	Madras ...	...	...	4.96
	Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	3.45
	Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	...	3.64
	Burma ...	...	...	5.49
	South Indian, including Pondicherry ...	...	...	6.32
	Southern Mahratta* ...	...	...	6.61(d)

13. On Maintenance of Way and Works the average expenditure for the year per mean mile maintained on the principal standard gauge lines is Rs. 2,502 and on the metro gauge,

- (a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.
 (b) Excluding the Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar State Railway.
 (c) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
 (d) Corrected from the Analysis of Working.
 * Including Branches and leased Lines.

Rs. 1,364. Excluding the cost of permanent-way, the cost of maintenance per mile of track, including sidings, is the lowest for its gauge on the East Indian Railway, with a mean age of 23.95 years. Of the metre gauge lines, the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the lowest. The details are given in the following table:

RAILWAYS (INCLUDING BRANCHES AND LEASED LINES).	COST PER MILE OF TRACK, IN- CLUDING SIDINGS.			Cost per mean mile maintain- ed.	Tonnage per mean mile worked.	Total cost of mainte- nance per 1,000 gross ton-miles.	
	Mean age in years.	Excluding Per- manent- way.	Per- manent- way.				
<i>Standard Gauge.</i>							
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
East Indian	...	23.95	481	1,571	3,131	1,502,252	1.62
North-Western	...	10.97	823	1,022	2,152	940,071	2.28
Eastern Bengal (a)	...	12.54	583	845	1,795	797,568	2.12
Madras	...	21.96	831	567	1,652	745,911	2.21
Great Indian Peninsula	...	22.24	1,131	1,158	3,201	1,747,698	1.84
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	22.34	1,452	1,460	3,914	1,711,840	2.29
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	13.66	611	633	1,449	890,018	1.63
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>							
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	9.34	406	624	1,174	704,273	1.67
Southern Mahratta	...	3.18	405	556	1,089	283,244	3.85
Burma	...	6.04	414	1,103	1,759	524,913	3.20
South Indian (c)	...	15.43	989	1,134	2,374	183,132	4.92
Bengal and North-Western	...	3.73	356	215	623	400,100	1.65

14. The differences in the average prices of coal per ton render any comparison of working on the basis of Locomotive cost misleading. A better comparison can be made if the cost of fuel be deducted from the Locomotive expenses. Excluding the cost of fuel, the Locomotive expenses per 1,000 gross ton-miles on the principal standard and metre gauge lines compare as follows:

<i>Standard Gauge.</i>				<i>Metre Gauge.</i>			
1887.		Rs.		1888.		Rs.	
East Indian*	...	1.01	East Indian*	...	...	1.04	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1.22	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1.18	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	...	1.51	Eastern Bengal*	...	...	1.36	
Eastern Bengal*	...	1.59	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	...	...	1.42	
North-Western*	...	2.01	Madras	...	...	1.69	
Great Indian Peninsula*	...	2.05	North-Western*	...	...	1.87	
Madras	...	2.07	Great Indian Peninsula*	...	...	1.90	
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>				<i>Metre Gauge.</i>			
Bengal and North-Western	...	1.16	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	1.29	
Burma	...	1.69	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	1.68	
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2.02	Burma	...	...	1.69	
Southern Mahratta*	...	2.03	Southern Mahratta*	...	...	2.02	
South Indian*	...	2.15	South Indian*	...	...	2.21	

15. Particulars of the fuel consumption and supply are given in Chapter IX. Compared with 1887, the consumption of coal on all Railways was greater by 12½ per cent. The quantity of English coal rose by 11½ per cent., while the quantity of country coal consumed rose by 12½ per cent. The total consumption of coke and wood

(a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway, excepting in two last columns.
 (b) Excluding the Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar State Railway.
 (c) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.
 * Including Branches and leased Lines.

increased by 30½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, and that of patent fuel decreased by 7 per cent.

The cost of fuel per train-mile and the consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles on the principal Railways are stated below :

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).	Standard or Metre Gauge.	Cost per train-mile.	Consumption per 1,000 gross ton-miles.	Source and description of fuel.
		Annas.	lbs.	
East Indian ...	S	0·83	136·17	Bengal coal.
Eastern Bengal ...	S	2·08	196·64	Bengal coal.
Bengal and North-Western	M	2·32	152·73	Bengal coal.
South Indian...	M	3·29	191·62	English and Australian coal; principally the former.
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	S	3·48	145·47	Bengal coal.
Madras ...	S	3·74	(a) 398·53	Wood and patent fuel; principally the former.
Burma ...	M	3·84	135·28	English coal, patent fuel and wood.
Southern Mahratta ...	M	3·88	(a) 612·95	English coal and wood; principally the latter.
North-Western ...	S	4·30	126·58	English, Bengal, Khosht and Dandot coal, also patent fuel and wood.
Rajputana-Malwa ...	M	4·10	155·88	English and Bengal coal; principally the latter.
Great Indian Peninsula ...	S	4·41	177·59	English, Warora, Umadia, Mohpuri, Singauri coal, and wood; but principally English coal.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	S	4·67	113·81	English coal and wood; a very small percentage of the latter.

16. The Carriage and Wagon expenses for the principal standard and metre gauge lines open for traffic show the following comparison of cost per 1,000 vehicle miles run by home vehicles :

Standard Gauge.			
1887.	Rs.	1888.	Rs.
East Indian* ...	4·81	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	4·26
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	5·10	East Indian* ...	4·47
Eastern Bengal* ...	7·33	Eastern Bengal* ...	8·46
Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	9·11	Bombay, Baroda and Central India*	9·80
North-Western*	11·52	North-Western* ...	10·96
Great Indian Peninsula*	11·93	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	11·70
Madras ...	15·45	Madras ...	13·64
Metre Gauge.			
Southern Mahratta* ...	2·57	Bengal and North-Western ...	2·08
Bengal and North-Western ...	2·72	Southern Mahratta* ...	3·98
Burma ...	5·49	Burma ...	4·62
Rajputana-Malwa ...	5·98	Rajputana-Malwa ...	5·00
South Indian* ...	7·53	South Indian* ...	6·27

(a) In terms of wood.

* Including Branches and leased Lines.

17. The following table compares the cost of Train staff in annas per train-mile, the lines being arranged in order of cheapness :

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).					Cost per train-mile.
					Annas.
South Indian	...	...	...	...	0.334
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	0.498
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	0.541
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	0.562
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	0.571
Madras	...	...	...	...	0.602
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	0.715
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	0.746
Burma	...	...	...	...	0.875
North-Western	...	...	...	...	0.973
East Indian	...	...	...	...	1.001
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	1.308

18. The Traffic expenses per train-mile are given in the following table ; the cost is highest on the Burma State Railway and lowest on the South Indian Railway :

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines).				Train-mileage per mean mile worked.	Average distance between stations, in miles.	Cost per train mile.
<i>Standard Gauge.</i>					Miles.	As.
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	6,129	7.30	4.88
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	2,972	6.86	5.05
North-Western	...	...	...	3,026	7.59	5.09
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	5,063	5.62	5.26
Madras	...	...	...	2,849	6.71	5.36
East Indian	...	...	...	5,055	8.66	5.61
Eastern Bengal (a)	...	...	...	3,786	4.88	6.92
<i>Metre Gauge.</i>						
South Indian (b)	...	...	...	3,096	6.49	3.48
Rajputana-Malwa (c)	...	...	...	3,643	7.24	3.78
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	2,001	5.88	4.15
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	1,919	8.06	4.13
Burma	...	...	...	2,954	7.00	6.99

19. The General Charges, on the basis of percentage on Gross earnings, vary as follows on the principal standard and metre gauge lines :

<i>Standard Gauge.</i>					
Rs.†	1887.	Per cent.	Rs.†	1888.	Per cent.
(26,597) Great Indian Peninsula*	...	3.12	(27,316) Great Indian Peninsula*	...	3.11
(27,559) East Indian*	...	4.38	(27,639) Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*	...	4.13
(26,388) Bombay, Baroda and Central India.*	...	4.56	(27,333) East Indian*	...	4.22
(14,857) Eastern Bengal	...	5.01	(15,698) Eastern Bengal	...	4.26
(9,815) Madras	...	5.89	(10,531) North-Western*	...	5.30
(9,465) North-Western*	...	6.21	(10,165) Madras	...	5.83
(9,653) Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	7.10	(10,220) Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	7.55

(a) Excluding the Bengal Central Railway.

(b) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, Nellore Branch.

(c) Excluding the Virangam-Melissam-Vadnagar State Railway.

* Including Branches and leased Lines

† The figures in parentheses represent the Gross earnings (including Steam-boat), per mean mile worked.

Metre Gauge.

Rs.†	1887.	Per cent.	Rs.†	1888.	Per cent.
(10,074) Burma	...	6.30	(11,184) Rajputana Malwa	...	6.09
(9,930) Rajputana-Malwa	...	6.83	(7,618) South Indian*	...	6.88
(7,293) South Indian*	...	7.17	(9,209) Burma	...	7.02
(4,529) Southern Mahratta*	...	12.14	(5,876) Bengal and North-Western	...	11.68
(5,170) Bengal and North-Western	...	13.19	(4,495) Southern Mahratta*	...	12.73

20. The figures in the various tables are for the most part the Spirit in which statistics should be bare results of the working as shown in the studied. published Revenue Accounts of the various lines. When contrasting the results, the Government of India is fully aware how much the varying conditions under which the traffic is worked on the different lines affect these results. The amount of the earnings per mile per week; the want of balance in the up and down traffic; the fluctuations in the amount of traffic at different periods of the year; the gradients; the price of fuel—all these, together with other varying local conditions, greatly influence the results of the working and may account for the divergences shown.

21. The quantity of merchandise carried was 17,937,610 tons, or about 8 per cent. more than in 1887, and the freight received aggregated Rs. 12,24,52,343, being more by about 7 per cent. Of this increase, consignments of "Railway plant and rolling stock" contributed 30 per cent. in weight and 18 per cent. in receipts, and the grain traffic contributed 15 per cent. in weight and 40 per cent. in earnings, "Oil seeds" giving 11 per cent. in weight and 16 per cent. in receipts. There was also an increase in the coal and jute consignments both in the quantity carried and in the receipts.

A falling off occurred under "Metals" of 13 per cent. in weight and 19 per cent. in receipts, and under "Raw cotton" of 14 per cent. in weight and 17 per cent. in earnings, compared with 1887.

22. The following table shows the average distance over which a ton of goods and a passenger was carried on some of the principal Railways:

Railways (including Branches and leased Lines)	Mean mileage worked during the year 1888.	Average distance over which a ton of goods was carried.	Average distance travelled by each passenger.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian	1,706.65	202.62	66.51
Eastern Bengal	795.11	105.17	27.07
Bengal and North-Western	376.00	123.04	33.60
Ondh and Rohilkhand	692.46	117.13	44.70
North-Western	2,110.02	164.57	55.35
Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664.42	257.72	55.30
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	469.90	166.78	19.89
Great Indian Peninsula	1,501.48	217.59	44.67
Southern Mahratta	854.05	96.36	44.23
Madras	839.27	105.17	39.16
South Indian (b)	662.00	17.32	34.90
Burma	364.24	87.93	28.12

(a) Excluding the Viramgam-Mehsana-Vadnagar State Railway.

(b) Excluding the Villupuram-Dharmavaram State Railway, N. Shore Branch.

* Including Branches and leased Lines.

† The figures in parentheses represent the Gross earnings (including Steam-boat), per mean mile worked.

23. The following table shows the Gross earnings, Working expenses, and Net earnings, and gives also figures per train-mile, excluding Steam-boat, of all Railways under the following grouping :

	Gross earnings.	Per train-mile.	Working expenses.	Per train-mile.	Net earnings.	Per train-mile.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway ...	4,53,91,210	5.45	1,53,35,210	1.81	3,00,56,000	3.61
State Railways (Commercial) ...	3,58,97,826	3.21	1,78,97,067	1.61	1,80,00,759	1.60
Ditto (Military) ...	2,55,74,038	3.46	1,72,03,120	2.33	83,70,909	1.13
State Lines leased to Companies ...	73,62,300	2.10	51,38,286	1.77	19,24,014	0.63
Guaranteed Railways ...	7,18,13,974	4.15	3,77,21,016	2.00	3,71,22,928	2.06
Assisted Companies ...	36,92,439	3.24	20,82,691	1.83	16,09,748	1.41
Native States ...	36,98,558	3.26	20,29,954	1.83	16,68,604	1.43

In 1887 the results per train-mile were—

	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian Railway ...	5.36	1.72	3.64
State Railways (Commercial) ...	3.36	1.77	1.59
Ditto (Military) ...	3.39	2.44	0.95
State Lines leased to Companies ...	2.69	1.57	0.82
Guaranteed Railways ...	4.15	2.16	2.07
Assisted Companies ...	3.09	1.82	1.27
Native States ...	3.15	1.92	1.26

24. The number of persons of all races employed on open lines during 1888 was 243,585, against 225,047 in 1887. The distribution is shown in the following table :

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.				Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
31st December 1887 ...	4,684	5,077	215,286	225,047	14,065	1,988
31st December 1888 ...	4,674	5,604	233,307	243,585	14,463	2,096

The Native Staff represented 95.78 per cent. of the entire body of Railway employés. The percentage of increase in the total number employed was 8.24. The length of additional open mileage gives a percentage of 2.82, and the additional stations open a percentage of 5.13. Under the head of Europeans,

there was a decrease of 0·21 per cent.; under East Indians an increase of 10·38 per cent.; and under Natives an increase of 8·37 per cent.

25. The total number of persons killed and injured during the year 1888 was 1,334, as compared with 1,121 during 1887.

Number of accidents. The number killed was 482, as against 429. Of these, 41 were killed from causes beyond their own control, 193 from their own want of caution, 12 at level crossings, 219 while trespassing and by suicide, and 17 from miscellaneous causes.

The number of accidents to trains increased from 2,844 in 1887 to 3,252 in 1888, or by about 14½ per cent. The number of train accidents per 1,000 train-miles was 0·06, which is the same number as in 1887. There were two passengers killed from causes beyond their own control, being an average of one per 51½ millions of passengers travelling; and 26 passengers injured, being an average of one per four millions, or an average of one casualty for 155½ millions of miles travelled.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of the Government of India are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon, R.E., C.I.E., Director General of Railways, for the zeal and ability with which he conducted the duties of his office throughout the year under review.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY, 1888.		WEEK ENDING 13TH JULY, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH JULY, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH JULY, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.		
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			Total.	Per mile open per week.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
July, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,03,002	438	1,514	7,87,543	520	1,32,40,541	583	1,34,08,774	595	2,58,233	
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	6,111	107	57	8,278	145	1,26,025	147	1,28,555	150	2,530	
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	635	53	12	750	93	17,100	95	14,904	83	2,196	
ditto	Sindia	75	7,232	96	(a)	...	...	1,21,573	108	(a)	...	1,21
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,604	2,82,349	170	1,604	3,30,000	198	58,72,791	235	66,19,221	268	7,46,430	
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	20,004	111	305	(c) 20,909	69	5,53,801	198	(c) 6,40,440	146	92,639	
ditto	Southern Maratha (d)	850	72,217	85	857	68,774	80	12,01,189	94	13,24,489	103	1,23,300	
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,190	65	219	12,104	56	1,56,379	75	2,14,037	65	57,658	
ditto	Indian Midland	130	11,124	82	608	(e) 42,353	64	2,46,436	121	(e) 8,87,041	97	6,40,605	
ditto	Vilupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,541	43	83	4,594	55	76,361	61	74,316	60	2,045	
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,208	35	30	1,544	43	23,005	48	31,384	62	7,379	
	TOTAL	4,753	10,77,347	227	5,415	12,77,115	230	2,06,39,251	303	2,34,39,181	295	18,02,930	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,07,200	166	2,380	4,61,953	194	72,10,104	109	80,27,520	226	8,17,425	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	632	1,03,102	156	632	1,00,720	171	23,13,008	223	25,30,107	244	2,17,129	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,200	82	125	12,011	101	1,83,471	98	2,07,711	111	24,240	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,887	254	45	13,055	290	2,20,036	347	2,56,480	384	35,850	
ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,35,400	201	747	1,52,091	204	22,15,136	219	24,01,287	234	1,86,151	
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,640	61	27	1,360	67	29,011	78	28,019	73	...	
ditto	Tirhoot	259	27,500	107	273	37,402	137	5,52,710	152	5,84,059	153	31,349	
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,070	35	105	6,327	60	82,228	52	1,07,213	68	24,985	
ditto	Jorhat	25	945	37	25	1,422	50	15,745	30	10,917	38	1,172	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(g)	...	7	10	2	1,140	0	1,444	13	302	
ditto	Burma	392	46,866	120	553	76,304	136	9,20,997	10	14,34,151	173	5,07,152	
	TOTAL	4,754	7,49,678	150	4,985	8,83,930	177	1,37,50,848	213	15,95,011	213	18,44,163	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
July, 1889	Madras	840	1,62,001	193	840	1,87,346	223	24,75,077	190	27,62,380	221	2,87,303	
ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,170	155	654	1,09,893	166	10,50,220	103	17,57,517	181	1,01,308	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 4,75,255	318	1,440	(i) 4,52,779	315	1,47,01,112	653	1,14,81,858	535	...	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,48,857	323	461	1,01,000	349	42,39,000	613	43,78,041	630	1,38,650	
	TOTAL	3,452	8,87,283	257	3,395	9,11,220	208	2,30,72,417	440	2,03,80,484	404	20,91,100	
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,09,321	145	2,02,09,179	144	4,09,858
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,50,195	153	3,02,05,497	148	5,45,302
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
July, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	5,172	235	22	5,340	243	93,252	279	93,431	281	379	
6 days of July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,17,800	108	(m) 1,34,619	124	17,059
July, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	42,040	112	376	45,829	122	8,45,073	150	8,78,531	157	33,158	
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,705	100	67	7,075	100	1,14,290	122	1,33,700	132	9,479	
	TOTAL	465	53,917	110	405	58,244	125	11,71,073	144	12,31,150	153	60,075	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	24,124	87	354	41,660	118	4,47,732	108	6,19,505	118	1,69,773	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,526	26	59	1,810	31	47,398	54	43,621	50	...	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam	21	656	31	27	800	29	15,679	50	18,486	46	2,807	
ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	193	13,447	70	260	12,338	47	3,44,806	119	4,77,984	124	1,33,178	
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	68	2,820	41	68	2,270	33	65,412	64	72,381	71	6,969	
ditto	Junagarh-Forbandar	124	7,012	57	124	5,900	46	1,22,050	60	1,11,075	60	...	
	TOTAL	742	49,585	67	892	64,778	73	10,45,077	94	13,43,153	102	2,97,975	

- (a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itari State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.

- (h) Includes the Dhond-Mannmad, Khamsaon, Amritoti, and Bhopal-Itari State Railways.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Mannmad, Khamsaon, and Amritoti State Railways.
(j) Includes the Patni Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th July, 1888.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

<i>Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.</i>		Per annum.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement		15 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th August, 1889.

No. 144.—Mr. O. L. Fraser, Second Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in the Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 164—3-14-Ex., dated 20th May, 1889, and resumed his duties on 6th August, 1889.

WILL. KING,

Honorary Secretary to the Trustees.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
J. K. Wicks . . .	Chandichar Tea Estate, Sylhet.	3rd December, 1888 .	District Judge of Sylhet, on the 10th December, 1888.	Reported to have left a will. Executors in England. Property has been made over to Mr. H. Wicks who has no probate, letters of administration, or a certificate from the Administrator General.
Mr. Casey . . .	Darjeeling . . .	2nd June, 1889 .	Officiating District Judge of Dinagore, on the 10th July, 1889.	No will. Assets about Rs 161-8. The deceased was a driver on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. No application for administration.
S. P. H. Dyson . .	Magive, Upper Burma.	1st June, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Magive, on the 3rd July, 1889.	Reported to have left an unattested will. Assets over Rs 1,000 in value. No application for administration.
Norman W. E. Marshall.	Hazareebagh . .	26th June, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, on the 15th July, 1889.	No will. Property estimated at about Rs 200 in the custody of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh. No application for administration.
William Howard . .	Ahmadpur . . .	16th July, 1889 .	District Judge of Jounpur, on the 16th July, 1889.	Reported to have left a will. No application for administration.
Charles Butler Jones .	Mohonamukh, Lakhimpur.	12th June, 1889 .	Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley District, on the 17th July, 1889.	No will left. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA,

The 31st July, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	24,13,972	0 0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	90,56,664	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,05,96,788	4 10	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,00,63,402	1 0
Public Deposits at Branches	1,73,52,833	3 1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	77,96,071	13 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,28,71,192	8 11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,10,285	14 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,60,716	4 10	Balances with other Banks	6,64,630	15 3
Sundries	9,92,190	2 11	Bullion	12,230	11 10
			Dead Stock	12,31,179	1 6
			Stamps	10,486	4 0
			Sundries	2,37,403	3 3
				5,59,96,326	13 0
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,59,968	13 6
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	2,17,17,424	14 1
				3,20,77,393	11 7
RUPES	8,80,73,720	8 7	RUPES	8,80,73,720	8 7

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, the 8th August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,

Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 51·5.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1889.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, and, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I. In the English or other European Language.</i>															
Hand Book of Geography.	English	Messrs. A. Shama Rao, H. Basavaraj Urs and M. Venkata Rao.	Miscellaneous.	Place of printing Civil and Military Station, Bangalore; place of publication Mysore.	P. Krishniah, Printer, M. Sethahar-miah Taluk Cut-cherry, Mysore, publisher.	December 1888.	196	Demi Duodecimo.	1st Edition.	500	Printed.	0 6	Messrs. A. Shama Rao, H. Basavaraj Urs and M. Venkata Rao, Mysore.	Secured 25th January 1889.	A worthless production of the 'crane' description. There are numerous misprints, and the style is bad.
The Mysore and Coorg Directory.	Ditto	J. W. Hayes, Senior.	Ditto	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	The Daily Post and Examiner Press, Richmond F. Hayes, printer and publisher.	22nd January 1889.	536	Royal octavo.	7th Edition.	300	Ditto	4 0	J. W. Hayes, Senior, The Grange, Bangalore.	Not secured 22nd January 1889.	A useful guide book and directory for Mysore and Coorg. The figures have, in a good many instances, however, not been brought up to date.
Army Examination Papers.	Do.	Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R. E.	Arts.	Do.	Oleff and Co.	8th March 1889.	104	Demi octavo.	1st Edition.	100	Printed Maps lithographed.	2 0	Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R.E., Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Not secured 18th March 1889.	A set of examination papers on military law, field fortification, military topography and tactics by the Officiating Garrison Instructor of Bangalore. The papers are a reprint of those actually set at various times.
Sree Maha Bhakta Vijayamoo.	Telugu	Paravastu Jiyaru Suri.	Religion	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	A. Thiruvengadiah, printer, Paravastu Jiyaru Suri, publisher.	9th March 1889.	454	Demi quarto.	1st Edition.	764	Printed.	4 8	Paravastu Jiyaru Suri, Dharmaraj street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 9th March 1889.	A translation in simple and readable Telugu prose of a Sanskrit work by the Telugu Pandit of the Central School at Bangalore. The subject is the biography of certain learned and pious men of ancient times.
The Hindustani Teacher.	Hindustani and English.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur.	Language	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	The Chamraj and Firdosi Press, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Khan Bahadur.	1st January 1889.	418	Octavo.	5th Edition.	500	Lithographed.	5 0	Mr. Mahomed Ali, K. B. Narraim Pillay street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 8th January 1889.	A well-known guide 'to Hindustani,' in the Dekhandialect. Contains a grammar, reading lessons and short stories with lists of useful words and a collection of proverbs.
<i>IV. In more than one Language.</i>															

BANGALORE,
The 3rd August, 1889.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1838-39.	Of 1839-40.	Of 1840-41.	Of 1841-42.	Transfer of 1842.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1879.	Of 1879.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 5 per cent. Portion.	
Balance of 15th July, 1889	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,13,100	85,69,400	4,03,22,500	2,11,13,700	9,84,18,487	62,200	73,40,400	11,04,56,600	1,33,800	21,64,98,387
Add—												
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st July, 1889	...	...	8,600	3,000	10,300	5,000	26,900	...	...	...	...	26,900
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July, 1889	...	...	8,500	1,500	26,000	2,000	38,000	...	2,000	68,000	...	1,08,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July, 1889	...	...	8,200	500	5,29,600	...	5,38,300	...	...	21,600	...	5,59,900
Deduct—												
Amount written off in the London Registers	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,46,13,100	85,74,400	4,08,88,400	2,11,20,700	9,90,21,637	62,200	73,42,400	11,05,46,200	1,33,800	21,71,93,187
	...	...	42,200	500	3,52,900	22,200	4,17,800	6,500	...	40,000	...	4,64,300
Balance on 31st July, 1889	11,35,787	26,64,000	2,45,96,200	85,73,900	4,05,35,500	2,10,98,500	9,86,03,887	55,700	73,42,400	11,05,06,200	1,33,800	21,67,28,887

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1887, to 31st May, 1889, enforced from India 6,064 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,254 lakhs.

1st "	1889, to 15th June "	5 "	7 "
16th "	" to 30th "	3 "	3 "
1st July "	" to 15th July "	1 "	3 "
16th "	" to 31st "	4 "	4 "
		6,086 lakhs.	5,271 lakhs.
		5,271 "	5,271 "
		Balance against India	509 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
C. D. CRUICKSHANK

W. D. CRUICKSHANK

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th August, 1889.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st July, 1889	1,95,489	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	2,85,477	
ADD—		4,80,966
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	3,184	
		3,184
DEDUCT—		4,84,150
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		...
Balance on the evening of the 7th August, 1889		4,84,150
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,95,489	
Ditto ditto Government	2,88,661	
		4,84,150
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,836	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		2,836

A. W. BAIRD. *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*

Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 8th August, 1889.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 15.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of July, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	<i>Government</i>	1889.	
	<i>Telegraph Offices.</i>		
Ageon.	Bengal	1st July.	Opened.
Amguri	Assam	20th "	Ditto.
Charnas	Baluchistan	15th "	Ditto.
Chidambaram	Madras Presdy.	13th "	Ditto.
Mogoung	Upper Burma	22nd "	Ditto.
Porto Novo	Madras Presdy.	16th "	Ditto.
Puranigudam	Assam	22nd "	Ditto.
Russellkonda	Madras Presdy.	12th "	Ditto.
Sarangpur	Central India	4th "	Ditto.
	<i>Railway</i>		
	<i>Telegraph Offices.</i>	1889.	
Damukdia Char-	Eastern Bengal	1st July.	Closed.
ghat.	State Ry.		
Cinnamara	Jorhat State Ry.	3rd "	Opened.
Chenab Bridge	North Western	20th "	Closed.
Yard.	Ry.		

J. H. LANE,

Director, Traffic Branch,

for Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd August, 1889.

No. 3795.—Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Sibi, returned to duty in the forenoon of the 5th May, 1889, from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 277-G., dated the 16th February, 1889.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent and Chief Commr. in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 5th August, 1889.

No. 3408.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 10th August, 1889, or date of departure.

No. 3437.—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I.M.S., made over and Surgeon G. B. Irvine, I.M.S., received charge of the duties of Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and Agency Surgeon, Goona, on the forenoon of the 15th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

No. 3441.—Colonel H. M. Buller, Political Agent, Western Malwa, returned from the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification, No. 1016, dated 25th March, 1889, and resumed charge of the Western Malwa Agency from Major H. A. Vincent, on the forenoon of the 27th June, 1889.

By Order,

A. TUCKER,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st July, 1889.

No. 2954-G.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmere, and Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, in this Office Notification, No. 1989-G., dated the 1st June, 1889, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 10th idem, is extended by one day.

Lieutenant Erskine returned to duty on the forenoon of the 11th July, 1889, resuming charge of his Office from Lieutenant G. Chenevix Trench.

No. 2069-G.—Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Settlement Officer, Meywar, returned, on the afternoon of the 6th July, 1889, from the privilege leave for one month and eleven days granted to him in this Office Notification, No. 2100-G., dated the 8th June, 1889.

The 2nd August, 1889.

No. 3009-G.—Hospital Assistant Rahmat Ali was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the 15th May, 1889.

No. 3010-G.—Hospital Assistant Mogi Ram was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service from 27th April, 1889, and transferred to Bikanir for Raj service from that date.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Rajputana.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 8th June, 1889, treasure consisting of ninety-two gold coins, each weighing three gujas and of the approximate value of ₹54, was found by persons mentioned below in Revision Survey No. 137 in the village of Hulipalli of the Ranibenur Taluka, in the Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency:—

Raosaheb Raghvendra.
Govind Rayadurg, Acting Mamlatdar.
Sawantrawa, daughter of Basanna Bangar.
Hanmanganda bin Balanganda.
Sannatamapa bin Anvirapa Angade.
Halwa koin Subya.
Bharamaka kom Fakira Aladkatti.
Adevpa bin Kallapa Pujari.
Irapa bin Chaubasapa.
Nilawa kom Bharmapa.
Kanna bin Bharmanna.
Chika bin Chaubasapa Pomankatti.
Basapa bin Ningapa Benner.
Avaya bin Gonepa.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Dharwar, at his office, on the 10th December, 1889, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(Name illegible.)

Collector of Dharwar.

CAMP DHARWAR,

The 30th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that in the month of January, 1889, certain treasure consisting of gold as detailed below:—

No.	Name of Article.	Value.
8	Hones (हीन)	
1	Gold ring (सीन्हाचे वटे)	
1	A necklace of seven gold puthalias (सात पुतळ्यांचे नाडवें)	
16	Loose gold puthalias (सीन्हाच्या पुतळ्या)	
2	Pieces of gold (सीन्हाचे तुकडे हीन)	441 2 0
1	Nose-ring of false pearls (नीटवा मीठवाची नथ)	
4	Ear-rings of gold (सीन्हाचे दाळे चार)	
1	A necklace of nine gold puthalias (नऊ पुतळ्यांचे नाडवें)	

of the aggregate value of ₹441-2, was found buried under the ground in an enclosure owned by Paramchand Abachand Guzar and others residing in Raviwarpeit in the town of Karad, in the Satara District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear before the Mamledar of Karad, at Karad, on the 10th of December, 1889, when the Mamledar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878.

ALFRED KEYSER,

Collector of Satara.

SATARA,

The 30th July, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 23rd March, 1889, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at ₹20-8, was found under ground in Paimash No. 188, measured as Poramboke, in the village of Oochutti, in Mayavaram Taluk, Tanjore District:—

1	Venugopalasami	14 8 0
1	Venugopalasami goddess	6 0 0
TOTAL		20 8 0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 21st January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. GIBSON,

Collector of Tanjore.

CAMP TRANQUEBAR,

The 31st July, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 20th April, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued in the aggregate at ₹100, were found by Parai Suppan, son of Kasamadan and Parai Karuppan, son of Suppan, buried in a wet field, No. 140-C., belonging to one Kuppasawmy Iyer of Brahmadisam village in Ambasamudram Taluq, Tinnevely District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

Description of article.	Approximate value.
4 Copper idols	100 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Tinnevely, at his office at Tinnevely, on the 8th day of January, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Collector of Tinnevely.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombs of the persons named below, in the Civil Lines Cemetery of Agra, are nearly in a ruinous condition; and unless some friends of the deceased undertake the restoration of the tombs, the procedure prescribed in the Standing Orders of Government will be carried out.

List of tombs, &c., in a dilapidated state in the Civil Lines Cemetery at Agra.

Inscription and Name.	Date of birth and decease.
Mamool, wife of Heera Lal, Catechist.	Died 13th May, 1845.
Jemima, Ann, Edwards, and James Macleod, children.	Nil.
Joseph Geo. Andrews, Armenian, of Julpha.	Died 10th May, 1846.
Revd. J. J. Capshore, D.D.	.....
James Mark	Died 1st November, 1855.
Mary, daughter of Macker-tish.	Died 27th March, 1867.
Bella, daughter of G. Thakur.	.....
George Thakur, killed in the mutiny, 5th July, 1857.	.....
Mrs. Thakur, the wife	Died 2nd October, 1864.
Mary Ann Williss	Died 9th November, 1859.
J. D. Lindsay	Died 2nd October, 1855.
Hannah Chill . . . . .	.....
Cecelia Winifred, child of McMullen.	Died 14th September, 1860.
Sophia Ellen Freed	Born 16th June, 1864, died 17th September, 1886.
Mary Fisher	Died 14th August, 1860.
Mr. Abel . . . . .	.....
William Samuel Ackbury	Born 18th January, 1802, died 23rd November, 1857.
Wentworth Septimus	Died 24th May, 1867.
William Patrick Dudrance	Died 10th May, 1858.
E. Gray, monument erected by office mates	Died January, 1853.
Harriet Louisa, wife of W. H. Lowe, C.S.	Born 11th September, 1832, died 5th July, 1856.
Smith Locke Larkins	Died 1st March, 1857.
Mr. W. H. Coxen	Died 14th July, 1859.
Samuel White	Died 16th May, 1844.
Edward Harding	Died 16th January, 1860.
Mr. John Maccoby . . . . .	.....

H. B. FINLAY,
Magistrate.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 6th August, 1889.

Atkinson, R. J. Kelly & Co. (Oper- Nissim, Mattatia.
Dawes, Mrs. M. ative Chemists.) Walls, George.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, C. A.	Green, B.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Abbott, Major A. K.	Herklotz, A.	Rivas, D. F.
Allen, John.	Hindmarsh, William.	Robert, P.
Anderson, J. K.	Hooman, J. H.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Barrett, E. C.	Hoakins, Mrs. C.	Samuel, Joseph.
Bildt, Gillis.	Howden, J. W.	Schoeneman, G. W.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.	Hughes, R. J.	Scott, J. D.
Bruce, R. G.	Hunter, A. F.	Silbermann, Simon.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.	Jackson, J.	Smith, J. M.
Catt, H.	James, Mr.	Solomon, Louis.
Cohn, Maritz.	Kenny, C.	Staab, Henry.
Cox, E. T.	Manassah, E. J.	Stand, Mary.
Davis, C.	McKenzie, James F.	Stern, Madam Lee.
DeRylandt, Count J.	McMaster, J. E.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Deuch, Mrs. C.	Millie, W.	Taksier, David.
Dowie, J.	Mullins, L.	Talbot, H. B.
Faintley, E.	Nichlenson, Miss A.	Taraldsen, Peder.
Fischer, F. & Co.	Oldham and Oldham.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Flack, F. F.	O'Brien, W. W.	Tighe, J. L.
Freedman, J. J.	O'Shea, G.	Vaz, George.
Gailkera, E.	Parker, K. Mercer.	Vincent, J.
Galbraith, J. M. L.	Percy, W. H.	Walter, F.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	Pinto, Miss.	Webber, M. F. V.
Gibson, Peter.	Poliscene, N.	White, Miss M.
Gordon, Mrs. S. C.		

Registered Letters.

Brooks, G. H.	O'Brien, W. W.	Staab, Henry.
Eglinton, C. A.	Revlid, Gustave.	White, David.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.	Rubinstein, Anna.	Zanker, H.
Fox, Neil.	Silbermann, S.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th August, 1889.

Cadd, A. Green, J. (registered Marshall, J. F.
letter.) (registered letter.)

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 10th August, 1889.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	10th August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	17th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	16th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	10th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	11th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	17th "	Ditto.
Colombo	18th "	Per P. & C. Str. <i>Chusan</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	15th "	Per Steamer <i>A. Apar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	13th "	Per Steamer <i>Madura</i> .
Ditto ditto	16th "	Per Steamer <i>Pandua</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	14th "	Per Steamer <i>Pachumba</i> .
Port Blair via Rangoon	13th "	Per Steamer <i>Madura</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل کارکن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائیکل معزز سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک شخص بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی ہوا پر نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے تین کے تین روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کے چودہ روپی اور موام الناس ہوائیکل کارکن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس کے تین کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے تین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے تین کے ستر روپی آٹھ آنے

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed by Baboo Hurro Pershad Chatterji, the proprietor, to the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,

*Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry. Accts., Jhansi.*

ALLAHABAD,

The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Mohan Lall Dichit, and last endorsed by Goomti Pershad, the proprietor, to the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,

*Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
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ALLAHABAD,

The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The upper halves of the three undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were endorsed to the Superintending Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities :—

Memorandum of Government Paper.

No. 268463 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.

No. 268464 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.

No. 257559—235109 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹300.

A. DES. BARRETT,

*Public Works Department,
Hyderabad, Deccan.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. loan, of W. Kamachi Aummal, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Atchutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,

81, Sala Street, Big Conjeevaram.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277469, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹2,500, originally standing in the name of Bepin Behary Munsi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BEPIN BEHARY MUNSI,

*21, Boleram Ghose's Street,
Calcutta.*

Stolen.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 068382, 068383, and 068384, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of George A. Brigstocke, and last endorsed to George Augustus Brigstocke, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

GEO. A. BRIGSTOCKE,

Manora.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING INDIAN RAILWAYS.

No. 353 R. T., dated Simla, the 23rd July 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV (the Indian Railway Act) of 1879.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880 (publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India) and Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August 1880.

Notification by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 4587-I., dated 21st October 1887.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, No. 1479-T., dated 4th July 1889, and enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, as extended, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department read above, to the lands occupied by the Bhopal State Railway in the territories of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Indian Midland Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for Indian Railways, which have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council and were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880, may be applied to the Bhopal State Railway, now worked by that Company, with the exception of Section XVII, which

refers to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed "Train Despatching" in rule 3 of the said Rules, and of Rules 342 and 343 which he requests may be modified so as to read as follows:—

"No. 342.—No engine or train shall be moved from any station until the Driver has in his possession a "Line Clear," "Caution Message," or other permission written on the authorised form showing that he can proceed to the next station. The Driver is to receive this written permission from no other person than the Guard of his own train, or from the Station Master, or from one of the Station staff duly authorised for such duty, but on all occasions when the Guard does not personally deliver the permission to the Driver, it must be countersigned by the Guard before delivery to the Driver. The Driver must also receive from the Guard the usual starting signal before moving.

When a train is arranged to run through a station without stopping, the written permission to proceed to the next station may be handed to the Driver direct by the Station Master or other authorised person of the Station staff, and a duplicate of it handed to the Guard in the same manner.

"No. 343.—The Station Master, or other authorised person of the Station staff, is to hand the written permission to the Guard, who must satisfy himself that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink, and that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given and received, before handing it to the Driver. The Driver must also satisfy himself on these points before starting.

This written permission is never to be given to the Driver until the train is to start; and when waiting to pass another train, it must not be given to the Driver until the whole of such other train has come in and is clear of the points.

When a train is not timed to stop at a station, and the written permission is handed both to the Driver and Guard of the train, the Station Master will be held wholly responsible that it applies to the particular train or engine for which it is given, and that it is properly filled up and dated, with the time added, and is signed in full and in ink."

RESOLUTION.—With Rules 342 and 343 altered as proposed, and with the exception of Section XVII which refers to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed in Rule 3 of the said Rules "Train Despatching," the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the said Act as so extended, to sanction the application to the Bhopal State Railway of the General Rules for Indian Railways as published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the Railway servants and the public by a copy thereof [with the exception and alterations noted] and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Station Master of every station on the said Railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 1479-T., dated 4th July 1889; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R. E.,*
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Nil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

No. I.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

DISTRICT.	Area in acres.	Culturable, acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		AS COMPARED WITH 1887-88.	RAINFALL FOR FOUR MONTHS.												REMARKS.
			1887-88.	1888-89.		JULY.	AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		TOTAL.					
							Increase.	Decrease.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.		
Cuttack	.	.	89,167	129,631	40,464	...	In.	In.	1887.	1888.	In.	In.	1887.	1888.	In.	In.	Average rainfall of the 11 stations in the Cuttack District.	
Balasore	.	.	9,710	23,578	13,868	...	11.43	8.87	7.95	21.65	6.55	8.42	2.79	1.04	28.75	39.18	Average rainfall at Bhudduck and Acapadda stations.	
Midnapore	.	.	64,885	54,551	...	...	12.83	14.14	11.19	21.36	3.92	8.03	2.20	1.50	30.14	40.04	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.
Hooghly	.	.	547	502	...	45	...	...	10.19	21.96	7.56	...	...	...	...	...	Rainfall at Laudnugger.
Gya	.	.	29,348*	27,600	...	1,748	6.75	16.06	6.30	21.50	3.95	7.40	3.30	Nil	20.30	44.96	Rainfall at Bankipore.	
Patna	.	.	25,409*	25,116	2,737	...	8.61	18.13	5.25	14.23	3.51	4.59	3.20	Nil	20.60	36.95	Rainfall at Arrah station.	
Shahabad	.	.	204,533*	206,929	2,396	...	7.29	17.90	5.93	17.74	5.96	5.58	5.89	0.43	25.07	41.65	Rainfall at Gopalganj station.	
Sarun	.	.	1,904†	5,839	3,935	...	8.35	11.79	9.82	11.44	9.07	7.18	5.53	...	32.77	30.41	Rainfall at Chupra.	
	11.40	14.43	6.95	12.32	2.88	5.34	4.95	...	26.18	32.09		
TOTAL	425,503	476,776	63,400	12,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures for 1887-88 as now given are correct.

* Include 13,855 acres not weather irrigation.

† Includes 205 acres indigo irrigation.

NET INCREASE, 51,273

G. A. G. SHAWE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st June 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1888-89.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

No. II.—KHARIF STATEMENT.

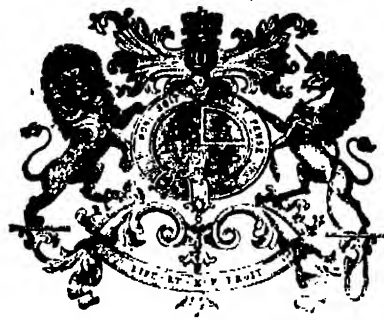
NATURE OF CROPS.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	Total.
Garden and orchards .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugarcane .	.	...	...	...	...	2,560	1,614	18,938	8	23,120
Wheat .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice .	.	129,631	23,578	54,551	502	24,790	26,485	175,820	5,674	441,031
Miscellaneous .	.	...	...	...	...	250	47	402	123	822
Gram, &c. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (bhadoi) .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
Turmeric, &c. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, &c. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard, &c. .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather .	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,769	...	11,769
TOTAL, 1888-89		129,631	23,578	54,551	502	27,600	28,146	206,929	5,839	476,776
TOTAL, 1887-88		89,167	9,710	64,885	547	29,348	25,409	204,533	1,904	425,503

CALCUTTA,

The 21st June 1889.

G. A. G. SHAW,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 33.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Act XXXVI. of 1858 Amendment Bill.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August, 1889:—

The Cantonments Bill.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

The Central Provinces Village-conservancy Bill.

Act XXXVI. of 1858 Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 33.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 490.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:

Lieutenant C. P. Thompson, Bengal S. C., 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant C. B. Rawlinson, Bombay S. C., 24th Bombay Infantry.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th August, 1889.

No. 1118.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV. of 1889, the Governor-General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(a) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under ;	
5 " " " " " above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long ;	
7 " " " " " 23 " " " 36 " "	
9 " " " " " 36 " " " 47 " "	
18 " " " " " 47 " long ;	

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length ;

(b) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—

9 inches in piece goods under 35 yards long ;
18 " " " " 35 yards and up to 47 yards long ;
36 " " " " above 47 yards long ;

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piece goods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width ;
three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width ;
one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width ;

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey cotton yarn* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

- (a) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent. ; or
- (b) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle of such yarn is less than 840 yards ; or
- (c) in a bundle described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots or *moras* of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots or *moras* of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if it exceeds the actual length by more than 5 per cent. :

Provided that the average length of the whole number of hanks in the yarn in question shall not be less than the described length.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind* (of cotton, wool, flax, or silk) shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

The 15th August, 1889.

No. 1138.—The services of Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

A. P. MacDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 1581-E.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 31st May, 1889, is republished for general information :

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 28th day of *May*, 1889.

PRESENT :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Coventry.

Lord Ashbourne.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Her Majesty and the King of Spain for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, it was directed that the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should apply in the case of Spain :

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer :

And whereas a Declaration was concluded on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, between the Government of Her Majesty and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, for amending paragraph 5, Article II., and paragraph 5, Article VI., of the abovementioned Treaty of the fourth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which Declaration is in the terms following :

"THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous to provide for the more effectual repression of crimes and offences in their respective territories, have authorized in due form the undersigned to agree as follows :

"EL Gobierno de Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y Emperatriz de la India, y el Gobierno de Su Majestad el Rey de España, deseando hacer mas efectiva la represion de los delitos cometidos en sus respectivos territorios, han autorizado en debida forma á los Infrascritos para convenir en lo siguiente :

"ARTICLE I.

"The English and Spanish texts of paragraph 5, Article II., of the Extradition Treaty of the 4th June, 1878, are cancelled, and the following text is substituted therefor :

"Unlawful carnal knowledge or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under sixteen years of age. Indecent assault."

"ARTICULO I.

"Los textos Español é Inglés del párrafo 5 del Artículo II. del Convenio de Extradición de 4 de Junio, de 1878, quedan anulados y se sustituyen del modo siguiente :

"Comercio carnal ilícito ó tentativa del mismo delito en la persona de una jóven menor de diez y seis años de edad. Atentado contra el pudor."

"ARTICLE II.

"The Spanish text of paragraph 5, Article VI., of the aforesaid Treaty is amended by the substitution of the words 'no menor' for the words 'que no podrá exceder,' so that the Spanish text shall run, 'A la terminacion de un plazo no menor de quince dias desde que se ordenó la prision y sujecion á juicio del preso,' &c.

"ARTICLE III.

"The present Declaration shall come into force ten days after its publication in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries.

"In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Madrid, in duplicate, the nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L.S.) "FRANCIS CLARE FORD."

"ARTICULO II.

"El texto Español del párrafo 5, Artículo VI., del antedicho Tratado queda enmendado, sustituyendose por las palabras 'no menor' las palabras 'que no podrá exceder,' de modo que el texto Español será 'á la terminacion de un plazo no menor de quince dias desde que se ordenó la prision y sujecion á juicio del preso,' &c.

"ARTICULO III.

"Esta Declaracion comenzará á regir diez dias despues de su publicacion en la forma prescrita en los respectivos paises.

"En fé de lo cual los Infrascritos la firman y ponen el sello de sus armas.

"Hecho en Madrid, por duplicado, á diez y nueve de Febrero, de mil ochientos ochenta y nueve.

(L.S.) "EL MARQ^S. DE LA VEGA DE ARMILLO."

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Declaration of the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, with the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, as fully to all intents and purposes as in the case of the said recited Treaty of the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight:

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Kingdom of Spain and to the said Treaty and Declaration, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

The 16th August, 1889.

No. 1465-G.—Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave to Bombay, for three months, to study the Native languages, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, or date of departure.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

No. 4222.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department in the month of July 1889 are notified:

With effect from the 11th July 1889, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. Logan,—

Mr. E. S. Byrne to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.

With effect from the 15th July 1889, in consequence of Mr. E. W. Kellner's return to duty,—

Mr. J. E. O'Connor to revert to Class II. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. H. G. H. Cowie to revert to Class III.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to Class IV.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to Class V.

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to Class VI., and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to the Class of Probationers.

With effect from the same date, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. B. Cooke,—

Mr. H. G. Cowie to officiate in Class II. of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th July 1889, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph,—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class III. of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st July 1889,—

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in Class III. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in Class IV.

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class V., and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

PAPER CURRENCY.*The 13th August, 1889.*

No. 4182.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July, 1889. published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	6,67,45,760	2,18,51,869	2,32,552	2,20,84,421
Allahabad .	73,45,380	1,06,13,535	...	1,06,13,535
Lahore .	85,34,615	61,61,540	...	61,61,540
Bombay .	5,45,70,230	4,39,26,113	48,98,547	4,88,24,600
Kurrachee .	46,09,595	38,08,370	26,400	38,34,770
Madras .	1,85,84,770	35,94,145	2,10,000	38,04,145
Calicut .	17,77,850	24,51,670	...	24,51,670
Rangoon .	27,93,020	73,56,360	...	73,56,360
TOTAL	16,49,51,130	9,07,63,602	53,67,109	10,51,31,101
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,23,51,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,98,20,029
GRAND TOTAL				16,49,51,130

E. J. SINKINSON,*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 16th August, 1889.***APPOINTMENTS.****MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**

No. 726.—Surgeon-Major H. J. Hazlett, Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Madras and Bombay Circles, with effect from the 8th August, 1889, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon W. S. Fox, on furlough, or until further orders.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 727.—Lieutenant Frederic George Lucas, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st August, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 728.—Lieutenant Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, Hampshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 2nd January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 729.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, (p. a.) for four months, under article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I., part I.

Sub-Conductor D. Kirk, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 132 days, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 730.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Major C. W. Muir, C.I.E., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for four days.

Captain E. U. Marrett, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain P. B. Lindsell, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for seven days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 731.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 19th July, 1889, pages 3896 and 3897.

INDIA OFFICE,

19th July, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.*To be Majors.*

Captain Henry Campbell Lamb. Dated 5th May, 1889.

Captain and Brevet Major Vernon Ansdell Schaleh. Dated 29th May, 1889.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.**Dated 1st May, 1889.*

Godfrey Beckett Hodgson.

Walter Harding Allen.

Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell.

Henry Samuel Price Davies.

William David Thomson.

James Harry Christie.

Philip James Melvill.

Thomas George Johnson.

John Gunning Hunter.

Henry Francis Kelly Waldron.

Lestock Hamilton Reid.

Charles Frederick Gordon Young.

Julian Henry Young.

George John Younghusband.

Francis Patrick Hutchinson.

Henry Templer.

George Stewart Ommanney.

William Hunter Cornish.

Herbert Hugh Dobbie.

Irton Eardley-Wilmot.

Dated 11th May, 1889.

Oliver Carleton Armstrong.

Francis Bernard Walter Richardson.

St. George Loftus Steele.

Edward Lancelot Hight.

George Alexander McCarthy.

Charles Le Gendre Justice.

Robert David Cautley Davies.

Edmund Elliot Robertson.

Ralph Champneys Broome.

Arthur Fountaine Hogge.

Herbert James.

Francis George Rodney Ostrehan.

Hugh Rose.

William Joseph Newell.

Ernest James Medley.

Percy Maxwell Carpendale.

Henry Bulekley Burlton Watkis.

William Giles.

Henry Horace Frederick Fagan.

Herbert Sidney George Hall.

Mowbray Townshend Thomson.

Charles Patrick William Pirie.

Ernest Leonard Wright.

Herbert Richard Browne.

Frederic Blundell Mein.

Dated 25th May, 1889.

William Hall Mackintosh Stewart.

Gaston Bouverie Unwin.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The date of rank of the undermentioned officers to be altered from 19th December, 1888, to 20th December, 1888:

Deputy Surgeon-General Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D.

Brigade-Surgeon James Cleghorn, M.D.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major George King. Dated 2nd April, 1889.

Surgeon-Major William Center. Dated 19th April, 1889.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Smalley, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th May, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Godfrey, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th May, 1889.

* * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services:

Colonel William Francis Badgley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th June, 1889.

Colonel Edgar Hastings Thomas, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th June, 1889.

Colonel Charles Campbell Hewetson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1889.

Colonel William Gwynne Hughes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Babington, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 24th June, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General Philip Warren Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 20th December, 1888.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander John Cowie, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 19th April, 1889.

Surgeon-Major Edward Colson, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 24th June, 1889.

The Queen has also approved that the retirement of Brigade-Surgeon Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, be antedated to the 13th July, 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 732.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Graham Smith, Bengal General List, Infantry.—14th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Richard Peart, Bombay Staff Corps.—12th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 733.—Store-Sergeants Francis Naylor and John Hutton to be Sub-Conductors, with effect from the 19th April and 10th June, 1889, respectively, to complete the establishment.

No. 734.—Sub-Conductor John F. Dwyer to be Conductor, and

Store-Sergeant Henry Collis to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 13th July, 1889, *vice* Conductor W. P. Pickering, transferred to the pension establishment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 735.—The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department:

First grade supernumerary Senior Apothecary William Wade is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* first grade Senior Apothecary T. M. Sullivan, deceased.

First grade Apothecary Henry Isaac Finnamore to be second grade Senior Apothecary, from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* First grade supernumerary Senior Apothecary Wade, confirmed.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Albert Campbell to be second grade Apothecary, from the 21st December, 1888, to complete the establishment.

First grade Assistant Apothecary George Murphy to be second grade Apothecary, from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* first grade Apothecary Finnamore, promoted.

Second grade supernumerary Apothecary Alexander Luke is confirmed in that grade, from the 19th February, 1889, *vice* second grade Apothecary A. L. Pushong, retired.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary George Oswald Weston to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 21st December, 1888, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Campbell, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Michael Galvin to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 10th January, 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Murphy, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Alfred Greenwood to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 19th February, 1889, *vice* second grade Apothecary Luke, confirmed.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 736.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Jug-ráj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhtáwar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 6th July, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 737.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

In G. G. O. No. 719 of 1889, for "*vice* Imán Din," read "*vice* Imám Din."

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 738.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:

BOMBAY.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "*Sardar Bahadur*."

Risaldar Muhammad Bakhsh, *Bahadur*, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Moosaji Israel, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—16th June, 1889.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "*Bahadur*."

Resaidar Abdullah Khan, Aden Troop, *vice* Risaldar Muhammad Bakhsh, *Bahadur*, promoted.—16th June, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 739.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Edwin Arthur Murphy to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th June, 1887.

Mr. Frank Fitzherbert to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

Mr. Charles Ulysse Lodge Rosselet Droux to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Mulligan, resigned.

Mr. Robert Terence O'Brien to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Mr. Charles Liddell to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hanrahan, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 740.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. A. M. Partridge resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 41.—Mr. A. C. Heron, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th July, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1889.

No. 249.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated the 5th July, 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E., is posted permanently to the Central Provinces, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 12th August, 1889.

No. 250.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 24th June, 1889, during the absence of Mr. J. R. Bell, on privilege leave.

The 13th August, 1889.

No. 251.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Mu Valley Railway, with effect from the date of his return from privilege leave.

The 15th August, 1889.

No. 252.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 218, dated 18th July, 1889, for the words "to hold charge until further orders of the office of", read "to officiate until further orders as".

No. 253.—Mr. A. Morse, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, resumed his rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on 18th July, 1889, on return from the two-and-a-half months' special leave granted him in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 4, dated 16th May, 1889.

No. 254.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of three subsidiary Canals in connection with the previously sanctioned project of the Sidnai Canal situated in the Mooltan district of the Punjab. The Notification is published for general information.

	SANCTION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.		SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH SANCTIONING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CANAL.		Remarks.
	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay.	Number.	Date.	
<i>Punjab.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			
Sidhnai Canal and three subsidiary Canals, <i>vis.</i> , Koranga, Fazalshah, and Abdul Hakim . . .	9,62,383	37,092	33 P. W.	11th July, 1889	

The 16th August, 1889.

No. 255.—With reference to Notification No. 217, dated 18th July, 1889, Mr. M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. J. S. Beresford on privilege leave, or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August, 1889:

No. 10 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Act XXXVII. of 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the authority of the Governor-General in Council with respect to the appointment of asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics and with respect to the transfer of any lunatic from any one to any other lunatic asylum in British India, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. For section 17A of Act XXXIV. of 1858

Substitution of new section for section 17A, *(an Act relating to Lunatics, Act XXXIV. 1858, by Act XVIII. of 1886 (an Act to amend Act XXXVII. of 1858))*, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Provision for provinces having insufficient or no asylums. "17A. In either of the following cases, namely:

(a) when an Executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics,

(b) when it appears to the Governor-General in Council that a public asylum established within such limits is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the territories administered by such Government or does not afford sufficient or suitable accommodation,

the Governor-General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum in any part of British India beyond the limits of such Government to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics as to an asylum established under this Act for the division in which his jurisdiction is situated."

2. After section 17B of the said Act XXXIV. of 1858 the following section shall be added, namely:

"17C. Any lunatic may, by order of the Governor-General in Council, be removed from any lunatic asylum established or licensed under this Act to any other such asylum in any part of British India."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SOME four years ago a question which had been raised with respect to the accommodation of lunatics compelled the Governor-General in Council to pass section 3 of Act XVIII. of 1886.

Two further questions touching the same subject have now arisen. One is whether, there being a lunatic asylum at Tezpur in Assam, lunatics from the Surma Valley in Assam can be sent to the Dacca asylum in Bengal. The other is whether a lunatic who is, say, a native of a district in the Madras Presidency can be sent from Bengal, where his language is not understood, to an asylum in his own country.

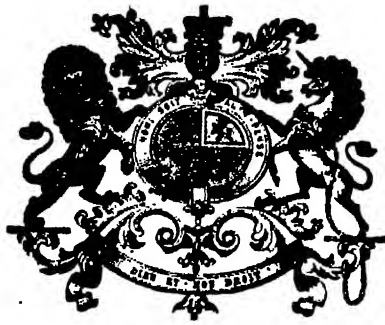
The object of the Bill is to set these further questions at rest.

The 5th August, 1889.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 14th August,
1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.F., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble BABA KHEM SINGH BEDI took his seat as an Additional
Member.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Chesney presented the Report of the
Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to
Cantonments. He said:—

“ It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the circumstances under which
this Bill has been prepared. It is sufficient to say that the existing Cantonment

Law had become in many respects obsolete, and that it was found simpler and more satisfactory to prepare an entirely new Bill than to attempt an amendment of the existing Act.

"The Select Committee in their Report draw attention to the circumstance that while there has been a general concurrence of opinion on the part of the authorities consulted in favour of the provisions of the first part of the Bill, relating to the general administration of cantonments as regards police, conservancy, taxation, and so forth, the second part of the original Bill, which relates to immoveable property in cantonments and forms Chapter V. thereof, has provoked considerable discussion and opposition. Under these circumstances, as cogent reasons exist for the speedy enactment of the first part of the Bill, it has been decided to omit Chapter V. from the revised Bill, and that this chapter should be dealt with as a separate enactment after a further consideration of it by the Select Committee in Calcutta.

"Under this Bill power is given to the Governor General in Council to make rules consistent with the Act for the conduct of various executive duties in connection with the management of cantonments, and amongst other things for the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

"It will be within the recollection of the Council that, in consequence of a Resolution passed last year by the House of Commons, the regulations which were at that time in force in regard to the supervision of a certain class of persons liable in a special degree to contagious disease were suspended. Since that time the class in question has been entirely uncontrolled by regulations, and the military and medical authorities report that there has been already an alarming increase of disease among the soldiers of the Indian Army, both British and Native. This is a matter which is engaging the particular attention of the Government of India and the military authorities. It is impossible to overrate the importance of the subject involved, whether we consider the efficiency of the Indian army or the welfare and health, present and future, of those serving in it. The regulations provided by the new Bill for dealing with this matter, the substance of which has just been mentioned above, merely provide for the same precautions being taken in regard to this disease as are required in the case of smallpox, measles, anthrax or any other infectious disease, and are the least coercive that could be imposed, short of according special favour and protection to the propagation of the disease in question over all other contagious diseases. The Government of India has a duty towards the troops serving under its orders, which it is bound by every consideration, and which it intends, to fulfil."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said :—

"With Your Lordship's permission I propose to say a few words on the Report of the Select Committee which has just been presented by my hon'ble colleague General Chesney.

"I may, perhaps, be allowed to do so, as, being responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the Army, and constantly mixing with troops, as it is my duty to do, I have better opportunities than any of my hon'ble colleagues for forming a correct opinion as to the peculiar needs of the British soldier in India. Moreover, I have been led to understand that the members of this Council are desirous that I should give them my views on the very delicate and important question brought forward for their consideration to-day.

"In deference to public opinion at home, as expressed in a Resolution of the House of Commons, the Contagious Diseases Act was repealed in this country about a year ago. The result has been a most serious increase of venereal in the army, not only in the number of men affected but in the virulence of the disease.

"The Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces in India, has been good enough to prepare a statement showing the percentage of venereal cases to the total sick in hospital at most of the stations occupied by British troops in June, 1883, and during the same month this year. The year 1883 has been taken as the Contagious Diseases Act was then in full operation at all the stations given in the statement. From this return I find that at no station in 1883 did the number of venereal cases to sick in hospital reach 30 per cent., at only two

stations indeed was it over 25 per cent., while at some stations it was under 12 per cent. In June of this year, at 13 stations the percentage was more than 50, at a great many stations it was just under 50, and at the majority of the remainder it was 30 and over. I shall, perhaps, state the case more clearly if I explain that, on the 13th July, 1883, there were 33,359 British soldiers in the Bengal Presidency, of whom 593 were in hospital with venereal, or at the rate of 1·77 per cent. On the same date in July of this year, out of a force of 44,183 men, 1,548 were in hospital, or at the rate of 3·5 per cent.—as nearly as possible double. Great as this difference is, the comparison is altogether in favour of 1883; for at that time all illnesses resulting from venereal contagion were included as venereal and are shewn as such in the total number of cases, namely, 593; whereas since that time a very large percentage of the results following venereal are not returned as venereal. Consequently, the number of cases in hospital on the 12th July of this year, namely, 1,548, does not really represent the total number of men laid up with, or from the effects of, venereal. However, the figures I have given are sufficiently startling, and I think the Council will agree with me that some remedy must be applied to such a lamentable state of affairs.

“Licensing and compulsory examinations being condemned, we must fall back on supervision and medical treatment in hospitals, while venereal must be placed on the same footing as other loathsome forms of disease dangerous to the public. Those who voluntarily adopt prostitution as their trade cannot reasonably complain if they are placed under greater restrictions and disabilities than persons engaged in reputable occupations, and fortunately for our soldiers, black as well as white, and indeed for those who are obliged to live in military stations, the discipline necessarily maintained in them renders it comparatively easy for the authorities to keep the disorderly classes who elect to reside in cantonments under control.

“In the present Bill power is taken to ensure the greatest possible amount of decorum in the conduct of prostitutes, and to remove them from cantonments if their presence there is found to be injurious to the public health. The rules by which the policy of the Act in this respect will be given effect to will be framed with the utmost care, and under the direct authority of the Government of India. Under these rules prostitutes who voluntarily come into cantonments will do so upon terms to which objection cannot, I think, be taken, and which will tend to prevent their spreading this terrible disease in the wholesale manner they are now doing.

“Considering the contagious nature of venereal, and how innocent people may suffer both in the present and future generations, it seems a positive duty to try and diminish the danger as much as possible. I trust that the public both here and in England will be satisfied that, in the measures now contemplated, the Government of India is doing no more than is absolutely necessary to check the scourge which is rapidly impairing the efficiency of the army and ruining the health of the soldiers, who are surrounded by far greater temptations in India than (I believe) people in England have any idea of. In a country where prostitution is practised as a trade, and where shame in a European sense does not attach to it, it is hopeless to expect to put it down altogether. All that can be done is to try and minimise its evil results, and raise the moral tone of the soldier by every means in our power. In the present Bill the Government of India have endeavoured to legislate so as to restrain the practice of prostitution as much as possible, and, in order to assist the soldier, institutes have recently been established in all regiments and batteries, which are being made as comfortable and attractive as circumstances will admit, with a view to affording men rational amusement and occupation and thus prevent their spending their leisure hours wandering about bazars and Native cities. For the Government of India to shut its eyes to the existence of prostitution, and to the havoc it is working among our troops,—a havoc which is preventible without any sacrifice of morality or undue interference with personal liberty,—would be a distinct dereliction of duty, to the charge of which we ought not to expose ourselves.”

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—“I think the Government of India is greatly indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for the weighty and outspoken statement to which we have just listened. If there was any room

for doubt as to the gravity of the case with which we are confronted, his statement has dispelled the doubt, and I believe that those upon whom will be thrown the responsibility of preparing rules under the Bill now upon the table will certainly endeavour to carry out as effectually as possible the precautions which are suggested by His Excellency's speech. I say 'as effectually as possible,' because he has reminded us that we are not entirely free in the matter. We are bound by the terms of the House of Commons' Resolution, to which he has referred, and, as long as that Resolution is in force, it will be our duty to conform to its spirit. Now, that Resolution lays down two principles—one that the Government of India is not to encourage by its legislation the compulsory examination of women; the other that it is not to give any facilities for what is described as the licensing and regulation of prostitution in India. I am not without hope that we may find it possible, without overstepping those limits, to provide measures which will be effectual for preventing this particular form of disease from being propagated, as it appears to be at present, without let or hindrance. The rules which we shall have to frame will, I apprehend, follow the general direction indicated by the terms of the Bill, and will be directed mainly to the exclusion from the limited area to which the Bill applies of individuals known to be affected with this class of disease, and to the provision of hospitals in which they may be adequately treated. To say that we are not to take steps of this kind appears to me to be tantamount to claiming for a class of disease which is probably attended with more disastrous consequences than any other, both in reference to its immediate and to its remoter effects, an immunity which is not claimed for any other kind of contagious malady. I do not believe that such an immunity will be claimed even by those who are most earnestly desirous of discouraging immorality, and I hope public opinion will support us in the reasonable steps which it will be our duty to take, in order to carry out, within the limits which I have indicated, this most necessary measure."

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXXVI. OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXXVI. of 1858. He said:—

"The Bill which I ask leave to introduce is but a little one, and I shall not trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks regarding it. Its object is to amend the law relating to lunatics.

"Under Act XXXVI. of 1858 Local Governments may establish or license asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics, and section 4 authorizes a Magistrate to commit wandering or dangerous insanes to 'the asylum established for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate.' About four years ago a question arose as to the accommodation of insane persons belonging to a province which has no public asylum of its own. It was accordingly enacted by Act XVIII of 1886 that, '*when an executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics, the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum,*

established in British India beyond those limits, to be an asylum to which a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics.'

"It will be observed that the power thus reserved to appoint an extra-provincial asylum can only be exercised when there is no such institution within the province. But it may happen that the asylum most conveniently situated with regard to some parts of a province which possesses an asylum of its own may be outside its limits, and such a case has been recently brought to notice from Assam. An asylum has been opened at Tezpur, which lies in the Assam Valley about 24 hours by steamer above Gauhati. From Sylhet to Gauhati is a long and tedious journey of some 150 miles, which can only be done on foot, and the road passes across the Khasi Hills and through Cherrapunji, which enjoys the reputation of being the wettest place in India. To escort lunatics all this distance is no easy matter, and the sudden and severe changes of temperature involve great risk to their health, which is often far from robust. On the other hand, there is an excellent and commodious asylum at Dacca in Bengal, and there is easy communication between Dacca and Sylhet by the river Surma. On every ground it is far more convenient that insanes from the Surma Valley should be sent to Dacca than that they should be transported across the hills at peril of their lives to Tezpur.

"A similar difficulty might arise if the provincial asylum were full, or if the patient were a female and the asylum ill-adapted for the reception of women, while convenient accommodation could be provided in another place within reach. It is therefore proposed to extend the power of the Governor General in Council to cases in which an intra-provincial asylum has been established but is found to be inconveniently situated with respect to some part of the province, or not to afford sufficient or suitable accommodation.

"The object of the second part of the Bill is to give the Governor General in Council power to remove any lunatic from one province to another—a power which he already possesses with regard to criminal insanes under Act X of 1886, sections 12 and 25. In a country which boasts of 106 different languages this is obviously desirable, or we may have a lunatic shut up in a place where he cannot make himself understood. And, as each province is held financially responsible for its own lunatics, it may wish to have them brought under its own direct supervision rather than to pay some other province a higher rate for taking charge of them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th August, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

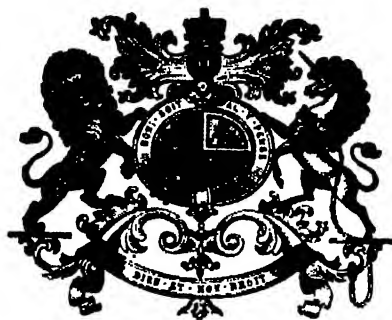
SIMLA;

The 16th August, 1889.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 31st July, 1889, was subsequently postponed to the 14th August, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 33.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI. of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI. of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 12th, 1889.**

The weather during the past week has been of the same general character as that which has prevailed since the setting in of the rains, *viz.*, a moderately strong monsoon over the Western and Central districts, a somewhat feeble monsoon over the Bay and Northern India, and a general absence of important cyclonic storms. The net result of these conditions has been a somewhat deficient rainfall throughout the district affected by the Bay monsoon and a slightly excessive rainfall elsewhere.

The chart of the 6th showed a large elongated, but shallow, depression stretching from the north-west of the Bay westward across Orissa and the Circars as far as the east of the Central Provinces, a large low pressure area over the Western desert, and a high pressure area over Malabar, Ceylon, and the south of the Bay. The winds over the greater part of the Bay, Bengal, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and the head of the Peninsula were influenced by the elongated depression noticed above and executed a feeble cyclonic circulation around it, but in all other parts of India the winds blew from the ordinary monsoon directions. The Arabian Sea monsoon current was blowing freshly, but the winds in Northern India were feeble. Between the morning of the 6th and of the 7th the depression had moved westward, and the centre at 8 A.M. on the 7th lay between Seoni and Raipur. Owing to this westerly movement of the storm centre and the consequent change in the centre of circulation of the cyclonic winds, southerly and south-westerly winds had appeared over the Bay; but this was the only important change in the wind directions. The monsoon was blowing more freshly over the Bay, and strongish squally winds were reported from the neighbourhood of the depression. By the morning of

the 8th the depression had largely filled up, but the centre had again moved somewhat to the westward and apparently lay between Seoni and Saugor. A new but very slight disturbance had appeared near Kurrachee, and a small high pressure area had been formed over the west of the North-Western Provinces and the east of the Punjab. The chart of the 9th showed that the depression over the Central Provinces had changed very little as regards position, but that it had developed somewhat in intensity, the lowest reading at the centre being $29\cdot548''$ as compared with $29\cdot566''$ on the preceding day. The local depression near Kurrachee and the local high pressure area near Roorkee had alike broken up. The wind circulation was generally similar to that of the previous day, except at the head of the Bay, where variable winds had reappeared, with indications of the formation of a new disturbance off the Orissa Coast. On the 10th the distribution of pressure was such as is characteristic of general monsoon conditions. Readings were highest in Malabar and Ceylon, and relatively high in Burma and Assam; lowest in the Western desert, and relatively low within a belt or trough of low pressure running from the Punjab and Rajputana south-eastward across the Central and North-Western Provinces as far as the Circars and the north-west of the Bay. Within this trough variable winds prevailed—to the north of it, the Bay monsoon; and to the south of it, the Arabian Sea monsoon. The only important change shown on the chart of the 11th was the slight northerly movement of the trough of low pressure. On the 12th this movement was continued, so that the trough lay further to the north than usual in August, and the monsoon current from the Bay into Northern India was a good deal interrupted.

Temperature has been on the whole high for the time of year, except in Madras and the Central Provinces, where heavy rain and much cloud has reduced the heat. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, where the rainfall on the contrary was light, the mean temperature exceeded the normal on every day of the week. The warmest days occurred in the early part of the week. On the 6th the mean temperature of the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana was 3° above the normal; and on the 7th it was $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in the North-Western Provinces, 4° in the Punjab, and $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Sind and Rajputana above the normal. Maxima considerably exceeding 100° were reported from nearly all stations in the Punjab and Sind in the early part of the week; but on the 9th and 10th a considerable fall occurred, and on the 12th the highest reading was $96\cdot3^{\circ}$ at Ludhiana and Multan.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ $1\cdot5^{\circ}$	+ $0\cdot6^{\circ}$
Bengal	+ $0\cdot9^{\circ}$	+ $1\cdot2^{\circ}$
North-Western Provinces	— $1\cdot2^{\circ}$	+ $2\cdot2^{\circ}$
Punjab	+ $0\cdot4^{\circ}$	+ $1\cdot1^{\circ}$
Bombay	+ $1\cdot8^{\circ}$	+ $0\cdot7^{\circ}$
Central Provinces and Berar	+ $1\cdot8^{\circ}$	— $0\cdot6^{\circ}$
Guzerat and Central India	+ $1\cdot7^{\circ}$	+ $0\cdot5^{\circ}$
Sind and Rajputana	+ $2\cdot9^{\circ}$	+ $1\cdot2^{\circ}$
Madras	— $0\cdot2^{\circ}$	— $0\cdot1^{\circ}$

This table shows that, relatively to the average, the present week has been slightly in Bengal and the Punjab and considerably in the North-Western Provinces warmer than the preceding week, but that elsewhere the weather has been cooler.

Rain.—As mentioned in preceding sections, strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed over India during the past week, and rain has fallen in all divisions of India. The rainfall has generally occurred in steady moderate falls on each day of the week and, with few exceptions, there have been no very heavy downpours. In Northern India—more particularly in Behar and the North-Western Provinces—the rainfall has been slighter than elsewhere, and the weather there has been showery with fair intervals.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall :

On the 6th the Punjab, Sind, and the greater part of Rajputana were without rain, and Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces had only scattered showers. Elsewhere rain was general. On the 7th the only change was that a little more rain was reported from Rajputana. On the 8th there was a very heavy fall of rain at Mussoorie and Roorkee, and slight rain along the foot of the hills in the Punjab, as well as at Kurrachee and Hyderabad in Lower Sind. In the Central parts of the country some heavyish falls were experienced. In Western Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the weather remained fair, with a few showers, and elsewhere there was no change. On the 9th the only change was the more general rain over the Punjab and Sind. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th rain practically fell in all parts of India,—heavily at the hill stations, and moderately elsewhere.

The table at the close of the Summary shows that at twenty-nine divisions the rainfall of the week was deficient ; that at twenty-one it was excessive ; and that at two no comparison is possible. Roughly divided, those divisions which receive their rainfall from the Bay of Bengal current have received short rains, and those which receive their rainfall from the Arabian Sea monsoon have received excessive rain. The whole of Burma, the whole of Bengal except Orissa, and the whole of the North-Western Provinces have had deficient rainfall. The Punjab, which has been more or less influenced by both branches of the monsoon, has received more favourable rains than other parts of Northern India, four of the divisions reporting an excess and only two a deficiency. In the Hill districts the rainfall is about half the normal average amount. The Western districts of the Peninsula had more than the average rainfall ; but Mysore and the Bombay Deccan had rather less than usual. The Central divisions of the country, including Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, all received considerably more than the normal fall during the week. Guzerat and Kattiawar participated in this excess ; but in Sind the rainfall was slightly short. In the Madras divisions the East Coast North and Hyderabad South received somewhat heavier rains than usual ; but all the other divisions report a deficiency.

The maximum falls all over Northern India are quite unimportant. Cherrapunji received only 5·7 inches of rain during the week—a striking example of the weakness of the Bay current. In the west of the Peninsula the maximum falls were larger, one or two places recording total falls of from 10 to 15 inches ; but even here they are the exception. In the Central parts of the country the average of the maxima is higher, but the falls are in no way remarkable.

The final column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. In Burma and East Bengal there is a deficiency ; in Assam an excess ; and in the other divisions in Bengal about an average fall. The east of the North-Western Provinces and the submontane district show an excess ; but the Western districts and also the whole of the Punjab report deficient rains. In the Peninsula, the Konkan and Madras (South Central) districts are in excess of the average ; but the other districts in the west and centre exhibit a deficiency, while on the East Coast again there is an excess. In the Central parts of India, including Kattiawar and Guzerat, the seasonal rainfall is above the average ; but in Sind there is a considerable deficiency.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 12TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO AUGUST 12TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to August 12th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	8'91	9'30	— 0'39	112'69	115'86	— 3
	Lower Burmah	3'70	4'87	— 1'17	42'73	58'12	— 26
	Central Burmah	3'47	4'32	— 0'85	31'97	46'60	— 31
	Upper Burmah	2'73	?	?	27'06	?	?
	Arakan	3'85	9'27	— 5'42	103'57	129'06	— 20
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	3'31	4'79	— 1'48	43'23	52'47	— 18
	Assam (Surma)	4'25	5'11	— 0'86	79'00	61'40	+ 29
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'15	3'07	— 0'92	51'14	44'38	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	1'02	2'86	— 1'24	28'38	31'45	— 8
	Central Bengal	1'40	2'53	— 1'13	29'16	30'09	— 3
	North Bengal	2'88	5'05	— 2'17	69'01	59'82	+ 15
	Orissa	2'91	2'50	+ 0'41	27'99	28'27	— 1
	Chota Nagpur	1'19	2'73	— 1'54	28'92	28'15	+ 3
	Behar (South)	0'99	2'86	— 1'87	24'42	23'88	+ 2
	Do. (North)	0'51	3'13	— 2'62	30'96	27'26	+ 13
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	0'61	2'49	— 1'88	23'35	20'15	+ 16
	Oudh (South)	1'08	2'31	— 1'23	24'40	20'50	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0'75	2'23	— 1'48	26'00	22'59	+ 13
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	1'21	2'05	— 0'84	15'41	17'92	— 14
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'77	1'77	— 1'00	12'47	16'40	— 24
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1'34	2'06	— 1'32	32'05	25'24	+ 27
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1'25	0'88	+ 0'37	7'39	8'44	— 12
	Do. (Central)	0'49	1'22	— 0'73	8'72	13'86	— 37
	Do. (Submontane)	2'45	2'23	+ 0'22	15'02	17'03	— 12
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3'55	6'80	— 3'25	40'09	52'45	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	2'05	1'82	+ 0'23	11'13	12'74	— 13
	Do. (West)	1'29	0'60	+ 0'69	4'82	4'88	— 1
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	5'81	3'76	+ 2'05	73'84	78'83	— 6
	Madras (South Central)	1'41	1'03	+ 0'38	18'58	9'05	+ 105
	Coorg	9'71	5'88	+ 3'83	64'39	66'39	— 3
	My-sore	0'27	0'92	— 0'65	8'35	11'18	— 25
	Konkan	6'89	4'54	+ 2'35	93'70	70'50	+ 33
	Bombay Deccan	1'17	1'01	— 0'16	15'12	18'89	— 20
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1'30	0'90	+ 0'40	10'39	12'83	— 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	4'06	1'42	+ 2'64	22'85	19'47	+ 17
	Central Provinces (West)	5'70	2'15	+ 3'55	25'84	24'45	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	0'63	2'89	+ 3'74	34'74	32'57	+ 7
	Ditto (East)	5'57	3'42	+ 2'15	34'09	31'04	+ 8
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	3'74	2'26	+ 1'48	25'76	23'73	+ 8
	Kathiawar	1'78	1'62	+ 0'16	23'07	18'40	+ 20
	Sind	0'42	0'55	— 0'13	1'14	3'18	— 64
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	6'00	2'22	+ 3'86	24'25	22'20	+ 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	3'56	1'53	+ 2'03	18'27	15'15	+ 21
	Rajputana (West)	2'30	1'34	+ 0'96	6'59	7'90	— 17
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1'50	1'01	+ 0'79	18'99	14'39	+ 32
	East Coast (North) (a)	3'36	4'66	— 1'30	16'60	18'83	— 12
	Hyderabad (South)	2'37	1'26	+ 1'11	11'73	11'90	— 1
	Madras (Central)	0'60	1'39	— 0'79	10'29	9'10	+ 13
	East Coast (Central)	1'07	1'05	— 0'02	10'21	10'00	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0'31	1'04	— 0'73	10'60	7'45	+ 42
	Madras (South)	0'13	0'26	— 0'13	4'60	4'00	0

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 15th August, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Rainfall general; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. Crops generally good, but damaged by excessive rain in Vizagapatam and Godavari; affected by insects in parts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, and South Canara, and withering in parts of Tinnevely. Prices falling in many districts. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,747; Gopalpore Canal, 1,183; Ghat Roads, 1,837; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,905; minor irrigation and other works, 1,089. Returns incomplete. Number on village relief on 3rd August, 93,561; fed in kitchens, 10,163; total, 1,03,724—of whom, 56,358 were children and 32,477 were women. Imports during week by sea and land, 834 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rain during week general; more wanted in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Shikarpur, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum; damaged by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation progressing in several districts, but retarded in some for want of sufficient rain. Preparations for late crops progressing in Shelapur. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th August.*—The week has been marked by deficient rainfall, and more rain is wanted in many places and specially in Burdwan and Gya. Transplanting of winter rice is proceeding vigorously where there is sufficient water and has not yet suffered for want of rain anywhere. Early rice, jute, sugarcane, and *bhadai* crops are generally doing well. Jute is being cut and steeped. In the affected tracts of Behar, *bhadai* crops in the low lands of Durbhanga have been injured by floods, but the extent of damage has not yet been ascertained; in Muzaffarpur the damage done by inundation is more extensive in the Sadr Station, but the outturn of *bhadai* is expected at over ten annas there. Number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is increasing. In Chumparun the floods are subsiding rapidly and the surviving crops doing well. Persons receiving gratuitous relief number over 1,000. In Bhagulpore prospects improving, but prices still high, being 12 seers 10 chittacks of rice per rupee. 343 persons employed on two relief works here. In Maddah much damage has been done by inundations; but the price of common rice has fallen. Food stock is sufficient everywhere in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions. Indigo is doing well. At Contai in Midnapore rice sells at Rs. 2-9-3 per maund. Prices of foodgrains are high at Puri and Khurdah; but measures are being taken to provide labour in Chilka tracts and Khurdah. Floods are also reported from Purneah, Bogra, Dacca, and Backergunge.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th August.*—The weather generally has been favourable for agricultural operations, and the *kharif* is thriving, though more rain is wanted in rice-producing districts. Fodder is abundant. Markets fully supplied, and prices show no great variations.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th August.*—General rain throughout the Province. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Shahpur and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in Jullundur and Sialkot. *Kharif* sowings nearly over. Crops are flourishing. Standing crops are said to be in good condition. More rain wanted in Umballa, Lahore, and Shahpur. Stock cattle

are reported healthy, but suffering from insufficiency of fodder in Hissar. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall sufficient, except in parts of Jubbulpore. Good rain in Nimar, where there has hitherto been a deficiency. *Kharif* crops thriving and prospects favourable. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th August.*—Heavy and seasonable rain fell throughout Lower Burma, except in Prome. More rain is still much wanted in Prome, North Tharrawaddy, and Toungoo. In the other districts agricultural operations progress favourably and standing crops are in good condition. In Upper Burma the rainfall was fair in Mandalay, Sagaing, Minbu, Yamethin, and Pyinmana districts, and light in Myingyan; elsewhere heavy rain fell. More rain is wanted in Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Pyinmana. Agricultural operations in Upper Burma progress favourably and the crops promise well, except in districts where the want of rain is felt, and in Bhamo and Shwebo, where damage has been done by insects. The price of paddy has again risen in Rangoon, where Rs. 125 was paid for 100 baskets. There was also a rise of 4 per cent. in Prome; 10 per cent. in Henzada; 3 per cent. in Moulmein; 4 per cent. in Minbu; and 17 per cent. in Meiktila. In Sandoway prices fell 20 per cent. and elsewhere were stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall varies from 0·25 in Khasi Hills to 7·31 in Sylhet. Reaping of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Prospects of crops generally good, except in Goalpara, Nowgong, and Garo Hills districts, where some injury has been done by floods. Weather rather wet for tea in the Surma valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall good in parts of the Shimoga and Hassan districts of Mysore and fair elsewhere. Crops good, except in parts of Kolar and Mysore districts, where more rain is wanted. Sowing and harvesting operations still continue in parts. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore and risen in the Mysore districts.

Heavy rain in Coorg. Season continues favourable for transplanting paddy.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall average in Berar. Cotton and *jowari* crops are in good condition. Weeding operations continue. Prices of foodgrains unchanged. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Good rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *abi* and weeding of *kharif* crops still in progress. Water in tanks insufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Prospects in Central India, especially in the Bhopawar Agency, are good. Prices of foodgrains in Bundelkhand are falling and prospects of outturn improved. Agricultural operations completed in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th August.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province; heavy in Jhallawar and Abu. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in some places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th August.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Winter rice progressing. Prospect of Indian corn generally good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS.

No. 1142—43.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876, on the subject of the execution of minor contracts and deeds on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. P^C6, dated 11th July 1889.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, in extension of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 2nd November 1876, that the undermentioned class of contracts referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, &c.	}	By the local Medical Officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, &c.
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ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN INDIA.

No. 371ⁿ—353.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 17th August, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department letter Nos. 10-382-391, dated 31st December 1887, to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Read replies—

From the Government of Madras, No. 421, dated the 16th July 1889.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 985, dated the 2nd October 1888.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 183, dated the 26th February 1889.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. ^{800E.} III-23-0, dated the 18th July 1888.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 146, dated the 25th July 1888.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. ^{244C.} 110, dated the 10th May 1888.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 659-11E., dated the 26th March 1889.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4815, dated the 31st August 1888.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 931-685, dated the 28th May 1888.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 259G., dated the 30th June 1888.

RESOLUTION.

In the letter addressed by the Home Department to Local Governments and Administrations on 31st December 1887, their attention was drawn to the

growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline, and favourable to irreverence, in the rising generation in India; and the Governor General in Council formulated for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations certain suggestions with the object of counteracting these tendencies. The recommendations related both to schools and colleges. For the former it was suggested—

- (1) that gymnastics and field exercises should be recognized as part of a regular course of school training, and that a system of marks and prizes for efficiency in gymnastics should be introduced;
- (2) that punishments for breaches of discipline should be arranged so as to fall on the offender, and that with this aim the imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod in the case of young pupils, and finally expulsion in cases of aggravated and persistent misconduct, are more suitable forms of punishment than fines;
- (3) that good conduct registers should be prescribed, extracts from which should be sent to the parents and guardians of the boy at stated intervals with the definite opinion of the head master on his character and behaviour, and that prizes for good conduct should be awarded at the end of each year;
- (4) that hostels and boarding houses should be established at the larger schools and colleges in large towns and cities for the accommodation of students whose families are not resident in the place where they are being educated;
- (5) that selected boys from the higher classes of schools should be appointed monitors for the purpose of maintaining discipline during, and as far as possible out of, school hours;
- (6) that any boy who through want of diligence and attention to study fails to rise to a certain class by the time he has reached a certain age should be required to leave the school;
- (7) that inter-school rules, defining the conditions under which pupils should be allowed to pass from one school to another, should be extended to all schools aided or supported by public funds, as a condition of the continuance of such aid; and that the Senates of the Universities should be invited to use their influence to procure the adoption of this system in schools and colleges which do not receive aid from Government;
- (8) that the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers should be made a first charge against the educational grant; that the employment of teachers in all schools should be gradually restricted to those who have given satisfaction during a course of training; and that trained head-masters should be introduced from England for definite periods of five to seven years for selected schools; and
- (9) that teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct should be more generally resorted to. The Government of India, while admitting that this is provided for in some aided schools by religious instruction, and that even in some State schools religious instruction can under well-recognized restrictions be granted out of school hours, considered that this was not sufficient; and it therefore, in concurrence with the Secretary of State, desired that consideration should be given to the proposal of the Education Commission that an attempt should be made to prepare a moral text-book based on the fundamental principles of natural religion.

In regard to methods for encouraging respect for authority in colleges, it was pointed out by the Government of India that an improvement in this matter in schools would naturally reproduce itself in colleges, which students would enter with habits formed and characters developed by the wholesome discipline of the schools. The Governor General in Council, however, pressed that an effort should be made to impart moral instruction in colleges, and with a view to

improving the supervision of Principals and Professors over students in colleges, suggested the adoption of the following regulations :

- (a) that weekly meetings should be held by the Principal and the Professors to consider questions of discipline ;
- (b) that the Principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct ; and
- (c) that every Professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, and of fining him without reference to the Principal.

2. The Government of India has now been placed in possession of the views of Local Governments and Administrations on the foregoing suggestions. There is substantial agreement both among officials and the representatives of the native community as to the existence of the evils which have been indicated. The tendency towards irreverence and disregard of authority has no doubt gone further in some parts of India than it has in others. But most of the conditions which have favoured its growth in the parts of India where it is most prevalent are in a greater or less degree noticeable in other less forward portions of the country ; and the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt that remedies are necessary in those places in which the work is at present one of prevention, as well as in those in which it is one of cure. His Excellency in Council thinks that no profit will result from any further discussion as to how far the present state of things is due to defects in the system of education, and how far to forces either independent of, or antagonistic to, that system. The evil is admitted on all hands ; and the problem is to find means by which the method of public instruction may be strengthened and improved so as to combat and overcome it. Holding these views, the Governor General in Council considers it matter for congratulation that Local Governments and Administrations and the representatives of the different native communities in India have generally accepted his suggestions with cordiality, and shown, by the earnest attention which they have devoted to the subject, their determination to remove the defects which have been brought to notice.

3. In proposing remedies for the evils admitted to exist, many Local Govern-

The Government of India recognizes its responsibility to provide, so far as its finances permit, facilities for the education of the people. But in educational as in all other matters it is the policy of the Government of India to avoid entering into competition with private enterprise ; it paves the way ; but having shown the way, it recognizes its responsibility to do for the people what the people can, and ought to, do for themselves. When therefore local effort or private enterprise shows itself able and willing to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality, it is the policy of Government to retire from the field of direct instruction, and to help by reasonable subventions of money the operations of independent institutions. Under this policy, it is the aim of the Government also, wherever there is vitality of private effort, to restrict official action to the maintenance of a few schools in which the system of instruction and discipline shall afford a standard for the emulation of private or mixed institutions in the neighbourhood. In pursuance of this policy, the expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government educational institutions should not ordinarily increase in proportion to the total expenditure, but should rather be a constantly diminishing quantity ; provided that there is the assurance that the ground abandoned by the Government is occupied by local effort.

cannot be provided from local sources or private benevolence, they should be obtained by an enhancement of fees or by curtailing and readjusting existing expenditure.

4. Proceeding to deal with the suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1, the Governor General in Council observes that in Madras much has been done under the auspices of the Physical Training Association, and measures are under consideration in that Presidency with a view to making it a condition of aid or recognition that the organization of a school satisfies certain prescribed requirements in

regard to a gymnastic course, school drill, and the maintenance of play-grounds. In Bombay a liberal grant-in-aid is to be given to the Bombay Gymnastic Society, which will provide for High schools in that city, while the question of providing for High schools elsewhere in the Presidency is being considered. The Bengal Government engages to provide play-grounds and gymnasia so far as funds admit; and the proposals of the Indian Association that Government should supply gymnastic apparatus to all Government schools, that teachers of athletic sports should be appointed, and that a general competition in athletic sports should be arranged every year in district head-quarters, are receiving consideration at the hands of the Educational authorities. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the question of physical education has lately been considered by a Conference of Educational officers; and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner engages to consider with favour any practical suggestions that may be made. In the Punjab it is intended to prescribe gymnastic courses for primary, middle, and high schools, and to permit boys to present themselves annually for examination in gymnastics, and to receive certificates if successful. Cricket and athletic tournaments, open to Government and aided schools and unaided schools subject to Government inspection, are to be promoted. In the Central Provinces all secondary and many of the primary schools have gymnastic apparatus, and the boys are drilled at all secondary schools. In Burma physical exercise is so congenial to the tastes of the people, that special encouragement is not necessary to stimulate the boys to take part in athletics. In Assam gymnastic apparatus has been provided at most of the High schools; and it is further intended, if funds will admit, to appoint three teachers of gymnastics to visit the High schools in rotation, and to give a capitation allowance for proficiency. In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts gymnasia and teachers of gymnastics have been provided in many schools. The information thus summarized gives satisfactory proof that the Local Governments and Administrations appreciate the value of physical exercises, and are ready and willing to encourage them; and it is believed that much can be done in this direction without incurring any large expenditure. As a corollary to the action already undertaken, or about to be undertaken, to promote physical education, a system of marks and prizes, which no doubt will be largely supplied by private liberality, for proficiency in gymnastics and athletic sports, should be everywhere introduced where gymnasia and play-grounds have been attached to the schools; and the Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will on suitable opportunities endeavour to make arrangements to carry this suggestion into effect.

5. In indicating its views on the punishment of breaches of school discipline in paragraph 14 of the letter of 31st December 1887, the Governor General in Council left this question to the judgment and discretion of Local Governments and Administrations. At the same time he drew prominent attention to the suitability of corporal punishment as a punishment for boys who have not reached an age when such punishment becomes inappropriate, and where local sentiment is not very pronounced against it. It appears from the replies now received that corporal punishment is generally recognized as suitable in cases of aggravated misconduct. The prevailing opinion also is strongly against the abolition of the system of fining, which is defended as being helpful towards securing punctual attendance. His Excellency in Council accepts the general opinion on both points, and desires that effect should be given to it. Without desiring that a code of offences and punishments should be drawn up to which every breach of discipline should be directly reducible, His Excellency in Council considers that punishments in schools and colleges should take such forms as loss of position in the class, impositions, exclusion from lessons, suspension from attendance, money fines, corporal punishment, and, as a final resource, expulsion. It will be for the various Local Governments and Administrations acting through their Educational Departments to lay down for the guidance of masters such rules as may be considered desirable to enforce a discreet use of the different forms of punishment.

6. The suggestion for the maintenance of good conduct registers has been generally well received. The Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces Governments agree to the introduction of such

registers in the manner proposed in the Home Department circular letter. In Bombay the experiment is to be tried under selected head-masters. In Burma registers are to be opened in all Government schools; in time they may be prescribed in aided schools, but in this Province it seems premature to insist on this at present. In Assam a start has already been made in keeping good conduct registers, in giving prizes for good conduct, and in making every boy appear periodically before the head-master; and the system is to be further extended. In the Punjab the authorities are opposed to opening good conduct registers, and to giving prizes for good conduct; but they propose to attain the objects in view by directing that certificates are to be given for good conduct, and that serious cases of bad conduct are to be reported to the parent or guardian of the offender. The Government of Madras is adverse to the system on the ground that the moral defects of students and of schoolboys are not such as can be marked by registers of conduct, and deprecates the suggestion that attention should be given to good conduct registers in selecting candidates for the public service on the ground that it would be cruel and unjust to place on permanent record the faults committed in early youth. While admitting that there is force in the last objection, the Governor General in Council considers that it may be met by head-masters refusing extracts of the earlier entries in the register, which would produce an unfair impression of the pupil's real character, or adding such remarks as would prevent their having this effect. Generally speaking, extracts from these registers of conduct, although not conclusive as to a boy's conduct except during school hours, will obviously afford more useful information to employers to whom he offers his services than the certificates of character now generally given; and from this point of view they will probably not be without their use to Government officers in selecting candidates for the public service. His Excellency in Council therefore trusts that the Governments of Madras and the Punjab will follow the example of other Provinces by introducing a system of good conduct registers.

7. The advantages of well-conducted boarding houses attached to the higher schools and colleges for students who do not live with relations or friends, at which the example and personal influence of their teachers can be brought to bear upon the students out of school hours, are generally recognized. The obstacle which has generally prevented the extension of the system is the expense which it involves. The Madras Government would be glad to see the experiment tried by private agency, but considers its success too doubtful to justify the expenditure on it of public funds. In Bombay provision will be made at the few Government colleges that exist for the enforcement of stricter discipline and for the residence at or near the college of the Principal or a Professor. The further extension of the residential system will be left to private liberality. The establishment of hostels is an essential part of the educational policy of the Governments of Bengal and Assam, where funds are available; and the public has occasionally contributed towards such foundations. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh every district school and college has a boarding house attached to it, and they are all full. Sir Auckland Colvin is not in favour of the extension of the system to schools at the head-quarters of tahsils, because he is not satisfied that they would be properly supervised. In the Punjab the boarding house system is very widely extended; and the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates authorizing local bodies to require that out-students attending a school to which a boarding house is attached should live in it provided there is accommodation, unless they are living with relatives or friends of their parents or guardians and are considered by the head-master to be under healthy influences. In the Central Provinces local bodies will be requested to improve or enlarge existing boarding houses where the accommodation is bad or insufficient. In Berar several boarding houses with accommodation for resident masters have been established, and it is proposed to increase their number. The Governor General in Council recognizes the willingness of Local Governments and Administrations to do what is required in the provision of boarding houses. The State already bears a disproportionate share of the expenditure on high education; and the obligation of providing boarding houses where they do not exist is one which Local Governments and Administrations

are naturally loth to accept. It is an appropriate object for private liberality, which should be encouraged to regard it as worthy of its benefactions.

8. It was admitted in the Home Department letter of 31st December 1887 that the monitorial system cannot be as effectual an aid to discipline in India, where schools are mostly day schools, as it is in England. At the same time His Excellency in Council believes that the adoption of rules, such as the Elphinstone High School Rules referred to in paragraph 17 of the letter, will be found productive of advantage. The essence of these rules is the independent power of punishment given to Prefects, which is thus referred to by Mr. Jacob, who introduced the system into the Elphinstone High School:

"It is the delegation of this disciplinary power to the Prefects that emphatically marks the trust reposed in them, and brings them, to look upon the reputation and prosperity of the school as partly committed to their keeping. If you withhold this power, and require the Prefects not to preserve discipline but merely to report breaches of it to the masters, you reduce the Prefects to the position of mere tale-bearers. Self-government becomes government by espionage, and with a decided tendency to develop nothing but ignoble traits of character in those who are allowed to play no higher part in it than that of menials."

In Bombay the Elphinstone Rules are to be circulated, and an attempt made to introduce the system in High schools generally. In Bengal the monitorial system will be tried in hostels and subsequently extended, if successful. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Assam it will be tried in selected schools. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Berar the system is recognized already, especially in the Punjab: it is to be extended in the Central Provinces and Berar. On the whole, the Government of India is satisfied with the manner in which Local Governments and Administrations have accepted its suggestion on this matter. Time will show whether the system is well-suited to Indian boys, and with the improvement of the quality of teachers it will be possible to extend it generally, if it is found to succeed in the better schools.

9. On the proposal to enforce the exclusion from school of boys who do not reach a certain class by a certain age the general opinion is, that a rigid application of a rule of this nature would involve the risk of injury to classes of society whose backwardness requires encouragement. The Governor General in Council recognizes the force of this argument; and as he thinks that there is not the same objection to big and small boys being associated together at day schools as there is at boarding schools, His Excellency in Council is content to leave the matter to Local Governments and Administrations, on the understanding that the recommendation in paragraph 18 of the letter of 31st December 1887 will not be lost sight of.

10. The question of inter-school rules is one of great importance in the interests of discipline, and rules on the subject are already in force in nearly every Province. The points which it is essential to secure are, that, without the consent of the Educational authorities, a boy shall not be taken into a school who has been dismissed from another school for misconduct; that failure to pay his school fees in his former school shall debar a boy from admission to another school, except under similar consent of the Educational authorities; and that, if received into another school, a boy shall not be placed in a higher class than the class he was in before leaving the other school, except at the beginning of a new term. The rules on the last point should only be applicable to schools of the same grade: those on the first and second points would be generally applicable to schools of all grades.

The rules in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are too exclusively directed towards the second of these objects. Those in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh seem to give more or less effect to the three essentials; but the point of dismissal for misconduct might be brought into greater prominence even in these Provinces. In the Punjab rules have been prepared which apply to all Government and aided schools; but it is not proposed to ask the University to co-operate on the ground that the number of unaided schools and colleges in the Province is very small. In the Central Provinces there are no inter-school rules at present, and it is proposed to introduce simple rules

to apply to schools in the same town. This limitation, however, seems calculated to diminish the effect of the rules, and should be reconsidered by the Chief Commissioner. The rules in Burma apply to all Government schools and aided schools of the advanced kind. They are defective in that they contain no reference to conduct. Revised rules are being issued in Assam, which, if acted upon by the managers of unaided schools, will go far to meet the objects which the Government of India has in view.

The Governor General in Council considers that it is desirable to remodel the rules of other Provinces on the basis of the rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (which are printed as an Appendix to this Resolution). The Education Department can enforce such rules in all Government colleges and schools, and their adoption can be made a condition of a grant-in-aid from Government; but it is equally essential that they should be adopted in unaided institutions. The only effectual way of securing this is to invite the co-operation of the University; as has been done in the North-Western Provinces. When the Provincial rules have been revised and determined, the Universities should be invited to assist towards securing their adoption in unaided institutions by denying affiliation to such as do not adopt them; and the Governor General in Council earnestly trusts that, when invited, the Universities will throw the weight of their great influence into the scale of order and discipline.

11. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers is one of the most effective means available to Government for improving discipline and counteracting the tendency to irreverence and contempt of authority; and he has accordingly considered with special attention the opinions which the various local authorities have expressed upon this important subject.

In Madras there are at present arrangements for training in the Government and public normal schools about one-third of the teachers required for colleges and secondary schools and three-quarters of those required for primary education. The quality of the training, however, needs improvement; and this question, as well as that of extending the training system so as to provide teachers for all schools, is engaging the attention of the Madras Government. The University also holds an examination for the degree of Licentiate in teaching. The Bombay Government is ready to provide an adequate supply of training schools for primary institutions, but considers that the cost of training colleges for preparing masters for high and secondary schools would be prohibitive, and that the need for such institutions is not great. It admits, however, that teachers are now appointed to schools without any real knowledge of the art of teaching, and proposes to establish normal classes at the large high schools and to compel candidates for service in the Department to attend them. The Bengal Government, on the ground that the education of teachers is costly and that the educational grant is insufficient to adequately provide for elementary and technical education, states that there is no present prospect of funds being available for the general introduction of a system of training teachers for their profession in special institutions. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor believes that training in the art of teaching should be given in addition to, and not as a substitute for, the education of the University; and urges that there is no want of masters trained in the usual English method at the University, and that it is on this ground and on the ground of expense undesirable to import English masters for definite periods. His Honour is prepared, should the Government of India wish it, to start one training school at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 a year for English teachers at high and middle schools, Government or aided. Sir Steuart Bayley also expresses himself in favour of a system of granting certificates in the art of teaching in preference to an extension of normal schools; the possession of such certificates to be made a condition of employment in Government and aided schools. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh considerable attention has been devoted to the training of masters, and a normal school for teachers in primary and middle institutions is located at the head-quarters of each division. It is found, however, that present arrangements do not adequately provide for the training of masters for the higher

class of schools, and it is proposed to establish a central institution for this purpose. In the Punjab there is a central training college at Lahore for masters in secondary schools. No one can be employed in any board school, whether secondary or primary, who does not hold a teacher's certificate. The amount of grants to aided schools is to a certain extent dependent on their having certificated teachers. In the Central Provinces sufficient provision for training vernacular teachers is said to exist. The Anglo-Vernacular teachers are supplied by the colleges. The Chief Commissioner is in favour of establishing normal classes for Anglo-Vernacular masters and arranging for examination for certificates in teaching, and he has under consideration suggestions for the improvement of the normal schools at Jabalpur and Nagpur. In Burma, where education has a strong religious character, adequate arrangements for training masters for primary schools exist; and the Chief Commissioner is working out a scheme for attaching to existing schools departments for the training of middle class teachers. The supply of trained teachers for secondary schools in Assam must be procured by indenting on normal schools in Bengal when established, or by sending teachers from Assam for training in those schools. In Berar arrangements have been made for training teachers for primary schools; but the secondary schools are not numerous enough to justify a special training institution, and masters for these schools are procured from Bombay colleges and high schools.

12. The Governor General in Council desires to give emphatic expression to his view, that it is of little use to spend money on schools if the teachers are either inefficient or unable to maintain discipline or a healthy moral tone in their schools. The chief qualifications required in a schoolmaster are capacity to maintain discipline, and capacity to convey instruction. The first of these qualifications implies firmness and ability to govern, the capacity of inspiring enthusiasm in his pupils and securing their co-operation; and earnestness, sympathy, and insight into character. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the possession of these qualities cannot be tested merely by an examination such as is suggested by the Government of Bengal. The capacity to convey instruction comes more within the range of an examiner's power to test. But this is the lower of the two sets of qualifications which go to make up the model schoolmaster; and an examination is an admittedly inferior way of ascertaining a teacher's ability to convey instruction, his ability to simplify a subject, or his skill to fix the attention and draw out the intelligence of his class. For these reasons the Governor General in Council considers it impossible to secure good instructors without such a process of selection and preparation as normal school training gives, and is unable to regard the adoption of examination in the art of teaching as an adequate substitute for good normal schools. His Excellency in Council therefore deems it essential that each Local Government should accept the responsibility of providing means for training teachers for each grade of schools—primary, middle, and high—as a first charge on the Educational grant. Should any Local Government find itself unable to provide the requisite system of training from the funds already available, it should arrange either to increase its funds from local sources or, following the recommendation of the Education Commission in paragraph 543 of its Report, to throw more largely on private enterprise the duty of providing higher education, and thereby set free the money required for training institutions. The proposal to attach normal classes to the larger High schools, though not as satisfactory as the establishment of training schools themselves, is nevertheless worthy of consideration, if it be arranged that such classes shall be attached to those High schools only which are under the care of specially selected and competent masters. As the number of good teachers educated at training institutions increases, it should gradually be made a condition that no uncertificated teacher should be appointed to a Government aided school or college; and the Universities should be invited to make the employment of certificated teachers in unaided schools and colleges a condition of affiliation. Until the supply of training institutions is fully developed, local arrangements should be made whereby provisional certificates of competency to teachers possessing certain educational qualifications may be granted after a sufficient period of probation has been passed, subject to confirmation by the Government Inspector.

13. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the suggestion (which chiefly affects the larger Provinces) contained in paragraph 11 of the letter of 31st December 1887, that trained head-masters should be engaged from England for a definite period of five to seven years in order to introduce and establish a standard of discipline for the emulation of other schools, is deserving of careful attention. The Madras Government thinks that the teaching staff at colleges should be leavened by a larger proportion of English teachers, who have paid special attention to the art of teaching; and, at its request, the Secretary of State will be invited in selecting graduates for educational appointments in India to insist on their possessing experience in teaching. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the question of employing European masters for a few of the leading schools for limited periods is, the Government of India is pleased to learn, under consideration. The Governor General in Council is convinced of the valuable stimulus that the example of good teachers from England would give to schools; and he would be glad if the Bombay, Bengal, and Punjab Governments could see their way to giving the proposal their further consideration.

14. There remains the question of the extension of a system of teaching which has a direct bearing upon personal conduct, and whether an attempt to effect this extension should be made by prescribing moral text-books for schools and colleges.

Having given this important question its fullest consideration, the Government of India is satisfied that the end in view would not be attained by prescribing for use in colleges and schools a treatise on ethics or a book of didactic instruction in the rules and principles of conduct. It believes that the careful selection and training of teachers provide the most effectual method of establishing a good moral tone in a school; but it also considers that the influence of the teacher may be greatly strengthened and the interests of morality promoted by the use in schools of text-books having a direct bearing on conduct, either by means of precept or example. The Government of India understands that this view has commended itself to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, under whose auspices Mr. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, has been engaged to prepare a book of selections for the use of candidates for matriculation. The instructions laid down for Mr. Tawney's guidance in preparing this book are, first, that at least three-fourths of the book shall consist of prose taken from authors of the present century; second, that at least one-half of the prose portion shall consist of extracts having a direct bearing on conduct, either by way of precept or example; and third, that a similar principle shall be as far as possible kept in view in the poetical selections. Thus, the Calcutta University has already taken steps to give effect to what, in the opinion of the Government of India, is the most practical way of introducing moral training into the highest class of Indian schools, and furnishing teachers with the opportunity of imparting instruction in morality and in the principles of natural religion to their pupils. All that remains now to be done, in Bengal at all events, is to supplement this action of the University by providing for the lower grades of schools, and for each class in those grades suitable text-books compiled on similar lines. Similar action in other Provinces is equally called for; and accordingly the Governor General in Council desires that each Local Government and Administration should take this matter at once in hand; and either by the appointment of a Committee or by employing selected individuals, who need not necessarily be officials, or by the offer of suitable prizes, effect a revision of the existing Readers in the direction indicated above, or where necessary procure for use in schools an entirely new set of books compiled on these principles. His Excellency in Council will be glad to learn from time to time the progress made in each Province in this undertaking.

15. The suggestions enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Resolution, for the improvement of discipline in colleges, have received favourable consideration by Local Governments and Administrations. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the rule as to weekly meetings of college councils will be adopted. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rule is considered unnecessary; and in the Punjab fortnightly meetings have been prescribed. The rule empowering a Principal to expel, rusticate, or fine a scholar is accepted everywhere. The rule giving power to a Professor to suspend a student for a limited time, or to fine him without reference to the Principal, is accepted by Bombay, Bengal, and the Central Provinces.

In the Punjab it is definitely restricted to students of the Professor's own class; and it is understood that this limitation is also contemplated in the three Provinces just mentioned. The Governments of Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh favour the autocracy of the Principal in matters of discipline. The Government of India is content with the measure of acceptance which its suggestions as to colleges have met, and does not wish to press them further on the Governments which have not found themselves able to adopt them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and to the Foreign and Public Works Departments for information and such action as may be considered necessary in regard to Educational institutions under the control of those Departments.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Inter-School Rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bengal.—I.—A boy, before he is admitted to a high school, shall be required to produce a certificate from the head-master of the last school in which he was reading. Whenever possible, a parent or guardian should accompany the boy; in other cases he should provide the boy with a letter of application.

II.—The certificate shall run as follows:

“CERTIFIED that — — — was in the — — — class of the — — — school and leaves with a character. All sums due by him to this school have been paid.”

III.—The certificate is to be given upon the day in which it is asked for, and it is not the business of the head-master to inquire why the boy wishes to leave his school.

IV.—A boy coming for admission shall not be placed in a higher class than that in which he was in the school he has left (no class lower than the fifth being considered); thus, a boy of the fifth class of one school may not be admitted into the fourth class of another school, but a boy of the sixth class may be admitted into the fifth class without an infringement of this rule.

N.B.—To promote a newly-admitted boy, except if he after the regular annual examination of the school, is a breach of this rule. By the “regular annual examination” is to be understood the examination held towards the close of the school-year, when the Entrance test-examination is generally held.

V.—The fact of a boy appearing for admission without having undergone the annual examination of his old school must be regarded, unless the reverse is certified to by his former head-master, as sufficient evidence of his not having been fit for promotion; he should therefore be admitted into the class in which he had been reading in the other school.

VI.—Every case in which a boy is dismissed or expelled should be notified at once to the Inspector of Schools.

VII.—If a boy's name be struck off for non-payment of dues, he shall not receive a certificate until all sums due to the school have been paid.

VIII.—If a boy leaves the school after having failed at the examination of his class, a note to that effect shall be entered in the certificate granted to him by the head-master.

IX.—All questions arising between one head-master and another respecting the enforcement of these rules shall be referred to the Inspector of Schools with all convenient speed.

X.—If a boy be found producing a false certificate, or making a false statement as to his attendance at any school, he shall be expelled or, at the discretion of the Inspector, be publicly degraded for that year to the class below that in which he is.

XI.—Wilful transgression of any of the foregoing rules will render a school liable to forfeit the right to send up candidates for junior scholarships.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The rules in force are to the following effect:

That a boy on admission to a secondary English School, Government or aided, shall, except for some sufficient reason to the contrary, remain at the same school till the end of the school year, and that, if obliged to leave within that time, he shall receive a certificate showing what stage of education he has attained, and what character he bore; that if he leaves at the end of the school year, the master shall give him a written certificate showing whether he has passed or failed at the final examination; that the grant of any certificate shall be made conditional on his having paid all sums due by him to the school he is leaving, and that he shall not be admitted to another school except on the production of one of the above certificates. He will not be placed in a higher class in his new, unless he has passed the final examination at his previous school, and will not receive promotion within three months of his admission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI. OF 1889-go.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

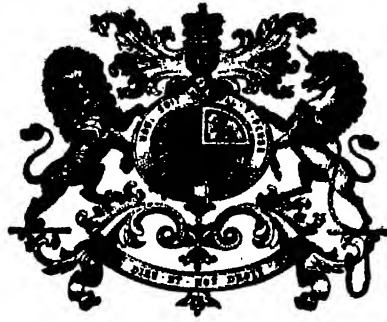
Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 21ST JULY, 1888.		WEEK ENDING 20TH JULY, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST JULY, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH JULY, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total in 1889.		
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			Total.	Per mile open per week.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			
August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,51,688	497	1,514	7,57,255	500	1,39,92,229	578	1,42,56,029	589	2,63,800	
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,125	125	57	7,790	136	1,33,150	145	1,36,345	149	3,195	
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	644	54	12	704	64	17,804	93	15,648	82	...	
.....	Sindia	75	7,718	103	...	(a)	...	1,29,291	108	(a)	...	...
July, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,20,509	136	1,664	2,62,000	157	60,99,300	229	68,73,107	200	7,73,897	
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	180	17,348	93	305	(c) 21,526	71	5,71,149	192	(c) 6,67,966	141	96,817	
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	71,483	84	857	70,164	82	12,73,672	94	13,98,831	102	1,26,159	
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,705	69	210	12,105	55	1,00,093	74	2,24,113	64	58,030	
ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,213	68	668	(e) 47,454	71	2,55,649	117	(e) 9,29,769	95	6,74,120	
ditto	Villupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,483	42	83	4,624	56	70,844	60	78,668	60	...	
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,526	42	30	1,633	45	25,521	47	33,015	61	7,494	
	TOTAL	4,753	11,06,442	233	5,415	11,85,315	219	2,27,42,692	299	2,46,13,601	290	18,70,909	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
July, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,82,603	159	2,386	4,76,455	200	75,92,767	197	85,03,084	225	9,11,217	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	90,807	140	692	1,35,591	196	24,09,874	217	26,09,707	241	3,39,833	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	99,750	80	125	12,420	99	1,93,440	97	2,20,506	110	27,155	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	1,35,664	301	45	13,934	310	2,34,200	325	2,70,767	379	36,597	
ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,28,711	191	747	1,53,280	205	23,43,847	218	25,52,433	232	2,08,586	
August, 1889	Nalhati	27	1,465	54	27	1,471	54	31,070	76	39,404	74	...	
ditto	Tinoot	259	24,928	90	273	37,437	137	5,77,658	149	6,21,135	152	43,477	
July, 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	Silgram	105	3,440	33	105	6,217	59	85,668	31	1,12,989	67	27,321	
ditto	Jorhat	25	1,594	64	25	1,207	48	17,339	38	18,124	38	735	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	(k)	...	7	118	16	1,140	10	1,560	13	420	
ditto	Burma	392	43,126	110	553	66,887	121	9,70,125	161	15,01,898	171	5,39,913	
	TOTAL	4,754	7,00,268	149	4,985	9,05,017	182	1,44,57,135	190	1,65,02,737	211	20,45,002	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
July, 1889	Madras	840	1,54,098	184	840	1,68,350	200	26,29,075	196	29,16,379	219	2,86,404	
ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,300	155	654	1,00,793	103	17,57,559	168	18,64,545	180	1,06,956	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,09,945	341	1,440	(i) 4,00,235	282	1,52,11,057	633	1,18,88,093	519	...	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,34,890	293	461	1,43,000	210	43,74,589	593	45,34,639	620	1,89,750	
	TOTAL	3,452	9,01,093	261	3,395	8,24,378	243	2,39,73,510	434	2,12,03,656	394	27,69	
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,959	27,13,803	209	13,795	29,14,710	211	9,11,73,337	295	9,23,19,994	287	11,46,657	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,06,88,956	148	3,11,55,742	143	4,66,785
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,04,84,381	147	3,11,64,252	144	6,79,871
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	6,397	291	22	4,802	218	99,649	280	98,433	276	...	
July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,26,977	109	(m) 1,44,822	124	17,845
August, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	33,130	88	376	42,520	113	8,78,803	146	9,21,351	155	42,548	
July, 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,046	99	67	7,023	114	1,20,930	120	1,31,402	131	10,520	
	TOTAL	405	46,173	99	405	54,945	118	12,26,365	141	13,06,068	151	69,703	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
July, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	25,616	92	354	38,536	109	4,75,348	107	6,58,041	117	1,82,693	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,602	27	59	2,210	38	49,000	52	45,969	49	...	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Verangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	663	32	27	1,100	40	16,342	49	19,915	47	3,573	
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Forbandar	193	11,376	59	260	13,170	51	3,56,182	115	4,89,200	119	1,33,078	
ditto	Morvi	68	2,308	35	68	2,227	33	67,780	62	74,005	61	9,885	
ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,051	40	124	5,800	47	1,27,701	64	1,10,092	59	...	
	TOTAL	742	47,276	64	892	63,043	71	10,92,353	92	14,03,942	99	3,11,589	

- (a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
 (b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
 (c) Includes Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 (d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 (e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (f) Includes the Amritsar-Puthankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
 (g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.

- (h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railway.
 (j) Includes the Patri Branch.
 (k) Return not received.
 (l) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July, 1888.
 (m) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, SIMLA



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN.

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the B. E. and L. E. Examinations:—

B. E. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Chattopadhyay, Satischandra. . . C. E. College.
- 2 Chandra, Adharlal . . . Ditto.

L. E. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

- 1 Bremner, W. S. . . . C. E. College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Bhattacharyya, Kalibar . . .	C. E. College.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnadhan . .	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Rajendranath . .	Ditto.
4	Gangopadhyay, Jnanendranath . .	Ditto.
5	Chakrabarti, Nabakumar . . .	Ditto.
6	Sen, Saratchandra . . .	Ditto.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 13th August, 1889.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Applications in writing for the post of First Assistant in the Office of the University of Calcutta (salary ₹100, rising in five years to ₹150), will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st August. Applicants should have passed the M. A. Examination or the B. A. with Honours.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 12th August, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 756.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Baird, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having been confirmed as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 12th August, 1889, *vide* Finance and Commerce Department Notification, No. 4128, dated 9th idem, the following promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 10.—Mr. C. S. Gasper, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 17th instant or subsequent date.

No. 11.—Mr. A. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st proximo.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th August, 1889.

No. 16.—Mr. E. A. Kenyon, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for sixteen months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th July, 1889.

H. MALLOCK,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 8th August, 1889.

No. 3485.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself, on the 22nd July, 1889, of the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification, No. 3037, dated 16th July, 1889.

No. 3487.—Lieutenant F. deH. Smith, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notifications, No. 1584, dated 14th May, 1889, and No. 2830, dated 4th July, 1889, on the 29th July, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th August, 1889.

No. 3088-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 26th August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th August, 1889.

No. 854—390.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 517, dated the 10th of May, 1889, Assistant Surgeon Kshetra Pal Chuckerbutty, M.B., returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the medical duties of the Civil Station of Beawar from 1st class Hospital

Assistant Mahomed Abdul Wahid, on the forenoon of the 1st August, 1889.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

The 10th August, 1889.

No. 873—96.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 774, dated the 17th July, 1889, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant G. S. Jones received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J. A. Bell, on the afternoon of the 2nd August, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th August, 1889.

No. 2657—3509.—With reference to his Notification, No. 4193—3838, dated the 13th December, 1888, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. Meerah Saib to be a Special Magistrate for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. Frederick James, resigned.

By Order,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant to the Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 5th August, 1889.

No. 11.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, extraordinary leave for one month in extension of the six months' special leave granted to him in this Office Notification, Nos. 3 and 7, dated respectively the 30th April and the 22nd June, 1889.

The 9th August, 1889.

No. 12.—In continuation of Director's Notification, No. 9, dated 1st July, 1889, Mr. C. D. D. Wilson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for thirty-four days, with effect from 9th July, 1889.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director, N. W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 8th June, 1889, the undermentioned arti-

cles, valued in the aggregate at Rs 12-15-5, were found underground near the new Railway Station yard at Tiruvennamalai, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

No.	Description of Article.	Approximate Value.
1	One pair of gold ear ornaments (one a little broken) (அனந்தமுடிச்சு)	R a. p. 6 0 0
2	One string of gold beads, eleven in number (வைரமணி)	3 4 0
3	One gold ear-ring, set with one pearl (முத்துக்கடுக்கன்)	0 4 0
4	Thirty-four beads of lac, covered with brass leaf.	...
5	One lac bead (அரக்குகுண்டு)	...
6	One false ruby or red stone (சிகப்புதாச்சுக்கல்)	0 0 1
7	Ten gold pieces (some broken) one of which is attached to a slender wire silver chain	3 6 6
8	One blue stone (நிலமணி)	0 0 3
9	Two white pieces not metal, the name of which is not known	...
10	One silver piece	0 0 6
11	A small broken chombu (probably of pewter) containing the above articles	0 0 1
TOTAL		12 15 5

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office at Cuddalore, on the 22nd day of January, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. SEWELL,
Collector of South Arcot.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value have been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers: any other persons claiming a right to them, are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1888-89.		R	
W36	D 24—40703	50	The Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere.

A. G. MILLS,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 14th August, 1889.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1889.		R	
W93	U 33—00346	100	Deoki Ram Jaiswar, Shah-pore, <i>via</i> Becheez, Arrah.
	" —00347	100	
	" —00348	100	
	R 91—92528	100	

H. KEENE,
Asst. Comptroller Genl.,
in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th August, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	37,95,264	0 0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	89,66,069	2 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,08,90,727	13 1	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,08,19,980	14 6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,58,21,465	11 5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	83,36,410	11 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,31,05,046	5 3	Bills discounted and purchased	2,51,90,775	11 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,93,822	3 2	Balances with other Banks	8,24,661	3 1
Sundries	10,03,796	3 0	Bullion	9,734	9 7
			Dead Stock	12,29,761	2 7
			Stamps	10,155	6 0
			Sundries	2,16,461	3 9
				5,93,99,274	0 8
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,12,05,435	4 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,10,148	15 1
				2,77,15,584	3 3
RUPEES	8,71,14,858	3 11	RUPEES	8,71,14,858	3 11

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 15th August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,

Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 45'2.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th August, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th August, 1889	1,95,489	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	2,88,661	
ADD—		4,84,150
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,891	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,891
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	4,87,041
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . . . .	...
		...
Balance on the evening of the 14th August, 1889		4,87,041
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,98,380	
Ditto ditto Government	2,88,661	
		4,87,041
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 15th August, 1889.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 68th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, late O Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Meean Meer, this 13th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. R.A.—67191, Gunner Frederick Hempstalk.	At what place Enlisted,—Devenport.
Age,—24 years 3 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Oldham, Manchester, Lancashire.
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—Anchor, cross, and sailor tattooed, right forearm.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th August, 1889.	Trade,—Seaman.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Meean Meer, India, N.-W. P.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—5th May, 1888.	REMARKS,—Under 2 years' service.

P. T. COOPER, Lieut., R.A.,

Comdg. 68th Field Batty., R.A.,
late O Batty., 3rd Brig., R.A.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th July, 1889.

No. 21.—Third grade Civil Hospital Assistant Guru Das Barnah, of the Assam Provincial Establishment, is permanently transferred to the Civil Department, Burma.

The 2nd August, 1889.

No. 22.—The services of 1st grade Assistant Apothecary Arthur Herbert Nolan are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

The 5th August, 1889.

No. 23.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Asutosh Ghose, of the Imperial List, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 13th August, 1889.

Grunwald & Co. Sutton & Co. Warda, F.
Nissim, Mattatia.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abbott, Major A. K.	Hindmarsh, William.	Poliscene, N.
Allen, John.	Hoskins, Mrs. C.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Anderson, J. K.	Howden, J. W.	Rivas, D. F.
Bildt, Gillis.	Hudson, Mrs. M. E.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Braddon, Mr. C. J. S.	Hughes, R. J.	Samuel, Joseph.
Burke, Mrs. K. A.	Hunter, A. F.	Schoeneman, G. W.
Catt, H.	Jackson, J.	Scott, J. D.
Chamberlain, E.	James, Mr.	Silbermann, Simon.
Cohn, Maritz.	Kenny, C.	Smith, J. M.
Cox, E. T.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Solomon, Louis.
Davis, C.	Latham, F. C.	Staab, Henry.
DeNylandt, Count J.	Manasah, E. J.	Stand, Mary.
Dauch, Mrs. C.	McKenzie, James F.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Dowie, J.	McMaster, J. E.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Faintley, E.	Milbe, W.	Charles.
Firman, W.	Moystin, Mr.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Fischer, T. & Co.	Mullins, L.	Taksier, David.
Freedman, J. J.	Nicholson, Miss A.	Talbot, H. B.
Gailkeera, E.	Oldham and Oldham.	Taraldsen, Peder.
Galbraith, J. M. L.	O'Brien, W. W.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	O'Shea, G.	Vaz, George.
Gibson, Peter.	Parker, R. Mercer.	Vincent, J.
Golightly, M.	Percy, W. H.	Walter, F.
Grean, H.	Pinto, Miss.	Wehber, M. F. V.
Herklotts, A.		Wibrow, R. M.

Registered Letters.

Brooks, G. H.	Fox, Neil.	Silbermann, S.
Eglinton, C. A.	Revilliot, Gustave.	White, David.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.	Rubinateen, Anna.	Zanker, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th August, 1889.

Holton, H. W. James, Rev. F. Statham, J. H.
Hudson, Miss W.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th August, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	17th August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	24th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	23rd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	20th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	26th "	Ditto.
Colombo	17th "	Per P. & O. Str. <i>Chusan</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong	24th "	Per Steamer <i>Moray</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	20th "	Per Steamer <i>Khandalla</i> .
Ditto ditto	23rd "	Per Steamer <i>Patiala</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	21st "	Per Steamer <i>Euphrates</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and inland letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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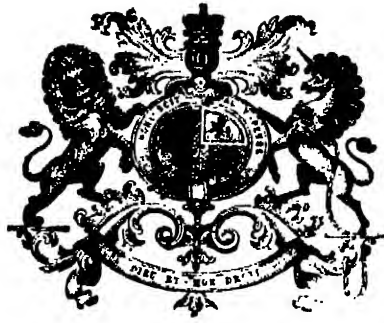
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 205810—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed by Baboo Hurro Pershad Chatterji, the proprietor, to the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,

*Examiner, P. W. Accts. Office,
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late Govt. Examiner,
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ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Mohan Lall Dichit, and last endorsed by Goomti Pershad, the proprietor, to the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

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ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

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The upper halves of the three undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were endorsed to the Superintending Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities:—

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A. DES. BARRETT,

*Public Works Department,
Hyderabad, Decan.*

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The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. loan, of W. Kamachi Aummal, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Atchutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 34.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 504.—Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st September, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 505.—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma, during the absence on leave of Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, or until further orders.

No. 508.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam, and Officiating Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on deputation of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 514.—The services of Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, Assam, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PORT BLAIR.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 719.—Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave from the 20th July to the 8th October, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 1183.—The services of the Honourable R. F. Rampini and of the Honourable H. W. Gordon, of the Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Puisne Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of 9th September, 1889.

No. 1185.—The services of the Honourable C. H. Hill, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the forenoon of 9th September, 1889.

POLICE.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 596.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Roberts, 1st Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Military Police, Upper Burma.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rangoon, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 346.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declares that the said Act is in force in the Hill Tracts of Arakan.

No. 347.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends sections 223 to 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Hill Tracts of Arakan.

By order,

C. G. BAYNE,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1889.

No. 1650-P.—A specification of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St.

George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 140 of 1888.—La Compagnie Generale des Explosifs Favier, of 24, rue des Douze Apotres, Brussels, Belgium, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives and in cartridges formed off or containing such explosives.

No. 1651-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 34 of 1888.—J. F. Regan, Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Burma Club, Merchant Street, Rangoon, for making Regan's Indelible Seals and Stamps and Pads.

No. 69 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in stoves or air heating apparatus.

No. 129 of 1889.—George Henry Smith, of Helmet Buildings, 11a, Wormwood Street, in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Copying Apparatus Manufacturer, for improvements in producing manifold copies and in materials to be used for this purpose.

No. 138 of 1889.—James Earnest Hickmott and Henry Charles William Hickmott, Builders and Contractors of the Town of Calcutta, for an improved Sorker Mill, and for improvements in and the methods of working such Mills.

FORESTS.

The 22nd August, 1889.

No. 895-F.—With reference to the Notifications of this Department No. 332-F., dated 3rd May last, and No. 666-F., dated 5th ultimo, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, on 10th August, 1889, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Bengal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th August, 1889.

No. 1477-G.—Mr. J. H. Twigg, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, officiated as Governor-General's Agent at Benares, from the forenoon of the 15th to the forenoon of the 30th July, 1889, during the absence of Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden.

No. 1479-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Haji Muhammad Abdulla Badshah Khan Bahadur, as Consul for Turkey at Madras.

The 20th August, 1889.

No. 1487-G.—Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Political Agent at Muscat, is granted privilege leave, for six weeks, with effect from the 1st September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1489-G.—Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, or until further orders.

The 21st August, 1889.

No. 1498-G.—The services of Mr. G. S. Forbes, Madras Civil Service, are replaced at

the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, with effect from the date following the expiration of the special leave granted to him in Foreign Department notification, No. 643-G., dated the 17th April, 1889.

No. 1503-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. R. Bertram to be in charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. G. Gordon.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 1508-G.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, officiated as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th May to the 14th August, 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Henvey.

No. 1510-G.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, or until further orders.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 4304.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.
July 1889. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN JULY.		TO END OF JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary 1888-89.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,13	95	7,46	7,21	24,02	23,67
Opium	88	71	2,94	2,76	8,26	8,56
Salt	57	47	2,88	2,71	8,03	7,67
Stamps	39	38	1,43	1,40	3,06	3,93
Excise	43	39	1,61	1,56	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	17	15	1,19	1,06	3,26	3,09
Customs	11	9	52	43	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	16	17	46	47	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	10	10	45	43
Registration	3	3	12	12	33	33
Tributes from Native States	4	4	19	18	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	23	26	1,05	99	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,17	3,67	19,95	18,99	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Work	— 17	— 18	— 1,32	— 1,23	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 80	— 1,68	— 2,30	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,87	— 1,90	— 7,11	— 6,95	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,06	— 2,10	— 9,23	— 9,86	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 5	+ 19	+ 5	+ 46	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 24	+ 21	+ 1,65	+ 1,85	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	+ 17	+ 22	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1,12	— 1,10	— 4,51	— 4,64	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 4	+ 5	+ 17	+ 18	— 4	— 1
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 19	— 20	— 4	— 1
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 69	+ 59	+ 2,73	+ 2,43	+ 27	+ 7,90
Do. Issues	— 69	— 72	— 2,71	— 2,79	— 27	— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 31	+ 27	+ 1,44	+ 1,35	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
Do. Issues	— 11	— 10	— 52	— 52	— 2,73	— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 27	+ 21	+ 66	+ 62	— 5,38	+ 1,97
Do. Issues	— 55	— 54	— 2,36	— 2,35	— 5,38	— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 77	— 91	— 3,41	— 3,39	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	+ 2,88	— 3	+ 2,88	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 14	...	— 24	+ 8	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 64	— 53	— 2,69	— 2,19	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,22	— 1,03	— 5,16	— 5,07	— 14,09	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 1	— 7	+ 21	+ 9	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,01	+ 1,25	— 7,91	— 4,21	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 67	+ 1,91	— 60	+ 1,53	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,37	13,50	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,70	15,41	12,70	15,41	12,55	13,30

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 741.—Major H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry. Dated 31st October, 1888.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 742.—1st Infantry—

Lieutenant R. G. Burton, Bengal S. C., 35th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th July, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 743.—Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 26th January, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 744.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Murli Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Sáligrám, transferred to the pension establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 745.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Sandilands, Bengal S. C., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for 182 days. Pension service—27th year commenced 31st March, 1889.

Captain G. L. Garstin, Bengal S. C., 9th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—19th year commenced 3rd September, 1888.

Captain C. H. Westmorland, Bengal S. C., 6th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 21st September, 1888.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Bengal S. C., Central India Horse, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 23rd August, 1889.

No. 746.—Captain H. A. Ravenshaw, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for six months.

No. 747.—Captain S. W. Jervis, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of leave (p. a.) from the 1st May to the 14th June, 1889, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

JUDICIAL.

No. 748.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 (1) of the Army Act, 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to set apart the undermentioned buildings or parts of buildings at the station named below, as part of the military prison at that station, and hereby declares the same to be part of such military prison, namely :

Thayetmyo.

I.—All buildings or parts of buildings situated within the enclosure at the north-eastern end of the Thayetmyo Fort.

II.—The buildings or parts of buildings to be used as quarters for the Chief Warder situated outside of the north-western end of the prison enclosure.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 749.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette*," dated the 30th July, 1889, page 4095.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 30th July, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary John Daly, Madras Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd May, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Gordon, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 15th July, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 750.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Arthur Frederick Barrow, C.M.G.—18th August, 1889.

Captain Atwell Robert Porter.—21st August, 1889.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Granville Henry Loch.—21st August, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 751.—16th Bengal Infantry—

Pay-Havildar Bisesar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* R. A. Letts, promoted, with effect from the 26th March, 1889.

Havildar Ali-bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwán-din transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 30th April, 1889.

No. 752.—23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—

Subadar Mahtáb Singh, *Sardar Bahádur*, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dewa Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased, with effect from the 4th December, 1888.

No. 753.—45th Bengal Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs)—

Jemadar Wazir Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Dín Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Sujawal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**No. 754.—5th Punjab Infantry—**

Havildar Mán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chet Singh, deceased, with effect from the 14th July, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 755.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Ramsden, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th September, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 756.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Mr. Henry Albert Stewart to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Bremner, resigned.

No. 757.—Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. John Brown Thomson to be Captain, *vice* Woodburn, promoted.

Mr. Terence Vera Sullivan to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 758.—3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Color-Sergeant Fergus Runciman to be Second Lieutenant, from the 1st May, 1889, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 759.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—
Second Lieutenant D. S. Bremner resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 2nd and the 23rd August, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
Robert Alexander Stewart.	Lieutenant	Royal Horse Artillery.	22nd January 1889.	Intestate	42 12 0	...	
Edmund Hudleston (a)	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th May 1889.	Intestate	1,405 14 9	...	22nd October 1889.

(a) Next-of-kin—Father—William Hudleston, Esq., Hutton John, Penrith, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 17th August, 1889.

No. 256.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

No. 257.—Mr. E. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted by the

Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India two years' special leave, under the terms of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1940-41G., dated 3rd October, 1887, in continuation of the leave granted by the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Notification No. C.-259 E. B. R., dated 2nd March, 1888.

No. 258.—The following transfers are ordered, with effect from the 18th July, 1889:

Mr. H. Groves, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from State Railways to Burma Provincial Establishment.

Mr. F. H. W. Morse, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma Provincial Establishment to State Railways.

The 20th August, 1889.

No. 259.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 260.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Class II., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted furlough for three months by the Secretary of State for India, in extension of that granted him in Director North-Western Railway Notification No. 9, dated 17th July, 1888.

No. 261.—Mr. W. B. Gray, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway, in the 3rd Class of Examiners, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. P. Quinlan, or until further orders. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 196, dated 21st June, 1889.

No. 262.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Mehsana-Viramgam Railway.

No. 263.—Mr. G. W. MacGeorge, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India twelve months' furlough, in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 97, dated 27th March, 1889.

No. 264.—The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Establishment to Burma for Provincial Works :

Mr. T. B. Morris, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Grant, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Rai Sahib Jagdis Rai, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*.

Rai Sahib Gunga Ram, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1888.

No. $\frac{5}{556-567}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Fails),—under date Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.*

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails in the several Provinces of British India for the year 1887; the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon; and Home Department Resolution No. 326, dated the 5th September 1888, and accompaniments.

Read also—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1888, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

R E S O L U T I O N .

Name of Province.	Date of receipt by the Government of India of the Reports for—	
	1887.	1888.
Madras	18th June 1888	20th July 1889.
Bombay	5th " "	24th June " "
Bengal	22nd " "	10th " "
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3rd August "	18th July "
Punjab	20th July "	10th " "
Central Provinces ...	10th " "	4th " "
Lower Burma	4th " "	4th June "
Assam	11th June "	22nd May "
Coorg	7th " "	1st June "
Hyderabad	15th " "	20th " "

The provincial reports on the administration of jails are due on June 1st. The dates of the receipt of the reports for the calendar year 1888, with the reviews of the Local Governments and Administrations, are noted in the margin.

2. An inquiry into the state of the jails in all the larger Provinces in India has recently been completed by a Committee composed of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge in accordance with the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 458, dated 9th October 1888. The report of this Committee has been received and examined and with the comments of the Government of India will shortly be in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations. The Committee's enquiry, and the careful examination to which their report has been subjected by the Government of India, make it unnecessary to examine the jail administration during 1888 as minutely as might otherwise be desirable.

3. Excluding Upper Burma, the jail administration in which will be considered separately, there were, in 1888, 737 jails and lock-ups in British India, the number of central jails having been increased by one and that of district jails reduced by two in the year under review.

The year 1888 opened with a jail population of 75,922 as compared with 76,738 in 1887. The admissions of male prisoners, which had risen in 1887 from 345,727 to 352,702, showed a further rise to 364,883, the increase being distributed over all the larger Provinces except the Punjab. The total jail population was 459,953 (438,264 males and 21,689 females) as compared with 448,741 (426,686 males and 22,055 females) in 1887. The number of prisoners discharged, which was 372,819 in 1887, was 377,718 in 1888, and the number in jail on 31st December last was 82,235 (79,543 males and 2,692 females), as compared with 75,922 (73,381 males and 2,541 females) on the 31st December 1887. The daily average number of prisoners was 79,200 in 1888 against 70,879 in 1887.

4. Statement II, which relates entirely to convicts, shows that the year 1888 opened with 69,468 convicts in the jails as compared with 70,594 at the beginning of 1887. The number of male convicts confined in 1888 was 146,552 as compared with 145,179 in 1887, but the number of females declined from 9,407 in the latter to 9,060 in the former year. The aggregate number of convicts in confinement was thus 225,080 in 1888 and 225,180 in 1887. In 1888, 2,817 males and 63 females were transferred to work out their sentences of transportation beyond the seas, as compared with 1,848 and 114 respectively in 1887. The number of convicts released on appeal was 10,313 in 1887 and 10,205 in 1888: the number released on expiry of sentence rose from 107,660 in 1887 to 128,198 in 1888; and the number released under the remission rules from 7,675 to 8,265. The number released by order of Government, which, in 1887, owing to the releases at the Jubilee, amounted to 26,150, fell in 1888 to 423; 69 convicts, as compared with 55 in 1887, were transferred from jails to lunatic asylums: 105 escaped as compared with 76; 396 were executed as compared with 299; and 2,444 died in jail as compared with 2,353. There thus remained in jail 75,765 convicts (73,324 males and 2,441 females) on 31st December 1888 as compared with 69,468 (67,200 males and 2,268 females) on 31st December 1887. The daily average of convicts was 64,189 in 1887 and 72,554 in 1888.

5. The proportion of the members of the different religions admitted into jail to the total jail admission is thus compared with the proportion borne by them respectively to the total population in India :—

RATIO PER MILE OF EACH CLASS OF CONVICTS ADMITTED TO			
		Total convict population.	Total free population of each class.
		1887. 1888.	1887. 1888.
Christians	...	14'4 12'2	1'9 1'6
Muhammadans	...	274'9 270'8	0'9 0'9
Hindus and Sikhs	...	617'3 631'9	0'6 0'6
Buddhists and Jains	...	70'7 68'9	2'8 2'7
All other classes	...	22'7 16'2	0'6 0'4

6. Turning to the age of the convicts admitted into jail the comparison between the four divisions in the past two years is as follows :—

		Number of convicts admitted.	
		1887.	1888.
Under 16 years	...	2,117	1,978
16 to 40	...	124,772	126,442
40 to 60	...	25,065	24,681
Above 60	...	2,675	2,542

The different occupations of the male convicts admitted into jail were as follows :—

	1887.	1888.
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities ...	4,330	4,390
Professional persons ...	5,127	5,544
Persons in service or performing personal offices ...	10,902	12,938
Persons engaged in agriculture or with animals ...	79,795	78,595
Persons engaged in commerce and trade ...	7,620	7,300
Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c. ...	5,359	5,920
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise ...	32,084	31,890

The condition of the female convicts is shown in the following figures :—

	1887.	1888.
Married ...	5,676	5,576
Unmarried ...	488	475
Widows ...	2,675	2,500
Prostitutes ...	573	515

7. The following statement compares the character of the sentences of the convicts admitted in 1887 and 1888 respectively :—

	1887.	1888.
Not exceeding 1 month ...	56,562	56,674
Between 1 and 3 months ...	31,818	31,700
Between 3 and 6 months ...	26,578	26,925
Between 6 months and 1 year ...	18,162	18,678
Between 1 and 2 years ...	11,494	11,534
Between 2 and 5 years ...	5,826	6,084
Between 5 and 10 years ...	1,702	1,680
Exceeding 10 years ...	74	43
Transportation for life ...	1,062	942
Transportation for a term ...	926	790
Sentenced to death ...	425	593

Of the 155,643 convicts sentenced last year, 133,977 were thus sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment, a fact which may on the whole be taken as indicating that the great bulk of crime in India is not of a very serious character.

The variations in the preceding figures call for no comment except the decrease in the number of sentences of transportation, and the increase in the number of death sentences. The former result is accounted for by the fact that, owing to the country having become quieter, 659 convicts were admitted into the jails in Lower Burma under sentences of transportation in 1888 as compared with 889 in 1887. In 1888 there were in Bombay 56* sentences of death against 27 in 1887, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 133 against 86, in the Central Provinces 59 against 22, and in Lower Burma 102 against 56.

19,926 convicts were admitted in 1888, who were ascertained to have been previously convicted, as compared with 19,266 in 1887. The ratio per cent. of those known to have been previously convicted to the number of convicts admitted rose from 12'4 to 12'8.

8. The employment of convicts in jail is dealt with in Statement VI. The average number sentenced to labour was 69,156 in the year under review (working days alone being taken into account) as compared with 60,820 in the previous year. Of this number there were on the average 2,512 on the sick list, and 3,416 convalescent or infirm; the balance available for labour being 63,227 as compared with 56,082 in 1887.

These 63,227 convicts were thus employed —

On unremunerative labour	...	...	...	1,786
As prison officers	...	...	...	3,087
As prison servants	...	...	...	6,921
On gardening	...	...	...	4,346
In preparing articles for consumption in jails	...	...	...	8,532
On jail repairs	...	...	...	3,208
On jail buildings	...	...	...	4,753
On manufactures	...	...	...	28,610
Under the Public Works Department	...	...	...	1,766
Under municipalities, &c.	...	...	...	1,166

9. The number and character of offences committed by convicts in the year under review and the previous year are thus compared :—

	1887.	1888.
Criminal offences	279	254
Smoking or being in possession of forbidden articles	9,385	9,115
Offences relating to work	42,980	40,842
Other offences against prison discipline	25,754	25,145
TOTAL	78,398	75,356

In Bengal the number of offences declined from 35,824 to 29,064: in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 6,185 to 5,330: and in the Central Provinces from 3,567 to 2,701. In Lower Burma the number of offences rose from 8,331 to 12,938, and in the Punjab from 15,209 to 16,511. The ratio of punishments to the daily average of convicts was 103·8 in 1888 compared with 122·1 in 1887. It varied from 234·7 in Bengal, to 25·9 in the neighbouring provinces of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The figures for Bengal shew a very great reduction from those for the last and preceding years. The vexed question of the recording and punishment of offences against jail discipline has been investigated by the Jail Committee. A considerable variety in practice was discovered, leading in some places to a large record of offences, in others to an undue reduction in the reported numbers. It is to be hoped that the facts now brought to light will enable the various Local Governments to remedy the defects on this point which have been so frequently noticed by the Government of India.

The number of cases in which corporal punishment was awarded showed a satisfactory decline from 2,430 to 1,891. The percentage of prisoners whipped to the total number of male prisoners was only ·7, and the proportion per cent. of whippings to total punishments only 2·5. These figures, as well as the total number of whippings administered, are lower than any recorded in previous years,

and they testify to the attention paid to the orders of the Government of India on the subject. Solitary confinement by itself was imposed in 6,385 cases in 1888 as against 5,160 in 1887, reduced diet by itself in 6,297 cases as compared with 6,874, and these two punishments were combined in 9,493 cases as compared with 5,877.

10. The number of convicts released during the year, who came under the operations of the mark system, was 8,280 as compared with 7,696 in 1887. In that year 22 failed to gain any release, but this number was in 1888 reduced to 15. The system continues to work satisfactorily. Suggestions for the improvement of the rules have been made by the Jail Committee, and are being forwarded for consideration of Local Governments and Administrations. The daily average of convicts under instruction was 3,501 in 1888 as compared with 3,112 in 1887, and 5,228 who had been under instruction in jail were released as compared with 5,193 in 1887. Of these only 753 were able to read and write well, 2,415 could read and write a little, and 2,060 were unable to read or write at all. These results are not encouraging, and the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that little advantage is gained from the system of instruction at present pursued in jails. The subject is being dealt with in connection with the report of the Jail Committee.

11. The gross expenditure on jails in 1888 aggregated Rs. 49,23,996 (62-2-9 per head) against Rs. 45,84,778 (64-9-10 per head) in 1887.

The chief items of expenditure are thus compared for the two years :—

	1887.				1888.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.	
	Rs.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.		Rs.	A. P.
Rations ...	17,10,698		24	6 5	19,21,554		24	6 10
Establishments ...	18,54,877		26	2 3	18,64,905		23	8 9
Police guards ...	3,06,082		4	5 0	2,71,191		3	6 9
Hospital charges...	1,32,235		1	13 9	1,42,179		1	12 8
Clothing ...	1,79,271		2	8 10	2,48,449		3	2 6
Contingencies ...	3,82,166		5	6 2	4,54,901		5	11 10

There was a satisfactory decline in the cost of rations in Madras from Rs. 2,83,914 (39-8-9 a head) in 1887 to Rs. 2,28,244 (30-2-9 a head) in 1888, owing to the introduction of a better system of purchasing supplies for jails. In the Punjab the cost per head fell from Rs. 25-4-8 to Rs. 24-5-4. In Lower Burma the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,16,486 (28-2-10 a head) to Rs. 2,94,870 (33-12-1). In Bombay the rise was from Rs. 25-2-1 a head to Rs. 27-11-10, in Bengal from Rs. 20-5-0 to Rs. 21-10-11, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-7-7. In the latter provinces the figure for jails was Rs. 17-12-0, but the charge in the Magistrates' lock-ups (Rs. 20-12-11 per head), where there are not the same facilities for economy, raised the average to Rs. 18-7-7. The high price of the necessaries of life is stated as the principal cause for these rises. The more general adoption of the storage system, as recommended by the Government of India in paragraph 21 of Home Department Resolution of the 5th September 1888, and now endorsed by the Jail Committee, will, the Governor General in Council trusts, result in considerable economy under this head; and His Excellency in Council considers it highly important that this system should be given a fair trial. In the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh alone, a saving of Rs. 17,683 was effected by storing grain instead of purchasing it at the market rate monthly, and there were 14 jails in those Provinces in which the experiment has not yet been tried. It is reported that the loss from damp^s was very slight indeed; and it is evident that the adoption of the system generally affords an opportunity of effecting very material economies.

The aggregate cost of establishments has slightly increased; but owing to the larger number of prisoners in jail the average cost per head is Rs. 23-8-9 as compared with Rs. 26-2-3 in 1887. The Jail Committee has made some very important proposals on the revision of establishments, and it is unnecessary to discuss the expenditure on this head in the past year. The aggregate hospital charges are slightly in excess of those in 1887, but the expenditure on them per head both of average strength and sick is lower than in that year. The cost of clothing rose from Rs. 1,79,271 (2-8-10 a head) to Rs. 2,48,449 (3-2-6 a head). In each of the larger Provinces there was a large increase in the aggregate, partly due to an increase in the number of convicts. In Madras some of the increase was nominal, owing to the inclusion in the accounts for 1888 of expenditure incurred in 1887. In Bengal there was an increase from Rs. 44,272 (3-10-9 a head) to Rs. 58,364 (4-4-5 a head), and the increase of the cost per head is not explained; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 40,302 (2-1-0 a head) to Rs. 54,648 (2-7-7 a head), owing to the renewal of old clothing; and in the Punjab from Rs. 26,604 (2-5-0 a head) to Rs. 51,726 (3-15-9 a head). The rise in the Punjab is explained to be due in a great measure to economy having been carried as far as it could safely be carried in the previous 3 years, by using up the stock of old clothing.

There was a large increase in the aggregate amount of contingent expenditure, and the cost per head of average strength rose from Rs. 5-6-2 to Rs. 5-11-10. In Madras the expenditure rose from Rs. 69,084 to Rs. 82,107, mainly owing to the transfer of charges, which under the old system were included under Rations, to the head Contingencies. In Bengal the charge rose from Rs. 96,855 (7-14-6 a head) to Rs. 1,28,592 (9-5-10 a head). The rise is attributed to an increase in the transfer charges, partly caused by the reduction of 14 district jails to the status of intermediate jails, and to an increase of Rs. 11,537 in municipal taxes. The amount of expenditure affords a strong contrast to the charge in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, namely, Rs. 37,421 (1-10-11 a head). In the Punjab the aggregate cost rose from Rs. 41,994 to Rs. 47,173, but the cost per head remained the same as before. In Lower Burma the charges rose from Rs. 60,152 to Rs. 77,533, of which the greater part was incurred in transferring convicts to India and the Andamans.

12. To calculate the net cost of maintaining the convicts the cash earnings must be deducted from the total cost. The cash earnings in 1888 were only Rs. 12-12-4 per head of average strength as compared with Rs. 14-4-2 per head in 1887. This result is, in the opinion of the Government of India, very disappointing and there has been a steady decline in the earnings since 1885. In that year 24,944 convicts were on the average employed on manufactures, and the earnings were Rs. 12,92,318: in 1886 the number rose to 25,903, while the earnings fell to Rs. 11,51,206: in 1887 there were again more convicts (25,116),

employed on manufactures than in 1885, and the earnings were again less, *viz.*, Rs. 10,11,891. In the year under report the number of convicts employed was higher (28,610), and the amount of earnings lower (Rs. 10,11,783), than in any of the preceding 4 years. The inspection reports of the Jail Committee show that in some provinces the principles for regulating employment of prisoners in Jails, which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have laid down, have not been properly acted up to, and that legitimate opportunities of employing prisoners in productive labour are either neglected or not fully turned to account. This subject will require further consideration by Local Governments and Administrations in connection with the Committee's report.

In the Madras Presidency the earnings rose from Rs. 20,380 to Rs. 57,263, but the average earnings per head of average strength was only Rs. 7-3-7. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total earnings fell from Rs. 1,74,145 to Rs. 1,53,479, and the earnings per head from Rs. 8-13-4 to 6-14-7. In Bengal the fall was from Rs. 2,99,870 (24-7-7 per head) to Rs. 2,66,898 (19-6-11 per head), and in the Punjab from Rs. 1,30,549 (11-3-7 per head) to Rs. 1,09,748 (8-6-6 per head). In Lower Burma the earnings rose from Rs. 2,00,848 (26-0-5) to Rs. 2,39,845 (27-6-3), a specially satisfactory result in view of the fact that the earnings in 1886 were only Rs. 1,84,653. After deducting the cash earnings from the gross cost of maintaining the prisoners, the net cost of the jails in India in 1888 was Rs. 39,12,212 (49-6-5 per head), as compared with Rs. 35,72,886 (50-5-8 per head) in 1887. The average cost per head declined very sensibly, from Rs. 88-8-5 to Rs. 73-1-5 a head in Madras, and, with the reforms now in progress in the jail administration of that Presidency, a still further reduction may be expected. In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the cost per prisoner declined to a less extent. It increased in Bengal and the Punjab, in each case to a considerable degree, and also in Bombay, Lower Burma and Assam.

13. From the sanitary point of view the year was not altogether satisfactory. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital, which had been 67,065 in 1887, rose to 79,356 in 1888, and the daily average sick from 2,252 in the former to 2,612 in the latter year. The ratio of admissions into hospital per head of average strength, which was 9.46 in 1887, was 1,003 in 1888, and that of daily average sick 33 as compared with 31. The proportion of admissions into hospital declined in Bengal and the Central Provinces. It rose in every other Province, and especially in the Punjab and Lower Burma. The ratio of admissions into hospital was lowest in Bombay. The results of weighments of discharged prisoners were also slightly less favourable than in 1887. In the year under review 79,213 prisoners added to their weight in jail, while 38,810 lost weight: the corresponding figures in 1887 were 79,102 and 37,702.

But, though the general health statistics were not so good as in 1887, the ratio of deaths was proportionately smaller than in that year. The number of deaths from fever was 211 against 224 in 1887, those from bowel complaints 777 against 790, and those from cholera 368 against 325. The increase in mortality from the last mentioned disease occurred in Bengal, where there were 132 deaths as compared with 21. The total number of deaths in 1888 was 2,617 as compared with 2,523 in 1887, and the ratio per mille

of average strength 33·1 as compared with 35·6. This is the lowest figure since 1884. The ratio varied from 12·7 in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and 22·9 in Bombay, to 44·7 in Bengal and 44·8 in Lower Burma. It improved in the Punjab (from 44·5 to 30·7), in the Central Provinces (from 68·4 to 41·2), in Lower Burma (from 58·7 to 44·8), in Assam (28·0 to 26·9), in Coorg (63·4 to 41·5) and in Hyderabad Assigned Districts (from 26·6 to 12·7). The death rate increased in Madras (23·0 to 25·5), Bengal (32·7 to 44·7), and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27·6 to 28·3).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution
No. ⁵~~556-567~~, dated the 23rd August, 1889.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES
1887

1				2			3			4			5		
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			TOTAL.		
				Central jails.	District jails.	Subordinate jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Madras	...	...	1887	(a)	(b)	310	7,966	362	8,328	50,040	3,898	53,038	58,006	4,260	62,266
			1888	(a)	(b)	*310	7,277	252	7,529	54,035	3,740	57,784	61,312	4,001	65,313
Bombay	...	...	1887	(c)	(d)	27	6,436	268	6,704	42,090	2,565	44,655	48,526	2,833	51,359
			1888	(c)	(d)	27	6,128	257	6,385	46,134	2,713	48,847	52,262	2,970	55,232
Bengal	...	...	1887	(e)	(f)	85	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293
			1888	(e)	(f)	85	12,832	378	13,210	77,869	3,267	81,136	90,701	3,645	94,346
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			1887			23	19,525	938	20,463	88,662	4,077	93,639	108,487	5,945	114,462
			1888			22	20,375	896	21,271	90,245	5,264	95,509	110,620	6,180	116,800
Punjab	..	...	1887	(g)	(h)	21	11,602	323	11,925	51,650	1,636	53,286	61,352	1,959	65,211
			1888	(g)	(h)	22	12,287	304	12,591	49,491	1,593	51,084	61,778	1,897	63,675
Central Provinces	...		1887			1	3,679	268	3,947	14,720	1,514	16,234	18,399	1,782	20,181
			1888			1	3,978	271	4,249	12,783	1,152	13,935	16,761	1,423	18,184
Lower Burma	...		1887	(i)	(j)	3	7,626	76	7,702	21,427	699	22,126	29,053	775	29,828
			1888	(i)	(j)	3	8,038	107	8,145	22,388	664	23,052	30,626	771	31,397
Assam	...	..	1887	(k)	(l)	13	1,451	36	1,487	8,200	439	8,639	9,651	475	10,126
			1888	(k)	(l)	13	1,350	36	1,386	7,489	443	7,932	8,839	479	9,318
Coorg	...	...	1887			26	101	8	109	846	103	949	947	111	1,058
			1888			26	98	5	103	927	93	1,020	1,025	98	1,123
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.			1887			2	1,105	39	1,144	2,698	175	2,873	3,803	214	4,017
			1888			2	1,018	35	1,053	3,322	190	3,512	4,340	225	4,565
TOTAL	...		1887				73,984	2,754	76,738	352,702	19,301	372,003	426,686	22,055	448,741
			1888				73,381	2,541	75,922	364,883	19,148	384,031	438,264	21,689	459,953

* The figures are for 1887, the number for 1888 not having been shown in the report.

(a) Includes the Madras Penitentiary.

(b) Includes the European Prison, Ootacamund, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras.

1.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS and 1888.

6			7			8			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the close of the year.			Daily average number of prisoners.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
50,729	4,008	54,737	7,277	252	7,529	7,094'40	285'07	7,379'47	1887 } Madras.
52,719	3,715	56,434	8,593	286	8,879	7,636'08	285'47	7,921'55	1888 }
42,398	2,576	44,974	6,128	257	6,385	5,869	223	6,092	1887 } Bombay.
45,413	2,733	48,146	6,849	237	7,086	6,575	265	6,840	1888 }
73,730	3,353	77,083	12,832	378	13,210	11,934'14	316'22	12,250'36	1887 } Bengal.
77,098	3,203	80,301	13,603	382	13,985	13,342'94	388'31	13,731'25	1888 }
88,112	5,019	93,131	20,375	896	21,271	18,960'63	751'97	19,712'60	1887 } North-Western Prov.
88,713	5,175	93,888	21,907	1,005	22,912	21,227'77	974'72	22,202'49	1888 } inces and Oudh.
50,965	1,655	52,620	12,287	304	12,591	11,352	274	11,626	1887 } Punjab.
48,626	1,557	50,183	13,152	340	13,492	12,721	333	13,054	1888 }
14,421	1,511	15,932	3,978	271	4,249	3,496'33	243'46	3,739'79	1887 } Central Provinces.
12,763	1,151	13,914	3,998	272	4,270	3,885'15	261'54	4,146'69	1888 }
21,015	663	21,678	8,038	107	8,145	7,632	84	7,716	1887 } Lower Burma.
21,728	664	22,392	8,898	107	9,005	8,655	100	8,755	1888 }
8,301	439	8,740	1,350	36	1,386	1,302'23	34'86	1,337'09	1887 } Assam.
7,491	450	7,941	1,348	29	1,377	1,389'94	35'81	1,425'75	1888 }
849	106	955	98	5	103	86'24	3'68	89'92	1887 } Coorg.
921	96	1,017	104	2	106	101'28	4'31	105'59	1888 }
2,785	179	2,964	1,018	35	1,053	909'03	27'50	936'53	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned
3,249	103	3,442	1,091	32	1,123	986'31	32'23	1,018'54	1888 } Districts
353,305	19,514	372,819	73,381	2,541	75,922	68,636'00	2,243'76	70,879'76	1887 } TOTAL.
358,721	18,927	377,648	79,543	2,692	82,235	76,520'47	2,680'39	79,200'86	1888 }

(f) Includes the European Prison, Calcutta and 14 Intermediate Jails.

(g) Includes the Female Penitentiary, Lahore, and the Chinawan Public Works Central Jail.

(h) Includes the European Prison, Rangoon.

(i) Includes 4 temporary Public Works Jails.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1	NAME OF PROVINCE.	2		3		4		5					
		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY					
								A.					
								TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.					
								From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1887	6,990	291	19,610	2,194	26,600	2,485	954	22	267	37	42	1
	1888	6,280	204	19,866	2,166	26,146	2,370	673	21	321	12	416	...
Bombay	1887	5,993	250	12,823	847	18,816	1,097	1,590	65	385	32	72	...
	1888	5,634	225	14,398	877	20,032	1,102	1,478	19	588	55	155	...
Bengal	1887	13,081	384	28,662	1,280	41,743	1,664	5,579	140	9,233	336	28	...
	1888	11,623	327	29,777	1,218	41,400	1,545	6,848	228	10,590	372	149	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	18,361	853	37,386	2,592	55,747	3,445	6,953	74	...	...	162	...
	1888	18,740	818	38,070	2,636	56,810	3,454	7,123	152	...	...	722	1
Punjab	1887	10,460	291	21,571	708	32,031	999	3,884	83	...	...	2	...
	1888	11,202	272	20,546	651	31,748	923	4,323	118	...	...	40	...
Central Provinces	1887	3,494	261	8,007	997	11,501	1,258	1,228	76	2	...	74	...
	1888	3,735	260	6,779	734	10,514	994	921	38	7	1	144	...
Lower Burma	1887	7,279	69	11,800	432	19,079	501	2,304	23	...	...	10	...
	1888	7,696	95	11,633	424	19,329	519	2,115	30	...	...	30	...
Assam	1887	1,315	32	3,593	215	4,908	247	379	1	739	26	1	...
	1888	1,243	33	3,401	210	4,644	243	581	4	485	16	7	...
Coorg	1887	87	5	164	15	251	20	...	...	85	5	...	...
	1888	84	4	145	10	229	14	...	...	73	6	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	1,059	39	1,563	127	2,622	166	156	5	...	...	19	...
	1888	963	30	1,937	134	2,900	164	257	10	...	...	17	...
TOTAL	1887	68,119	2,475	145,179	9,407	213,898	11,882	23,027	489	10,712	336	404	1
	1888	67,900	2,268	146,552	9,060	213,752	11,328	24,319	620	12,061	372	404	1

d SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

TRANSFER.				6			7				NAME OF PROVINCE.								
							TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.												
							A.		B.										
B.				Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.										
IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION, OR TO OTHER JAILS.																			
From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
4,916	184	32,779	2,729	35,508	6,130	236	76	8	1887	} Madras.							
5,470	183	...	...	33,026	2,586	35,612	6,243	197	76	3	1888						
176	10	21,039	1,204	22,243	2,042	96	141	11	1887	} Bombay.							
119	5	6	...	22,378	1,181	23,559	2,078	74	82	3	1888								
294	14	738	65	57,615	2,219	59,834	14,943	455	510	11	1887	} Bengal.							
247	7	1,708	36	60,942	2,189	63,130	17,120	579	1,269	6	1888								
309	26	1	1	63,172	3,546	66,718	7,121	88	493	42	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
397	45	132	...	65,184	3,652	68,836	7,377	167	683	54	1888								
1,378	7	37,295	1,089	38,384	5,205	95	233	8	1887	} Punjab.							
920	16	...	...	37,031	1,057	38,088	5,104	120	156	14	1888						
58	7	12,863	1,341	14,204	1,218	72	97	14	1887	} Central Provinces.							
78	2	2	...	11,666	1,035	12,701	939	39	133	3	1888								
817	2	22	...	22,232	526	22,758	1,904	15	552	2	1887	} Lower Burma.							
1,600	3	26	...	23,100	552	23,652	2,003	25	494	1	1888								
38	1	1	...	6,066	275	6,341	1,156	28	19	...	1887	} Assam.							
32	4	1	...	5,750	267	6,017	1,142	22	26	2	1888								
...	336	25	361	1887	} Coorg.							
...	...	...	...	302	20	322	4	...	...	...	1888		
5	1	2,796	172	2,968	169	6	20	4	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.							
24	2	1	...	3,199	176	3,375	281	12	8	3	1888								
7,991	232	762	66	256,193	13,126	2,69,319	39,978	1,093	2,137	100	1887	} TOTAL.							
8,887	267	1,076	36	262,578	12,714	275,292	42,291	1,235	2,227	89	1888								

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and

NAME OF PROVINCE.		8										9	
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.	
		A.		B.		C.		D.					
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.					
								(a)		(b)			
								On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Madras	1887	1,280	51	15,551	2,007	476	6	37	6	2,684	205	53	5
	1888	1,231	47	17,129	2,073	697	9	16	1	7	...	55	6
Bombay	1887	629	23	9,505	633	519	11	1	1	2,279	192	146	7
	1888	785	31	12,236	844	647	10	2	...	1	...	112	71
Bengal	1887	1,874	29	20,374	954	1,008	9	27	1	6,133	351	722	75
	1888	1,936	44	25,315	1,137	1,338	14	31	2	88	...	761	42
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	2,474	43	25,063	1,922	2,028	32	4	...	6,684	582	...	...
	1888	2,569	41	30,964	2,398	2,398	36	11	1	89	1	...	...
Punjab	1887	2,327	61	13,022	423	1,886	49	5	...	2,698	139	150	27
	1888	2,167	40	15,564	542	1,288	16	20	1	...	...	172	8
Central Provinces	1887	388	27	5,461	786	231	6	2	...	1,468	159	...	...
	1888	338	11	5,922	701	302	8	3	1	9	1	...	...
Lower Burma	1887	652	18	7,528	369	1,141	...	64	...	1,356	26	774	...
	1888	521	14	8,086	397	1,172	5	26	2	83	...	1,713	...
Assam	1887	317	8	2,639	179	86	...	10	1	546	25	...	...
	1888	261	2	2,832	211	171	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
Coorg	1887	22	3	171	12	8	...	1	...	40	5	3	...
	1888	15	...	172	18	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	84	3	961	100	178	1	2	...	389	27	...	...
	1888	142	4	1,535	122	143	2	...	...	16	1	...	...
Total	1887	10,047	266	100,275	7,385	7,561	114	153	9	24,477	1,711	1,848	114
	1888	9,971	234	119,755	8,442	8,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

continued.

SUBSIDIARY FAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888—contd.

10		11		12		13		14		15			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the close of the year.		Daily average number.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
18	...	14	...	33	...	147	1	6,280	204	6,146.82	233.13	6,379.95	1887	Madras.
11	1	33	...	32	...	172	4	7,324	245	6,638.98	243.90	6,882.88	1888	
4	...	10	...	16	...	113	3	5,634	225	5,320	196	5,516	1887	Bombay.
5	...	13	1	18	...	140	3	6,259	208	5,912	233	6,145	1888	
8	1	6	...	30	...	357	6	11,623	327	10,646.26	262.03	10,908.29	1887	Bengal.
20	1	14	...	21	...	548	23	12,481	340	12,047.58	330.83	12,378.41	1888	
18	...	4	...	64	...	479	19	18,740	818	17,281.75	679.25	17,961.00	1887	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
15	...	1	...	109	6	556	32	20,412	916	19,519.75	897.00	20,516.75	1888	
...	1	12	...	80	6	475	8	11,202	272	10,148	238	10,386	1887	Punjab.
4	1	8	...	73	2	369	3	12,106	310	11,672	297	11,969	1888	
2	...	14	...	19	1	232	16	3,735	260	3,299.56	231.89	3,531.45	1887	Central Provinces.
1	...	14	...	41	5	162	6	3,802	260	3,603.16	249.56	3,942.72	1888	
3	...	2	...	39	...	451	1	7,696	95	7,266	73	7,339	1887	Lower Burma.
5	...	10	...	76	...	365	4	8,546	104	8,258	95	8,353	1888	
...	...	13	...	1	...	30	1	1,243	33	1,171.84	30.14	1,201.98	1887	Assam.
2	1	10	...	4	...	40	...	1,254	25	1,177.28	31.58	1,308.86	1888	
...	2	1	5	0	84	4	82.62	2.09	74.71	1887	Coorg.
...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	92	2	81.95	3.30	85.25	1888
...	...	1	...	7	...	22	1	963	30	1,054.8	25.29	890.77	1887	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	1	1	...	5	...	13	...	1,048	31	943.08	29.73	972.81	1888	
53	2	76	...	291	8	2,297	56	67,200	2,268	62,248.33	1,970.82	64,189.15	1887	TOTAL
64	5	104	1	383	13	2,369	75	73,324	2,441	70,143.76	2,410.90	72,554.68	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CON
YEARS 1887

NAME OF PROVINCE.		RELIGION.														AGE.					
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C	
		CHRISTIANS.						Muhamma- dans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.	
		Euro- peans.		Euro- sians.		Natives.															
		a	b	c																	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras ...	1887	57	3	38	4	605	65	1,860	109	17,040	2,013	...	...	...	...	473	116	15,775	1,591	3,172	466
	1888	19	...	76	...	502	72	1,753	103	17,426	1,911	...	...	...	...	348	92	16,078	1,601	3,260	455
Bombay ...	1887	138	1	23	1	179	17	4,031	185	7,414	669	33	4	53	...	176	25	11,387	700	1,194	118
	1888	...	...	13	...	184	11	5,485	164	8,485	701	41	1	52	...	204	37	12,615	691	1,403	140
Bengal ...	1887	200	2	94	8	69	12	11,185	377	16,314	830	147	21	626	29	263	33	21,192	870	6,360	335
	1888	189	2	66	10	75	9	10,615	337	17,970	802	146	10	613	48	270	30	22,037	855	6,528	293
North- Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	20	1	17	...	40	2	5,523	276	31,786	2,312	...	1	...	...	262	81	29,755	1,964	6,553	501
	1888	21	...	21	1	16	1	5,762	330	32,249	2,293	1	...	...	...	316	60	30,177	2,059	6,147	480
Punjab ...	1887	11	...	18	...	11	...	14,353	466	6,429	221	17	...	132	2	266	11	18,358	556	2,606	123
	1888	5	...	5	...	12	...	14,354	464	6,123	180	5	...	42	1	284	17	17,316	547	1,606	82
Central Provinces.	1887	7	...	4	...	15	1	620	67	5,311	693	27	1	2,021	235	220	51	6,720	868	987	130
	1888	1	...	6	...	19	2	658	65	4,828	545	19	1	1,268	121	161	47	5,701	573	834	102
Lower Burma.	1887	443	2	20	2	62	4	4,68	23	463	17	10,302	383	12	...	85	10	9,860	346	1,723	73
	1888	221	1	20	...	44	2	517	12	690	22	10,101	387	40	...	62	10	10,024	347	1,456	61
Assam ...	1887	...	...	...	...	9	...	1,135	25	2,665	172	...	...	335	18	7	4	2,982	187	509	22
	1888	1	...	2	...	5	...	1,080	26	1,684	168	11	...	270	16	9	2	2,742	193	558	14
Coorg ...	1887	...	...	...	17	1	...	38	1	164	17	...	...	31	1	6	...	229	20	13	...
	1888	...	...	...	9	1	...	36	5	126	9	...	...	47	1	1	...	196	13	20	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	...	...	...	2	...	...	252	14	1,307	113	2	...	...	...	18	10	1,371	101	164	16
	1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	13	1,627	120	5	1	...	...	14	8	1,687	110	225	14
TOTAL	1887	876	9	214	17	1,007	102	41,000	1,504	88,382	7,075	10,528	410	3,210	295	1,776	341	187,630	7,143	23,281	1,785
	1888	404	1	220	11	916	68	40,628	1,525	91,508	6,822	10,220	400	2,122	180	1,672	403	188,225	6,080	22,221	1,825

FACTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the year 1888.

		4											5			6	
		PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.															
D		MALES.							FEMALES.								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classified otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.		
M.	F.																
190	21	385	74	747	7,882	1,390	766	7,698	1,136	220	721	117	19,610	2,194	21,804	1887	} Madras.
180	18	528	1,239	2,536	7,506	1,501	1,361	5,195	1,204	197	666	99	19,866	2,166	22,032	1888	
66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,160	1,376	1,322	494	30	220	103	12,823	847	13,670	1887	} Bombay.
96	9	597	174	1,549	7,750	1,456	1,237	1,015	595	40	239	87	14,398	877	15,275	1888	
847	42	1,191	753	2,509	17,188	953	632	5,436	543	25	576	136	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887	} Bengal.
936	40	1,056	680	2,614	17,432	1,178	713	6,104	497	38	516	167	29,777	1,218	30,995	1888	
816	46	748	3,111	2,270	23,158	958	274	6,867	1,699	89	711	93	37,386	2,592	39,978	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
630	37	687	3,229	2,357	22,840	708	355	7,908	1,780	86	672	89	38,070	2,636	40,706	1888	
341	18	444	152	2,451	12,456	476	1,014	4,578	520	28	124	36	21,571	708	22,279	1887	} Punjab.
340	5	476	54	2,218	11,777	524	901	4,596	489	35	97	30	20,546	651	21,197	1888	
78	8	213	...	712	4,179	411	946	1,544	727	56	201	13	8,005	997	9,002	1887	} Central Provinces.
83	12	215	6	533	3,382	362	815	1,466	509	32	184	9	6,779	734	7,513	1888	
132	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,878	238	3,046	286	25	53	68	11,800	432	12,232	1887	} Lower Burma.
91	6	640	110	414	5,110	1,258	395	3,706	334	26	36	28	11,633	424	12,057	1888	
49	2	140	45	429	2,144	315	100	374	158	9	44	4	3,547	215	3,762	1887	} Assam.
44	1	115	40	579	2,085	97	31	403	148	11	47	4	3,353	210	3,563	1888	
2	...	5	9	...	72	14	...	150	16	1	2	1	250	20	270	1887	} Coorg.
1	...	4	9	...	38	30	...	137	10	...	6	...	218	16	234	1888	
10	...	63	24	58	277	59	13	1,060	97	5	23	2	1,563	127	1,690	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
11	2	72	3	138	669	186	109	760	91	4	37	2	1,937	134	2,071	1888	
2,531	144	4,330	5,127	10,902	79,795	7,620	5,359	32,084	5,676	488	2,675	573	1,45,217	9,412	1,54,629	1887	} TOTAL.
2,410	130	4,390	5,544	12,938	78,595	7,300	5,920	31,890	5,576	475	2,500	515	1,46,577	9,066	155,643	1888	

No.

**STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS
DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and**

NAME OF PROVINCE.			NUMBER ACCORDING TO											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admitted	1887	10,523	1,716	4,482	303	2,502	110	934	20	521	15	367	7
		1888	10,467	1,725	4,381	283	2,745	103	1,607	23	570	9	350	8
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	341	21	674	48	932	35	659	18	674	13	1,233	24
		1888	411	38	944	58	1,248	34	729	22	740	18	1,250	28
Bombay	Admitted	1887	4,723	451	2,724	184	2,343	116	1,564	47	778	17	410	13
		1888	5,497	509	3,117	200	2,403	85	1,754	45	816	19	482	6
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	235	23	480	21	886	40	963	36	978	14	1,021	31
		1888	236	6	516	29	868	29	1,105	30	1,120	22	1,110	25
Bengal	Admitted	1887	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,844	43	970	21
		1888	11,559	629	6,796	282	4,670	132	3,368	76	1,831	50	1,079	29
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	438	17	1,052	59	1,724	70	2,029	64	2,185	37	2,285	42
		1888	552	20	1,077	50	1,750	48	2,312	72	2,536	67	2,383	54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	1887	12,942	1,252	7,184	600	6,522	341	5,211	176	3,332	123	1,302	57
		1888	13,345	1,284	7,358	593	6,794	381	5,485	193	3,121	98	1,320	36
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	539	37	1,317	123	2,589	141	3,883	133	4,026	98	3,202	116
		1888	548	67	1,142	92	2,675	160	4,317	152	4,689	150	3,383	122
Punjab.	Admitted	1887	4,806	243	3,553	145	4,379	140	3,939	82	2,780	40	1,331	19
		1888	4,654	205	3,782	164	4,101	133	3,487	57	2,582	40	1,348	23
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	311	6	853	28	1,737	41	2,272	51	2,812	35	1,659	45
		1888	329	11	544	25	1,504	51	2,223	44	3,707	48	2,258	55
Central Provinces.	Admitted	1887	2,207	452	2,330	318	1,048	128	684	57	447	24	248	6
		1888	1,633	300	1,672	225	1,788	115	786	46	422	26	278	12
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	155	30	446	51	760	51	612	46	537	23	557	24
		1888	105	25	311	37	714	62	681	38	625	40	511	30
Lower Burma	Admitted	1887	2,400	247	1,683	80	2,525	64	1,754	15	1,149	8	861	6
		1888	2,138	220	1,545	91	2,513	72	1,809	23	1,524	9	895	8
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	194	13	329	18	783	28	1,131	14	1,666	8	1,870	9
		1888	129	8	338	21	856	20	1,178	20	2,048	10	2,003	12
Assam	Admitted	1887	1,673	163	863	30	410	13	298	3	199	2	67	3
		1888	1,522	175	740	22	441	6	264	3	221	3	119	...
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	96	6	122	6	161	4	206	2	258	4	244	7
		1888	75	4	90	2	181	3	215	4	258	4	265	...
Coorg	Admitted	1887	113	12	60	5	40	1	17	1	31	...	3	...
		1888	79	8	47	4	33	2	25	1	4	...	12	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	8	1	11	1	20	1	12	1	9	...	14	...
		1888	3	...	8	...	9	1	24	...	8	...	22	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	1887	583	83	342	21	310	17	148	2	98	2	45	1
		1888	648	77	375	23	398	20	240	6	136	3	77	1
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	76	8	108	8	145	3	110	...	184	1	177	5
		1888	38	1	62	8	187	7	147	5	231	2	207	4
TOTAL	Admitted	1887	51,293	5,260	29,839	1,979	25,453	1,125	17,681	481	11,309	285	5,644	128
		1888	51,542	5,132	29,813	1,887	25,876	1,049	18,205	473	11,277	257	5,680	124
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1887	2,303	168	5,302	363	9,737	483	11,886	305	12,220	233	12,220	233
		1888	2,426	180	5,032	328	10,059	421	12,931	293	12,662	241	12,662	241

of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888, and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st LENGTH of SENTENCE.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

G		H		I				J		TOTAL.			NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.						
				A		B								
				For life.		For a term.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
137	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	55	2	19,610	2,104	21,804	1887 } Admitted . . .	Madras.
144	2	4	...	58	12	20	...	60	1	19,866	2,166	22,032	1888 }	
980	26	105	1	460	16	202	2	11	...	6,280	204	6,484	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	Bombay.
1,012	27	107	1	458	17	420	2	5	...	7,324	245	7,569	1888 } December.	
58	1	9	...	92	13	98	2	24	3	12,823	847	13,670	1887 } Admitted . . .	Bengal.
90	1	2	...	86	11	96	...	55	1	14,398	877	15,275	1888 }	
320	13	81	...	381	23	286	24	3	...	5,634	225	5,859	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	North-West- ern Pro- vinces and Oudh.
358	16	84	...	503	26	318	19	11	...	6,259	208	6,467	1888 } December.	
246	4	2	...	87	8	54	...	40	4	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887 } Admitted . . .	Punjab.
223	4	4	...	76	14	58	...	33	2	29,777	1,218	30,995	1888 }	
1,366	17	112	...	323	9	103	...	6	3	11,623	327	11,950	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	Central Pro- vinces.
1,236	13	133	1	296	11	203	3	3	1	42,481	340	42,821	1888 } December.	
432	16	6	...	174	25	108	2	86	...	37,386	2,592	39,978	1887 } Admitted . . .	Lower Bur- ma.
417	4	9	...	181	31	116	7	124	9	38,070	2,636	40,706	1888 }	
1,983	71	176	12	660	73	347	14	18	...	18,740	818	19,558	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	Assam.
2,193	68	160	9	776	68	512	26	17	2	20,412	916	21,328	1888 } December.	
327	6	20	...	189	14	41	2	116	8	21,571	708	22,279	1887 } Admitted . . .	Coorg.
283	12	9	...	137	11	43	2	120	4	20,546	651	21,197	1888 }	
993	33	93	...	293	21	141	8	38	4	11,202	272	11,474	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1,062	40	87	...	225	24	103	10	64	2	12,106	310	12,416	1888 } December.	
62	5	6	...	32	6	20	...	21	1	8,005	997	9,002	1887 } Admitted . . .	TOTAL.
75	3	1	...	58	1	13	...	53	6	6,779	734	7,513	1888 }	
296	23	50	...	214	9	105	2	3	...	3,735	260	3,995	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	TOTAL.
336	13	57	...	207	11	126	3	9	1	3,802	260	4,062	1888 }	
359	...	28	...	305	3	581	...	56	...	11,800	432	12,232	1887 } Admitted . . .	TOTAL.
345	1	13	...	228	...	431	...	102	...	11,633	424	12,057	1888 }	
673	2	56	...	340	3	645	...	9	...	7,696	95	7,791	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	TOTAL.
1,073	4	69	...	403	3	440	...	9	...	8,546	104	8,650	1888 }	
19	1	1	...	15	1	11	...	2	...	3,547	215	3,762	1887 } Admitted . . .	TOTAL.
27	...	1	...	8	1	4	...	6	...	3,353	210	3,563	1888 }	
132	3	5	...	9	1	9	...	1	...	1,243	33	1,276	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	TOTAL.
108	0	5	...	10	1	0	1	1	...	1,254	25	1,279	1888 }	
1	3	2	1	750	20	770	1887 } Admitted . . .	TOTAL.
6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	218	16	234	1888 }
10	84	4	88	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	TOTAL.
14	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	92	2	94	1888 }
25	7	1	1	...	4	...	1,563	127	1,690	1887 } Admitted . . .	TOTAL.
41	2	...	...	19	2	...	...	13	...	1,937	134	2,071	1888 }
114	2	18	...	21	3	1	963	30	993	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	TOTAL.
140	3	18	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	1,048	31	1,079	1888 }
1,606	36	74	...	982	80	920	6	406	19	143,217	9,412	154,629	1887 } Admitted . . .	TOTAL.
1,651	29	43	...	849	83	781	9	570	23	146,577	9,066	155,643	1888 }	
6,887	198	698	14	2,710	158	1,830	50	89	7	67,300	2,268	69,568	1887 } Remaining on the 31st	TOTAL.
7,378	190	720	11	2,689	162	2,129	64	119	6	73,324	2,441	75,765	1888 }	

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH

1			2			3								
NAME OF PROVINCE.			NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.								
						A		B		C		D		
						Once.	Twice.	More than Twice.	Total.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
Madras	{	1887	19,610	2,194	21,804	1,305	100	433	32	404	7	2,142	139	2,281
		1888	19,866	2,166	22,032	1,320	61	420	23	395	7	2,135	91	2,226
Bombay	{	1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,149	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007
		1888	14,398	877	15,275	1,222	49	382	8	432	32	2,036	89	2,125
Bengal	{	1887	28,662	1,280	29,942	2,511	67	551	15	313	15	3,375	97	3,472
		1888	29,777	1,218	30,995	2,565	78	626	17	316	10	3,507	105	3,612
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{	1887	37,386	2,592	39,978	2,609	102	958	29	707	35	4,274	166	4,440
		1888	38,070	2,636	40,706	2,675	121	1,003	33	727	23	4,405	177	4,582
Punjab	{	1887	21,571	708	22,279	1,884	21	605	15	553	16	3,047	52	3,099
		1888	20,546	651	21,197	2,083	20	553	5	550	17	3,186	42	3,228
Central Provinces	{	1887	8,005	997	9,002	667	61	190	20	173	10	1,039	91	1,130
		1888	6,779	734	7,513	631	40	166	18	137	9	934	67	1,001
Lower Burma	{	1887	11,800	432	12,232	1,438	11	436	4	256	...	2,130	15	2,145
		1888	11,633	424	12,057	1,701	8	519	...	285	...	2,505	8	2,513
Assam	{	1887	3,547	215	3,762	297	11	61	1	22	...	380	12	392
		1888	3,353	210	3,563	261	11	66	...	24	1	351	12	363
Coorg	{	1887	250	20	270	15	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17
		1888	218	16	234	11	1	2	...	...	...	13	1	14
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	{	1887	1,563	127	1,690	172	4	44	9	52	2	268	15	283
		1888	1,937	134	2,071	150	5	60	...	47	...	257	5	262
TOTAL	{	1887	145,217	9,412	154,629	12,047	438	3,630	137	2,885	129	18,562	704	19,266
		1888	146,577	9,066	155,643	12,619	394	3,797	104	2,913	99	19,200	597	19,797

IA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5						NAME OF PROVINCE.
PER CENT. OF NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR (COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 3).			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SEC- TION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).						
			A			B			
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously con- victed.			
	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
32	6.33	10.46	473	116	589	60	4	64	1887 } Madras.
74	4.20	10.10	348	92	440	40	1	41	1888 }
73	13.81	14.68	176	25	201	9	3	12	1887 } Bombay.
14	10.14	13.91	204	37	241	14	...	14	1888 }
77	7.57	11.59	263	33	296	20	1	21	1887 } Bengal.
77	8.62	11.65	276	30	306	13	...	13	1888 }
13	6.56	11.10	239	57	296	57	1	58	1887 } North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
57	6.71	11.25	316	60	376	52	1	53	1888 }
12	7.34	13.90	266	11	277	28	2	30	1887 } Punjab.
50	6.45	15.22	284	17	301	30	2	32	1888 }
97	9.12	12.55	220	51	271	33	1	34	1887 } Central Provinces.
78	9.13	13.32	161	47	208	27	6	33	1888 }
05	3.47	17.53	85	10	95	6	1	7	1887 } Lower Burma.
53	1.88	20.84	62	10	72	3	...	3	1888 }
71	5.58	10.42	7	4	11	...	...	...	1887 } Assam.
46	5.71	10.18	9	2	11	2	...	2	1888 }
80	...	6.29	6	...	6	...	...	...	1887 } Coorg.
06	6.25	5.98	1	...	1	...	...	...	1888 }
14	11.81	16.74	18	10	28	2	2	4	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
26	3.73	12.65	11	4	15	1	...	1	1888 }
78	7.47	12.45	1,753	317	2,070	215	15	230	1887 } TOTAL.
78	6.32	12.80	1,472	299	1,771	182	10	192	1888 }

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS

1		2	3	4	5	6						
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A	AVERAGE NUMBER					
						On unremunerative labour.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					
							B	C	D	E	F	
							Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	
Madras	...	1887 1888	132'94 141'26	5,940'94 6,371'76	153'34 180'96	129'98 162'61	263'23 317'55	548'41 552'84	796'86 636'06	557'00 731'92	844'38 1,244'02	199'89 475'86
Bombay	...	1887 1888	53 71	5,452 6,065	134 137	209 252	271 401	294 236	482 529	338 366	573 616	180 172
Bengal	...	1887 1888	126'58 126'31	10,698'30 12,210'17	527'75 614'78	796'34 1,084'41	434'22 446'57	591'97 717'90	1,132'02 1,213'20	677'92 829'07	486'50 590'83	205'54 157'35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		1887 1888	257'49 261'89	17,546'79 20,200'10	475'66 619'28	868'96 1,122'06	12'38 9'98	500'20 539'44	2,063'76 2,292'00	1,189'34 1,266'41	2,484'95 3,292'92	1,349'93 1,852'48
Punjab	...	1887 1888	135 143	10,216 11,822	285 341	240 322	... ...	241 254	1,041 1,199	486 589	1,513 1,877	459 467
Central Provinces	...	1887 1888	29'44 19'97	3,434'95 3,893'30	111'18 122'43	103'64 265'97	41'18 59'92	142'41 176'27	305'41 337'52	120'30 139'98	422'84 386'36	200'28 241'32
Lower Burma	...	1887 1888	73 95	5,491 6,408	372 399	178 142	248 550	486 688	424 509	178 240	334 358	58 98
Assam	...	1887 1888	7'13 6'46	1,177'38 1,288'28	70'28 77'21	50'00 52'13	... '05	49'30 66'66	108'92 114'44	74'38 85'05	68'82 73'00	31'18 52'09
Coorg	...	1887 1888	69 2'67	58'04 61'60	4'31 5'01	... ...	... ...	4'67 4'83	10'61 10'31	2'38 2'18	4'19 5'32	294 305
Hyderabad Assigned Districts		1887 1888	16'54 11'97	765'59 836'35	13'85 15'80	15'52 13'02	2'03 1'59	53'64 51'80	83'66 81'36	88'22 97'20	88'71 88'39	14'01 2'08
		1887	831'81	60,320'99	2,147'37	2,391'44	1,872'04	2,821'24	6,112'77	3,210'00	4,822'00	1,822'00
		1888	831'81	60,320'99	2,147'37	2,391'44	1,872'04	2,821'24	6,112'77	3,210'00	4,822'00	1,822'00

SUBSIDIARY TAILS of BRITISH INDIA, during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

EMPLOYED				K	L		Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	7			8	
On Jail Buildings.					Public Works.			RATIO PER CENT ON NUMBER UNDER SENTENCE OF LABOUR (COLUMN 3) OF THOSE EMPLOYED AS				
Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.		Other extramural labour.	Prison officers (6 B).	Prison servants (6 C).		On Manufactures (6 K).
G	H	I	J									
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.								NAME OF PROVINCE.	
450'94	21'54	9'46	51'17	1,802'50	...	14'59	117'65	9'23	13'41	30'34	1887	} Madras.
298'39	25'10	105'93	35'45	1,669'53	...	...	135'54	8'67	9'98	26'20	1888	
41	5	...	5	2,041	662	213	94	3'74	8'84	37'43	1887	} Bombay.
67	3	...	...	2,332	607	259	88	3'89	8'72	38'45	1888	
706'77	297'04	7'58	6'63	4,925'29	...	...	2'75	5'53	10'58	46'03	1887	} Bengal.
834'19	307'33	10'22	25'37	5,368'39	...	...	10'56	5'88	9'93	43'96	1888	
1,403'44	97'50	1,201'91	...	5,582'69	...	75'47	40'70	2'85	11'76	31'81	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,267'44	95'41	915'50	...	6,807'63	...	97'74	21'81	2'67	11'34	33'70	1888	
16	63	...	...	5,219	851	4	6	2'34	10'15	50'88	1887	} Punjab.
137	172	...	...	6,165	475	4	6	2'14	10'14	52'14	1888	
122'79	18'11	...	...	1,844'72	0'22	...	1'87	4'14	8'89	53'70	1887	} Central Provinces.
130'32	24'93	...	...	1,999'28	2'48	...	6'52	4'53	8'67	51'35	1888	
173	160	...	34	3,179	...	14	203	8'85	7'72	57'89	1887	} Lower Burma.
63	32	...	...	3,648	1	23	198	10'73	7'94	56'92	1888	
28'09	0'93	0'02	...	12'66	353'89	...	213'91	4'18	9'25	10'84	1887	} Assam.
28'93	3'67	3'07	...	150'75	297'15	...	283'18	5'17	8'88	11'70	1888	
...	2'10	...	...	26'39	...	...	...	7'96	18'28	45'46	1887	} Coorg.
...	...	...	...	40'56	...	...	4'17	7'84	16'73	65'84	1888	
19'08	18'90	...	...	367'97	...	...	...	7'00	10'92	48'06	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
36'90	11'18	...	...	429'43	...	...	...	6'19	9'72	51'34	1888	
2,285'42	686'14	1,218'07	20'80	25,116'42	1,257'11	321'06	679'88	4'63	10'60	41'29	1887	Total.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENT during the YEARS

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Daily average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.												Total offences.		
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.								
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Madras	1887	6,146.82	233.13	6,379.95	4	...	4	782	2	784	1,220	20	1,240	1,927	62	1,989	3,943	94	4,037			
	1888	6,438.98	243.90	6,682.88	18	...	18	879	2	881	1,099	10	1,109	1,617	48	1,665	3,513	66	3,579			
Bombay	1887	5,320	196	5,516	24	...	24	508	9	517	1,653	20	1,673	777	48	1,721	2,968	96	3,064			
	1888	5,912	213	6,125	21	...	21	482	2	484	1,660	27	1,687	826	22	1,708	3,019	51	3,070			
Bengal	1887	10,646.26	261.03	10,907.29	46	...	46	2,321	13	2,334	19,031	261	19,292	12,876	275	13,151	32,274	320	32,594			
	1888	12,047.58	330.83	12,378.41	30	...	30	2,320	22	2,342	15,843	312	16,155	10,253	284	10,539	26,466	628	27,094			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	17,281.75	679.25	17,961.00	40	...	40	693	5	698	2,738	82	2,820	2,547	80	2,627	6,018	267	6,285			
	1888	19,619.75	897.00	20,516.75	21	...	21	682	3	685	1,992	79	2,071	2,438	112	2,540	5,136	204	5,340			
Punjab	1887	10,148	228	10,376	62	1	63	1,557	1	1,558	11,285	221	11,506	1,283	39	1,322	14,787	422	15,209			
	1888	11,672	207	11,879	64	1	65	1,345	1	1,346	11,929	605	12,534	2,502	84	2,586	15,840	672	16,512			
Central Prov. (com.)	1887	3,209.50	231.89	3,441.39	26	1	27	274	7	281	2,156	67	2,223	963	73	1,036	3,479	148	3,627			
	1888	3,603.16	249.58	3,852.74	25	1	26	322	5	327	1,302	41	1,343	777	78	1,425	2,576	125	2,701			
Lower Burma	1887	7,205	72	7,277	13	...	13	1,045	10	1,055	2,603	1	2,604	2,248	11	2,715	2,309	22	2,331			
	1888	8,238	92	8,330	15	...	15	2,075	4	2,079	4,897	4	4,901	5,639	4	5,643	12,026	18	12,044			
Mysore	1887	2,171.84	20.74	2,192.58	20	...	20	151	...	151	1,051	20	1,071	200	...	200	1,251	20	1,271			
	1888	2,277.28	21.58	2,298.86	46	...	46	193	...	193	1,093	44	1,137	265	2	267	1,357	46	1,403			
Poona	1887	2,72.62	2.09	2,74.71	...	...	...	24	24	24	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...
	1888	2,12.25	2.30	2,14.55	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...
United Provinces and Oudh.	1887	2,05.48	25.20	2,30.68	3	...	3	82	...	82	255	...	255	227	...	227	227	...	227			
	1888	2,43.08	29.73	2,72.81	3	...	3	73	...	73	80	3	83	153	1	154	241	...	241			

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA
1887 and 1888.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.															7	8	9			
A			B—By JAIL OFFICERS.												C		NAME OF PROVINCE.			
By criminal courts.			Solitary confinement.			Reduced diet.			Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total punishments.		Ratio per cent. of total punishments to daily average number of convicts (column 5C to column 2.)	Ratio of column 14 to the total number of other jail punishments indicated on male prisoners.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.					
4	...	4	352	10	573	1,873	63	1,036	...	...	...	133	1,371	21	1,392	4,037	63'27	3'49	1887	} Madras.
15	...	15	517	11	528	1,635	36	1,671	...	...	...	99	1,347	19	1,366	3,679	53'45	2'28	1888	
23	...	23	40	1	41	47	1	48	684	13	699	71	2,098	77	2,175	3,057	55'48	2'47	1887	} Bombay.
21	...	21	58	...	58	45	...	45	759	6	765	93	2,041	43	2,086	3,070	49'95	3'27	1888	
44	...	44	1,355	44	1,509	501	68	569	248	3	251	265	32,660	435	33,095	35,824	328'41	0'76	1887	} Bengal.
29	...	29	1,243	52	1,295	487	38	525	352	...	352	245	25,100	508	26,608	29,084	234'71	0'26	1888	
40	...	40	431	19	450	1,246	70	1,316	2,081	61	2,142	629	1,391	17	1,608	6,185	34'43	11'75	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
21	...	21	574	26	600	847	79	926	1,728	71	1,799	431	1,535	18	1,553	5,330	25'97	9'20	1888	
77	1	78	1,389	102	1,491	1,190	154	1,344	1,070	17	1,087	438	10,617	148	10,765	15,203	146'37	2'07	1887	} Punjab.
89	1	90	2,661	211	2,872	1,746	56	1,802	891	7	898	306	10,743	396	11,139	16,307	137'91	1'98	1888	
26	1	27	136	24	160	453	53	506	426	26	452	359	2,019	44	2,063	3,567	101'00	11'83	1887	} Central Provinces.
25	1	26	288	26	314	348	12	360	243	13	256	136	1,535	54	1,589	2,701	68'50	5'63	1888	
25	...	25	751	1	752	1,027	15	1,042	1,127	1	1,128	405	4,974	5	4,979	8,331	113'71	5'14	1887	} Lower Burma.
15	...	15	667	...	667	1,473	7	1,480	5,200	1	5,201	452	5,029	4	5,033	12,938	154'89	3'61	1888	
20	...	20	32	2	34	94	...	94	8	...	8	106	1,252	8	1,260	1,552	129'12	7'64	1887	} Assam.
43	...	43	40	1	41	44	1	45	10	...	10	112	1,370	47	1,417	1,667	127'36	7'65	1888	
...	8	...	8	13	1	14	3	...	3	3	20	...	20	59	78'07	5'25	1887	} Coorg.
...	1	...	1	19	...	19	7	...	7	6	30	...	30	72	84'45	9'09	1888	
3	...	3	53	...	53	5	...	5	105	...	105	20	381	...	381	567	65'65	3'67	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned tracts.
8	...	8	9	...	9	4	...	4	114	1	115	9	172	3	175	315	22'38	3'01	1888	
...	78,288	122'21	3'29	1887	Total.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING
during the YEARS 1887 and 1888 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW

1		2				3		4		5	
NAME OF PROVINCE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		POLICE GUARDS.	
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B
						Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1887	6,379'95	798'47	201'05	7,379'47	2,83,914	39 8 9	2,85,381	38 10 9	(d) 11,431	1 8 9
	1888	6,882'88	871'32	167'35	7,921'55	2,28,244	30 2 9	2,68,626	36 6 11	*	*
Bombay	1887	5,516	576	...	6,032	1,53,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 2	42,731	7 0 2
	1888	6,145	695	...	6,840	1,89,755	27 11 10	1,90,216	27 12 11	38,642	5 40 4
Bengal	1887	10,908'29	1,138'57	203'33	12,250'19	2,44,730	20 5 0	4,60,884	37 9 11	*	*
	1888	12,378'41	1,255'51	97'33	13,731'25	2,95,680	21 10 11	4,55,888	33 3 2	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	17,961'00	1,532'00	219'60	19,712'60	(a) 3,50,952	18 0 0	3,63,297	18 6 10	1,26,342	6 6 6
	1888	20,516'75	1,554'25	131'49	22,202'49	(a) 4,07,853	18 7 7	3,65,244	16 7 2	1,13,500	5 1 9
Punjab	1887	10,436	1,066	124	11,626	(a) 2,90,940	25 4 8	(b) 2,56,207	92 0 7	(b) 76,323	6 9 0
	1888	12,024	946	84	13,054	(a) 3,12,670	24 5 4	(b) 2,61,138	20 0 0	(b) 72,100	5 8 4
Central Provinces...	1887	3,531'45	163'82	44'60	3,739'87	97,213	26 4 11	78,462	20 15 8	13,592	3 10 1
	1888	3,942'72	178'79	25'18	4,146'69	1,10,655	26 13 6	83,039	20 0 4	10,578	2 8 9
Lower Burma	1887	7,339	343	34	7,716	2,16,486	28 2 10	1,68,582	21 13 6	*	*
	1888	8,353	382	20	8,755	2,94,870	33 12 1	1,71,825	19 10 0	*	*
Assam	1887	1,276'44	122'34	12'77	1,411'55	45,021	32 2 11	23,044	16 5 2	26,855	19 0 4
	1888	1,308'86	1,10'10	6'79	1,425'75	46,887	33 0 4	23,577	16 8 7	27,349	19 8 10
Cocuz	1887	74'71	12'77	2'44	89'92	3,445	39 6 1	2,405	26 11 11	1,744	19 6 3
	1888	85'25	18'64	1'70	1,05'59	3,930	37 13 3	2,411	22 13 4	1,762	16 10 11
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	890'56	39'55	6'06	936'17	24,890	26 12 2	24,256	25 14 6	7,064	7 8 8
	1888	971'75	38'44	6'83	1,017'02	28,040	27 12 1	22,941	22 8 10	7,253	7 2 1
Total	1887	64,313'40	5,792'52	847'85	70,953'77	17,10,698	24 6 5	18,54,877	26 2 3	3,06,082	4 5 0
	1888	72,608'62	6,050'05	540'67	79,199'34	19,21,554	24 6 10	18,64,905	23 8 9	2,71,491	3 6 9

* The Jails in Madras, Bengal and Burma are guarded by warder guards.

† These figures will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 5 of Statement No. 1 as the average number of prisoners in the Jails is not including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-up.

PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
(JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).

6			7		8		9	10	NAME OF PROVINCE.
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.	
A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Total cost	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.			
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
14,031	1 14 5	84 15 4	9,812	1 5 10	69,084	9 5 9	6,73,653	91 4 7	1887 } Madras.
15,934	2 0 2	81 15 3	21,297	3 1 6	82,107	10 5 10	6,36,208	80 5 0	1888 }
8,992	1 7 7	65 6 4	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 0	4,50,018	73 13 11	1887 } Bombay.
9,877	1 7 1	71 5 10	14,235	2 1 3	44,627	6 8 4	4,87,359	71 4 0	1888 }
36,008	2 15 0	66 10 6	44,272	3 10 9	96,855	7 14 6	8,82,749	72 0 11	1887 } Bengal.
46,936	3 6 8	74 6 3	58,364	4 4 5	1,28,592	9 5 10	9,85,460	71 12 3	1887 }
19,146	0 15 6	37 2 6	40,302	2 1 0	35,368	1 12 8	9,35,407	47 7 2	1887 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
21,860	0 15 9	32 15 8	54,648	2 7 7	37,421	1 10 11	10,00,526	45 1 0	1888 }
(b) 17,978	1 8 8	60 8 6	(b) 26,604	2 5 0	(b) 41,994	3 9 9	(c) 7,29,495	62 11 11	1887 } Punjab.
(b) 20,742	1 9 5	58 14 9	(b) 51,726	3 15 9	(b) 47,173	3 9 9	(c) 7,89,366	60 7 6	1888 }
4,177	1 1 11	37 7 4	20,321	5 7 11	20,993	5 9 9	2,34,758	62 12 4	1887 } Central Provinces.
6,660	1 9 8	56 10 2	19,726	4 12 6	22,509	5 6 10	2,53,167	61 0 10	1888 }
27,839	3 9 8	73 3 8	18,774	2 7 1	60,152	7 12 8	4,91,833	63 11 10	1887 } Lower Burma.
16,008	1 13 3	39 8 4	15,690	(e) 1 14 0	77,533	8 13 8	5,75,926	65 12 6	1888 }
3,181	2 4 0	36 4 0	5,733	4 1 6	9,587	6 12 8	1,13,421	80 5 7	1887 } Assam.
3,300	2 5 0	36 5 9	10,104	7 1 11	9,596	6 11 8	1,20,783	84 11 5	1888 }
35	0 6 2	8 1 11	360	4 10 10	950	10 9 0	8,939	99 6 7	1887 } Coorg.
42	0 6 4	8 6 1	489	4 11 3	1,053	9 15 6	9,687	91 12 0	1888 }
848	0 14 5	59 14 1	2,164	2 5 2	5,283	5 10 3	64,505	68 14 5	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
890	0 12 10	51 6 10	2,170	2 2 4	4,290	4 3 5	65,514	64 6 8	1888 }
1,32,235	1 13 9	58 11 2	1,79,271	2 8 10	3,82,166	5 6 2	45,84,778	64 9 10	1887 } TOTAL.
1,42,179	1 12 8	54 6 7	2,48,449	3 2 6	4,54,901	5 11 10	49,23,996	62 2 9	1888 }

Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.

N

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAIL

1				2	3	4	
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Total cost of main- tenance (column 9, Statement 7).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 7).	Total cash earning.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	{	1887	6,73,653 0 0	91 4 7	20,380 12
				1888	6,36,208 0 0	80 5 0	57,263 6
Bombay	{	1887	4,50,018 0 0	73 13 11	1,16,584 0
				1888	4,87,359 0 0	71 4 0	1,12,061 15
Bengal	{	1887	8,82,749 0 0	72 0 11	2,99,870 8
				1888	9,85,460 0 0	71 12 3	2,66,898 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{	1887	9,35,407 0 0	47 7 2	1,74,145 10
				1888	10,00,526 0 0	45 1 0	1,53,479 8
Punjab	{	1887	7,29,495 0 0	62 11 11	1,30,549 11
				1888	7,89,366 0 0	60 7 6	1,09,748 2
Central Provinces	{	1887	2,34,758 0 0	62 12 4	39,770 2
				1888	2,53,167 0 0	61 0 10	37,253 6
Lower Burma	{	1887	4,91,833 0 0	63 11 10	2,00,848 11
				1888	5,75,926 0 0	65 12 6	2,39,845 3
Assam	{	1887	1,13,421 0 0	80 5 7	13,836 14
				1888	1,20,783 0 0	84 11 5	16,436 12
Coorg	{	1887	8,939 0 0	99 6 7	3,564 11
				1888	9,687 0 0	91 12 0	4,074 12
Hyderabad Assigned Districts			{	1887	64,305 0 0	68 14 5	12,340 6
				1888	65,514 0 0	64 6 8	14,721 10
TOTAL				1887	45,84,778 0 0	64 9 10	10,11,891 5

* *SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.*

5	6	7	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Average ash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Govern- ment (column 2, minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, minus column 5).		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
2 12 2	6,53,272 4 0	88 8 5	1887	} Madras.
7 3 7	5,78,944 10 0	73 1 5	1888	
19 2 2	3,33,434 0 0	54 11 9	1887	} Bombay.
16 6 1	3,75,297 1 0	54 13 11	1888	
24 7 7	5,82,878 8 0	47 9 4	1887	} Bengal.
19 6 11	7,18,561 4 0	52 5 4	1888	
8 13 4	7,61,261 6 0	38 9 10	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
6 14 7	8,47,046 8 0	38 2 5	1888	
11 3 7	5,98,945 5 0	51 8 4	1887	} Punjab.
8 6 6	6,79,617 14 0	52 1 0	1888	
10 10 1	1,94,967 14 0	52 2 3	1887	} Central Provinces.
8 15 8	2,15,913 10 0	52 1 2	1888	
26 0 5	2,90,984 5 0	37 11 5	1887	} Lower Burma.
27 6 3	3,36,080 13 0	38 6 3	1888	
9 12 10	99,584 2 0	70 8 9	1887	} Assam.
11 8 5	1,04,346 4 0	73 3 0	1888	
39 10 3	5,374 5 0	59 12 4	1887	} Coorg.
39 9 5	5,612 4 0	52 2 7	1884	
13 2 10	52,164 10 0	55 11 7	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
14 7 7	50,792 6 0	49 15 1	1888	
14 4 2	35,72,886 11 0	50 5 8	1887	} TOTAL.
12 13 4	39,12,212 10 0	49 6 5	1888	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the PRISONERS of ALL

		1			2			3			4			5			6			7					
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Madras	1887	9,081	678	10,590	7,004	40	285	07	7,370	47	7,883	350	8,233	4,306	138	4,534	160	04	5	11	168	15	185	5	170
	1888	13,843	2,480	16,323	7,636	08	285	47	7,921	55	9,391	320	9,711	5,166	224	5,390	186	55	7	87	194	48	197	8	202
Bombay	1887	9,052	1,028	11,830	5,860		223		6,092		9,770	506	10,276	3,260	76	3,336	133	0	2	5	137	5	117	2	120
	1888	9,807	1,060	11,707	6,573		265		6,840		10,400	470	10,870	3,719	116	3,835	132	6	5	8	130	4	73	4	157
Bengal	1887	19,804	1,226	21,031	11,933	97	316	22	12,250	10	18,618	965	19,583	16,305	515	17,410	544	97	15	21	540	18	301	6	401
	1888	19,004	1,157	20,161	13,342	94	388	31	13,731	25	19,427	969	20,396	18,412	526	18,992	611	15	19	72	630	92	518	26	614
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	30,733	2,020	32,758	18,960	63	751	97	19,712	60	25,820	1,138	26,957	13,707	530	14,246	494	08	21	15	515	23	524	21	545
	1888	30,783	2,014	32,777	21,227	77	974	72	22,202	49	26,352	1,230	27,582	16,632	814	17,446	627	61	35	18	662	79	593	34	610
Punjab	1887	13,702	857	14,559	11,009		205		11,274		14,568	385	14,953	12,459	603	13,062	286		11		297		493	9	502
	1888	14,273	860	15,133	12,379		323		12,702		15,880	392	16,272	15,863	742	16,006	320		13		552		386	4	390
Central Provinces	1887	4,605	497	5,102	3,496	41	243	46	3,730	87	4,769	424	5,229	3,431	204	3,635	105	15	6	33	711	50	240	10	250
	1888	4,667	482	5,150	3,815	15	261	54	4,146	69	4,907	429	5,336	3,515	186	3,793	109	88	7	71	117	59	164	7	171
Lower Burma	1887	8,867	222	9,090	7,632		84		7,716		9,243	107	9,350	7,252	32	7,284	130				380		452	2	453
	1888	9,021	225	9,246	8,655		100		8,755		10,458	115	10,573	9,190	85	9,555	202				405		509	4	503
Assam	1887	2,800	179	2,979	1,605	08	34	86	1,640	94	2,814	127	2,991	2,692	62	2,730	85	12	1	63	17	75	45	1	46
	1888	2,557	170	2,727	1,594	15	35	81	1,629	96	2,527	124	2,731	2,812	52	2,874	81	21	1	34	90	75	44	...	44
Coorg	1887	122	14	136	70	78	2	04	82	72	98	7	105	121	12	113	3	92	10		4	31	5	...	5
	1888	113	11	124	92	49	3	81	96	30	109	6	115	155	10	165	4	59	12		5	01	4	...	4
Hyderabad and signed Districts.	1887	1,271	100	1,372	908	07	27	50	936	17	1,249	42	1,291	652	17	674	13	71	0	15	14	16	24	1	25
	1888	1,272	100	1,372	985	28	31	74	1,017	02	1,328	48	1,356	750	13	774	15	43	0	53	15	90	13	...	13
Total	1887	101,784	7,722	109,505	68,589	94	2,234	02	70,823	96	95,079	4,062	99,122	64,468	2,107	67,005	2,136	09	63	79	1,352	48	2,468	66	2,522
	1888	105,320	9,473	114,793	76,375	86	2,469	40	79,648	26	100,899	4,114	104,043	76,520	2,226	70,356	2,218	29	64	82	1,612	86	2,663	84	2,747

10.

CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

8			9			10			11															12		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			RATIO PER MILL OF AVERAGE STRENGTH															NAME OF PROVINCE.		
									A			B			C			D			E					
									Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
20	2	12	43	...	43	3	...	3	619'64	484'00	614'40	22'55	17'92	22'37	1'42	...	1'40	22'83	17'53	22'63	22'25	17'53	22'03	1887	Madras.	
14	...	14	58	1	59	12	...	12	679'53	784'67	680'42	24'43	27'57	24'54	1'57	...	1'51	24'23	17'51	23'99	25'80	17'51	25'50	1888		
17	...	17	32	1	33	10	...	10	555'46	340'80	547'60	23'00	11'21	22'57	1'70	...	1'64	18'23	13'45	18'05	19'03	13'45	19'09	1887	Bombay.	
13	...	13	31	1	32	24	...	24	565'63	437'73	560'37	20'16	21'88	20'23	1'65	...	1'50	19'61	15'00	19'44	23'29	15'09	22'94	1888		
61	1	62	153	4	150	20	1	21	1,415'70	1,628'61	1,421'20	4'708	4,809	4,409	1'67	3'16	1'71	31'25	22'13	31'01	32'91	25'29	32'72	1887	Bengal.	
65	...	65	198	11	209	124	8	132	1,379'90	1,509'10	1,383'51	45'83	50'91	45'94	9'29	20'60	9'61	34'77	46'35	35'10	44'06	66'95	44'71	1888		
49	...	49	157	7	164	4	4	52	722'91	716'78	722'68	26'05	28'12	26'13	2'53	5'31	2'63	25'10	22'60	25'01	27'63	27'91	27'64	1887	N.W.P. and Oudh.	
35	4	39	176	13	189	24	1	25	723'50	835'11	785'76	29'51	36'09	29'85	1'13	1'03	1'12	26'89	33'85	27'20	28'02	34'88	28'32	1888		
43	...	43	147	...	147	63	5	68	1,131'71	1,275'47	1,148'50	25'97	41'50	26'34	5'72	18'87	6'03	39'06	15'09	38'40	44'78	33'16	44'52	1887	Punjab.	
40	...	40	69	2	71	6	1	64	1,241'44	2,300'20	1,307'35	27'39	40'24	27'71	5'09	3'09	5'04	26'09	9'29	25'16	31'18	12'38	30'70	1888		
11	...	11	80	1	81	47	6	53	981'20	837'01	971'95	30'07	25'08	29'81	13'41	24'64	14'17	55'19	41'07	54'27	68'63	65'71	68'44	1887	Central Provinces.	
6	...	6	66	3	69	...	...	...	904'72	718'81	823'00	28'28	29'47	28'35	...	...	...	42'21	20'76	41'23	42'21	26'70	44'23	1888
21	...	21	134	...	134	100	...	109	950'20	382'95	944'01	49'70	...	49'24	14'28	...	14'12	44'91	11'91	44'58	59'22	11'90	58'70	1887	Lower Burma.	
18	...	18	127	3	130	105	...	105	1,095'47	850'00	1,093'66	48'44	30'03	45'25	12'13	...	11'09	12'81	40'00	32'89	41'94	40'00	44'88	1888		
8	...	8	22	1	23	1	...	1	1,674'88	1,721'17	1,6'5'81	53'62	46'55	52'47	7'62	...	6'1	27'31	28'68	27'42	27'01	28'68	28'03	1887	Assam.	
3	...	3	14	...	14	6	...	6	1,753'94	1,452'10	1,757'09	56'08	37'41	55'67	3'76	...	1'64	23'83	...	23'31	27'59	...	26'09	1888		
3	...	3	2	...	2	1,516'67	1,421'76	1,6'9'32	49'12	12'63	52'12	62'17	...	60'44	62'67	...	63'44	1887	Coorg.	
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,675'25	2,624'67	1,713'39	49'61	110'21	52'02	...	...	...	45'24	...	41'53	43'24	...	41'53	1888
4	1	5	4	...	4	8	...	8	723'03	618'18	719'55	15'08	15'26	15'12	8'80	...	8'54	17'60	35'26	18'15	26'40	36'36	26'69	1887	Hydrabad Assigned Districts.	
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	767'29	557'10	761'04	15'06	16'60	15'69	...	...	...	13'10	...	12'72	13'19	...	12'78	1888
280	4	284	776	14	790	309	16	325	945'73	983'43	946'92	31'91	25'55	31'80	4'50	7'16	4'58	31'33	21'93	31'03	35'83	26'00	35'61	1887	Total.	
407	4	411	743	31	777	358	20	368	1,001'92	1,062'41	1,003'06	32'97	35'44	32'03	4'68	3'74	4'65	28'48	27'72	28'45	33'16	31'46	33'10	1888		

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED

1				2	3	4					
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					
						A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
						Up to 1 lb	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
Madras	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	10,912 10,530	1,982 1,517	1,475 1,386	3,077 3,004	1,313 1,197	643 444	6,508 6,031
Bombay	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	13,479 13,817	2,259 2,740	1,423 1,391	3,632 3,429	1,718 1,655	826 823	7,599 7,298
Bengal	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	33,425 (a) 34,872	10,120 9,683	5,178 5,198	7,693 8,034	2,807 3,388	1,166 1,331	16,844 17,951
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	46,593 (b) 46,362	8,503 8,218	6,128 6,620	11,070 10,195	4,528 4,652	2,304 2,303	24,030 23,770	
Punjab	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	(c) 20,358 (d) 19,638	5,701 5,288	2,380 2,374	4,679 4,945	1,594 1,665	981 694	9,634 9,678
Central Provinces	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	(e) 8,260 9,623	2,020 3,040	969 797	2,373 1,928	992 1,322	432 1,208	4,766 5,255
Lower Burma	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	12,892 11,628	3,107 2,366	1,426 1,146	2,701 2,540	1,549 1,365	810 926	6,486 5,977
Assam	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	3,236 2,921	513 548	823 631	599 616	270 195	86 101	1,778 1,543
Coorg	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	229 208	57 36	27 70	37 23	35 31	7 5	106 129
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	(f) 1,960 (g) 2,271	278 331	216 258	626 697	317 415	192 211	1,351 1,581
TOTAL				{ 1887 ... 1888 ...	151,344 151,790	34,540 33,767	20,045 19,871	36,487 35,411	15,123 15,875	7,447 8,046	79,108 79,213

(a) Exclusive of the weight of 274 prisoners for whom details are not available.
 (b) Ditto ditto 443 ditto ditto.
 (c) Ditto ditto 292 ditto ditto.
 (d) Ditto ditto 2,545 ditto ditto.
 (e) Ditto ditto 20 ditto ditto.

II.

from the *FAILS* of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5				6	NAME OF PROVINCE.
NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				Total.	
A.	B.	C.	D.		
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
574	1,219	483	146	2,422	1887 } Madras.
715	1,450	603	214	2,982	1888 }
956	1,832	577	256	3,621	1887 } Bombay.
955	2,017	579	228	3,779	1888 }
2,613	2,890	756	202	6,461	1887 } Bengal.
2,786	3,236	935	281	7,238	1888 }
4,489	6,665	2,183	723	14,060	1887 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
5,217	6,285	2,192	680	14,374	1888 }
1,317	2,601	743	362	5,023	1887 } Punjab.
1,186	2,401	714	291	4,592	1888 }
416	782	205	71	1,474	1887 } Central Provinces.
327	672	233	96	1,328	1888 }
845	1,382	674	398	3,299	1887 } Lower Burma.
710	1,554	656	365	3,285	1888 }
415	342	128	60	945	1887 } Assam.
279	360	136	55	830	1888 }
31	30	5	...	66	1887 } Coorg.
15	21	7	...	43	1888 }
85	154	68	24	331	1887 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
97	180	69	13	359	1888 }
11,741	17,897	5,822	2,242	37,702	1887 } TOTAL.
12,287	18,176	6,124	2,223	38,810	1888 }

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE MARK SYSTEM IN THE JAILS

1		2	3										4									
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Number released during the year who come under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			SENTENCED TO										SENTENCED TO									
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras	1887	5	161	100	61	57	34	29	6	4	21	9	64	100	144	194	251	317	186	176	430	1,303
	1888	5	241	140	119	104	34	30	2	1	17	9	68	97	165	239	262	354	171	310	355	912
Bombay	1887	2	219	132	32	36	14	43	10	6	20	8	70	142	151	184	280	285	155	213	471	401
	1888	4	251	198	46	62	13	51	6	5	19	6	81	123	145	185	169	268	216	209	223	687
Bengal	1887	6	500	237	90	91	21	48	10	3	13	4	102	118	145	225	200	367	345	197	378	393
	1888	5	608	311	118	141	49	56	16	7	36	10	87	127	146	284	187	325	329	288	426	396
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1887	...	1,038	409	163	213	67	93	15	2	51	9	79	109	134	166	199	272	347	180	486	733
	1888	...	1,256	546	187	196	73	95	16	5	41	19	93	115	154	198	221	257	246	468	501	603
Punjab	1887	3	922	487	138	134	42	117	28	19	30	18	126	131	219	251	242	344	372	360	348	339
	1888	...	667	326	90	86	41	44	22	10	13	5	107	124	50	223	208	400	290	329	220	327
Central Provinces.	1887	2	80	41	22	40	15	22	5	...	9	3	90	142	221	240	240	205	265	...	738	639
	1888	...	151	63	18	30	14	14	7	6	7	...	94	169	229	304	328	423	418	560	626	...
Lower Burma	1887	2	604	256	112	81	23	38	5	3	14	7	154	207	226	256	391	330	331	402	601	802
	1888	...	637	289	90	86	24	22	5	1	13	10	137	170	206	260	345	351	256	215	640	2,097
Assam	1887	2	38	17	15	4	4	6	1	1	...	...	90	110	173	235	171	353	14	375	...	...
	1888	1	84	44	13	13	3	14	1	2	1	...	93	181	201	215	197	295	255	229	237	...
Coorg	1887	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1888	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	55	68	85	...	...	153	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1887	...	69	58	5	11	5	27	3	...	1	...	74	144	110	210	118	250	109	...	146	...
	1888	...	77	47	5	6	2	5	...	1	2	...	115	148	95	186	95	154	...	257	185	...
1887		22	3,633	1,746	642	667	825	423	83	38	156	58	156	207	226	256	391	330	372	402	738	1,303

NO. 2. SUBSIDIARY JAILS OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE YEARS 1887 and 1888.

5										6		7		8	
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.		Average gratuity gained by the convicts entered in column 3.		NAME OF PROVINCE.	
SENTENCED TO															
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
46	64	81	109	107	161	99	117	186	700	9	1 10	1	5 4	1887	} Madras.
38	65	96	107	128	149	97	310	165	429	20	0 0	2	4 7	1888	
37	55	78	95	124	137	117	124	259	316	...	...	...	...	1887	} Bombay.
36	55	83	104	97	131	145	170	146	377	...	...	...	...	1888	
47	63	92	120	133	194	192	129	236	252	1	14 0	1	14 0	1887	} Bengal.
56	58	106	130	135	220	167	153	259	189	...	...	...	...	1888	
45	62	75	91	108	130	169	117	325	450	15	0 0	2	4 3	1887	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
47	68	93	111	118	135	165	198	211	299	20	0 0	1	14 2	1888	
35	41	51	71	119	101	188	202	166	120	30	0 0	2	12 0	1887	} Punjab.
47	68	88	105	112	149	194	211	159	183	62	14 0	3	6 0	1888	
51	78	109	129	123	142	162	...	390	501	8	7 9	0	3 4	1887	} Central Provinces.
55	87	125	147	115	262	215	227	399	...	48	0 0	0	13 9	1888	
74	90	124	147	221	226	233	245	372	435	...	...	...	...	1887	} Lower Burma.
71	103	121	173	192	218	189	215	380	1,061	...	...	...	...	1888	
54	68	105	115	163	232	14	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887	} Assam.
49	80	104	135	164	228	255	217	237	...	1	2 7	...	...	1888	
41	45	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5 5	1	4 5	1887	} Coorg.
55	58	85	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	2	2 3	0	13 10	1888	
40	51	69	81	69	79	72	...	1,16	...	...	...	...	...	1887	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
47	72	73	116	84	116	...	257	184	...	...	...	...	...	1888	
47	81	87	106	125	139	138	187	260	396	30	0 0	1	9 10	1887	} Total.
40	73	99	123	127	176	178	217	237	423	62	14 0	1	13 8	1888	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of
BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1884 to 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	1884	27,445	4,614	378	1'37	8'19	Madras.
	1885	29,500	4,241	271	0'91	6'39	
	1886	32,301	3,947	199	0'61	5'04	
	1887	32,779	3,939	133	0'40	3'37	
	1888	33,026	3,598	99	0'29	2'75	
Bombay	1884	23,138	4,354	73	0'31	1'67	Bombay.
	1885	22,224	2,827	61	0'27	2'15	
	1886	21,898	3,646	101	0'46	2'76	
	1887	21,039	2,940	71	0'33	2'41	
	1888	22,378	2,998	95	0'42	3'16	
Bengal	1884	59,202	54,850	345	0'58	0'62	Bengal.
	1885	60,140	47,477	347	0'57	0'73	
	1886	59,387	39,567	396	0'66	1'00	
	1887	57,615	35,230	266	0'46	0'75	
	1888	60,942	28,427	245	0'40	0'86	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884	56,713	6,153	1,054	1'85	17'11	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1885	56,132	6,348	1,000	1'78	15'75	
	1886	57,768	6,203	834	1'44	13'44	
	1887	63,172	5,978	629	0'99	10'52	
	1888	65,184	5,115	431	0'66	8'42	
Punjab	1884	30,596	1,492	450	1'47	30'16	Punjab.
	1885	31,057	6,449*	417	1'34	6'46	
	1886	32,530	14,667*	549†	1'68	3'74	
	1887	37,295	14,704*	438	1'17	2'97	
	1888	37,031	15,747	306	0'82	1'94	
Central Provinces ...	1884	9,360	2,142	354	3'78	16'05	Central Provinces.
	1885	9,399	2,289	300	3'19	13'10	
	1886	11,410	3,369	373	3'26	11'07	
	1887	12,863	3,393	359	2'79	10'58	
	1888	11,666	2,550	136	1'16	5'33	
Lower Burma ...	1884	18,485	8,450	609	3'29	7'20	Lower Burma.
	1885	21,263	6,723	488	2'29	7'2	
	1886	24,936	8,294	429	1'72	5'17	
	1887	22,232	8,284	405	1'82	4'88	
	1888	23,100	12,911	452	1'95	3'50	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1884 to 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	1884	5,696	1,086	196	3'44	18'04	Assam.
	1885	5,479	803	169	3'08	21'04	
	1886	5,675	755	183	3'22	24'23	
	1887	6,066	1,492	106	1'74	7'10	
	1888	5,750	1,576	112	1'94	7'10	
Coorg	1884	358	48	7	1'95	14'28	Coorg.
	1885	338	57	8	2'36	14'03	
	1886	357	47	9	2'52	19'14	
	1887	336	58	3	0'89	5'17	
	1888	302	72	6	1'94	8'33	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1884	2,581	485	32	1'23	6'59	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1885	2,904	326	14	0'48	4'29	
	1886	2,880	426	21	0'72	4'92	
	1887	2,796	564	20	0'71	3'54	
	1888	3,199	308	9	0'28	2'92	
Total ...	1884	233,574	83,679	3,498	1'49	4'18	Total.
	1885	238,436	77,542	3,075	1'28	3'96	
	1886	249,142	80,921	3,094	1'24	3'82	
	1887	256,193	76,582	2,430	0'94	3'17	
	1888	262,578	73,302	1,891	0'72	2'57	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISONED DURING the

1			2	3			4	5	
Name of Province.			Number imprisoned during the year.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2 THERE WERE			Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.	
				Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.			
Madras	{	1887	10,217	8,521	1,084	612	5,968.75	777.47
			1888	11,183	9,281	1,214	688	6,482.16	639.20
Bombay	{	1887	13,670	12,140	1,100	430	5,516	87
			1888	15,275	13,452	1,309	514	6,145	139
Bengal	{	1887	29,942	26,025	2,892	1,025	10,908.29	...
			1888	30,995	26,855	3,164	976	12,378.41	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		{	1887	39,978	38,146	1,322	510	17,961.00	605.87
			1888	40,706	38,810	1,404	492	20,516.75	737.91
Punjab	{	1887	22,279	21,997	163	119	10,386	1,012
			1888	21,197	20,921	136	140	11,969	1,150
Central Provinces	{	1887	9,002	8,576	261	165	3,531.45	5.97
			1888	7,513	7,095	236	182	3,942.72	16.93
Lower Burma	...	{	1887	12,232	4,323	6,002	1,817	7,339	472
			1888	12,057	5,348	5,520	1,189	8,353	652
Assam	{	1887	3,762	3,470	238	54	1,201.98	...
			1888	3,563	3,192	293	78	1,308.86	...
Coorg	{	1887	270	198	43	29	74.71	66.58
			1888	234	168	43	23	85.25	73.75
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...		{	1887	1,690	1,562	79	49	890.77	85.14
			1888	2,071	1,917	105	49	972.81	93.03
Total ...		{	1887	143,042	124,958	13,274	4,810	63,777.95	3,112.03
			1888	144,794	127,039	13,424	4,331	72,153.96	3,501.82

* Exclusive of 11,903 convicts confined in the Madras Subjailory

4.

ED in, and RELEASED from, the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
YEARS 1887 and 1888.

6	7			8			9
Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL			OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL			NAME OF PROVINCE.
	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	
1,874	1,405	301	168	783	866	225	1887
1,594	1,281	220	93	1,035	441	118	1888
89	74	14	1	13	72	4	1887
34	28	6	...	5	24	5	1888
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
1,028	786	181	61	331	548	149	1887
1,290	1,061	177	52	597	558	135	1888
1,306	1,176	127	3	282	748	276	1887
1,263	1,049	129	85	227	724	312	1888
4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1887
26	26	...	...	10	15	1	1888
586	187	325	74	48	374	164	1887
747	256	441	50	137	501	109	1888
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1888
186	154	21	11	21	118	47	1887
188	158	23	7	36	109	43	1888
120	101	16	3	26	48	46	1887
86	77	8	1	13	43	30	1888
5,193	3,887	985	321	1,504	2,778	911	1887
5,228	3,936	1,004	288	2,060	2,415	753	1888
							Total.

Jails, for whom details are not available.

C. J. LYALL,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

TEXT-BOOK ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND SANITARY SCIENCE FOR THE
USE OF THE SENIOR CLASSES OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-
VERNAACULAR SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

No. 388—390.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home
Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 23rd August 1889.*

Read again—

Home Department Notification No. 344, dated the 17th September 1888, offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the best text-book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science for the use of the Senior Classes of English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in India.

R E S O L U T I O N .

With reference to Home Department Notification cited in the preamble, offering a reward for a text-book on Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee, consisting of the Principal, Medical College, Lahore, Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, and Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine, Lahore Medical College (the Senior Commissioned Officer acting as President), to examine and report on the works which are submitted by competitors.

2. The works submitted will be forwarded to the President immediately after 1st September 1889. After examining them the President will circulate them to each of the members for examination. When all the essays have thus been examined, the Committee will assemble at one place and after comparing their respective notes will finally decide as to which, if any, of the works is, in their opinion, entitled to the prize offered.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, together with copies of Home Department Notification No. 344, dated the 17th September 1888, be forwarded to the Punjab Government for communication to the Principal, Medical College, Lahore, and Drs. Stephen and Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, for information and guidance; and to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 19th, 1889.**

During the past week the Bay of Bengal monsoon has been much stronger than for some time past. In consequence constant and rather heavy rain has prevailed over Northern India. About the middle of the week a well marked storm was formed over the head of the Bay, and travelling west-north-westward, occasioned heavy falls of rain on the southern side of the Gangetic plain.

The Chart of the 13th showed the normal distribution of pressure and the ordinary circulation of the winds. In Upper India there were numerous calms, but all along the West Coast and over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country a fairly strong monsoon was blowing. Over the Bay the monsoon was still weak, and the direction of the winds was complicated by the presence of a small depression off the Orissa Coast. On the 14th similar conditions were reported, except that over the north and east of the Bay the winds were more regular and stronger than on the previous day. The observations of the 15th showed that the barometer had generally fallen in the north and risen in the south, hence gradients had become very steep over India. Large low pressure areas were shown—one over Sind and the Western Punjab, the other over Bengal and the North-Western Provinces,—and the barometric difference between Cochin and Rawalpindi and between Cochin and Saugor Island amounted to five-tenths and four-tenths of an inch respectively. Strongish monsoon winds were experienced almost everywhere, the velocity at Bombay being 20 miles per hour. The Chart of the 16th showed that a small depression had formed over Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay. The barometer had fallen in its neighbourhood and the gradient between that region and the south of the Peninsula had increased, but in North-Western India there had been a brisk increase of pressure, and the barometric difference between the Punjab and Malabar had decreased. The monsoon from the Arabian Sea however continued strong. In the north of the Bay there was a cyclonic circulation around the storm. By the morning of the 17th the storm had developed somewhat; gradients were very steep over the Bay and a strong monsoon was blowing. In Western and Central India there was no important change. The Chart of the 18th showed that the storm had passed inland on a west-north-west course and that the centre lay to the south of Benares. The storm maintained the same intensity that it had over Lower Bengal. Strong winds prevailed on both sides of India and over the central parts of the country, but in Upper India the force was low. On the 19th the storm, still maintaining the same intensity, had advanced to Jhansi. A well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around the storm centre and strong monsoon winds elsewhere.

Temperature.—During the first three days of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India was above the average, but on the 16th a

more or less general decrease of temperature set in, and the weather generally continued to become cooler during the remainder of the week. The coolest day was the 19th, when the average mean temperature exhibited a deficiency of 4° in the Central Provinces, Central India and Guzerat, of 2° in the Punjab, and of over 1° in the North-Western Provinces. Though the final results for the whole of India exhibit a deficiency, certain Provinces exhibit a variation in the reverse direction; thus Sind, Rajputana, and Bombay had only one day and Madras, Bengal and Burma only two days on which the average mean temperature was below the normal. The results for the different Provinces show a slight excess in Sind, Rajputana, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, and a moderate deficiency in Guzerat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. The maxima have been largely below the average in Upper and Central India throughout the week.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.6°	+ 0.4°
Bengal	+ 1.2°	+ 0.6°
North-Western Provinces	+ 2.2°	— 0.3°
Punjab	+ 1.1°	— 1.4°
Bombay	+ 0.7°	+ 0.3°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 0.6°	— 1.9°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0.5°	— 1.2°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1.2°	+ 0.5°
Madras	— 0.1°	0

This table shows that, relatively to the average, the temperature of the present week has been considerably lower than that of last week in all Provinces, except Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall of Northern India has been on the whole more favourable than it was last week. Not only has the Bay monsoon been stronger than of late, but the travelling cyclone, which passed west-north-westward up the south of the Gangetic plain between the 17th and 19th, occasioned heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood. The Arabian Sea monsoon has also exceeded the normal strength, and the regions influenced by this current have received steady constant rainfall.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain :

On the 13th there was no rain reported from the west of the Punjab, Lower Sind, the Circars Coast, or South Madras, but in all other parts of the Indian region moderate general rain had fallen, with some rather heavy amounts over and near the North-West Himalaya. On the 14th rain continued absent from the Western Punjab, from Sind, and from South-East Madras, but heavy rain had fallen in Ganjam and moderate general rain elsewhere. On the 15th and 16th this distribution continued unchanged. On the 17th rain had ceased in the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Central India, while it had become much heavier over the north of the Bay. In other respects there was no change.

On the 18th and 19th heavy rain was reported from Arakan and fairly heavy rain from the neighbourhood of the depression which was travelling west-north-westward into Upper India.

The rainfall table at the close of the Summary shows that thirty-seven divisions received more than the average amount of rain during the week, and only thirteen less than the normal amount. Of these thirteen divisions, the majority exhibit a comparatively unimportant deficiency, such, for instance, as the deficiency of half an inch in Lower Burma, of a quarter of an inch in Chota Nagpur, the hill districts of the Punjab, Coorg, and Khandeish; but in some cases the deficiency of rain is more important. In Central Bengal only half the normal amount has fallen, in Mysore only 0·08 inch instead of 1·39 inch, and in Madras only 0·06 inch instead of 0·51 inch. In Western Rajputana there has been no rain during the week. The divisions where the largest falls relatively to the average have been received are Tenasserim and Arakan, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Malabar, the Konkan, and the central parts of the country. Within these divisions the rainfall of the week has been from two to three times the average amount.

This generally large average fall does not appear to have been accompanied, as a general rule, by exceptionally heavy falls, but seems rather to have been the result of uniformly distributed moderate rainfall. In Tenasserim however the total rainfall varies between 15 and 20 inches and in Arakan between 16 and 19 inches, and Cherrapunji has received 18 inches. All over the plains of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces there is nothing remarkable in the maximum falls, but at some sub-divisional stations in the submontane divisions the amounts are large—thus Bhugutpur (Cooch Behar) received 11 inches; Kurseong (Jalpaiguri), 9 inches; Mirganj (Bareilly), 11 inches; Dehra Dun, 11 inches; and Naini Tal, 11 inches. In the Punjab the heaviest fall reported is 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Kangra, followed by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Pathankote. In the South-West Coast districts the maximum falls vary between 7 and 10 inches, but in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan the falls are larger, the maximum in the Ratnagiri district being 18 inches, in the Colaba and Kolhapur districts 17 inches, and in the Thana district 12 inches. In the Central parts of the country the principal maxima vary between 7 and 10 inches, but one station in Bhopal received 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In Madras there were no heavy falls.

The final column of the table, which gives the state of the seasonal rainfall, shows a very satisfactory condition. The only divisions exhibiting a large deficiency (more than 10 per cent. of the normal rainfall) are the Burmese divisions, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Punjab (Central), Mysore, Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, and Sind. In all the other divisions the rainfall nearly equals or exceeds the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 19TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO AUGUST 19TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to August 19th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	16'94	9'66	+ 7'28	129'63	125'52	+ 3
	Lower Burmah	4'56	5'23	- 0'67	47'31	63'34	- 25
	Central Burmah	4'83	4'54	+ 0'29	36'81	51'14	- 28
	Upper Burmah	3'98	?	?	36'17	?	?
	Arakan	17'16	9'04	+ 8'12	120'73	138'10	- 13
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	4'85	3'92	+ 0'93	48'14	56'40	- 13
	Assam (Surma)	5'30	5'05	+ 0'25	84'30	66'45	+ 21
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4'39	3'99	+ 0'40	55'53	48'34	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	2'07	3'42	- 0'75	31'05	34'86	- 11
	Central Bengal	1'87	3'82	- 1'95	32'48	33'14	- 7
	North Bengal	4'55	4'14	+ 0'41	73'16	63'96	+ 14
	Orissa	3'47	2'77	+ 1'70	31'46	31'04	+ 2
	Chota Nagpur	2'63	2'83	- 0'20	30'71	31'95	- 4
	Behar (South)	2'15	2'01	+ 0'14	26'57	25'89	+ 3
	Do. (North)	2'48	2'15	+ 0'33	33'76	29'97	+ 13
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	4'13	1'97	+ 2'16	27'48	21'72	+ 27
	Oudh (South)	3'76	1'81	+ 1'97	28'18	22'31	+ 26
	Do. (North)	3'76	1'97	+ 1'79	28'15	24'54	+ 15
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	3'96	1'71	+ 2'25	19'37	19'03	- 1
	North - Western Provinces (West).	5'60	1'67	+ 3'93	18'07	18'06	0
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	5'61	2'34	+ 3'27	36'93	27'27	+ 35
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1'91	0'75	+ 1'16	9'30	9'19	+ 1
	Do. (Central)	3'44	1'23	+ 2'21	12'16	15'03	- 19
	Do. (Submontane)	1'92	1'42	+ 0'50	10'95	18'50	- 8
	Do. (Hill Districts)	5'76	0'03	+ 0'27	52'45	58'45	- 10
	Do. (North-West)	2'02	1'31	+ 0'71	13'15	14'05	- 6
	Do. (West)	0'75	0'37	+ 0'38	5'53	5'25	+ 6
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	5'51	2'92	+ 2'59	79'35	81'75	- 3
	Madras (South Central)	1'23	0'00	+ 0'54	19'81	0'74	+ 103
	Coorg	5'40	5'81	- 0'35	69'70	72'20	- 3
	Mysore	6'08	1'39	+ 1'51	8'43	12'57	- 33
	Konkan	8'25	3'03	+ 4'12	102'01	74'43	+ 37
	Bombay Deccan	1'04	1'25	+ 0'39	10'70	20'14	- 17
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'85	1'12	- 0'27	11'25	13'95	- 19
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2'20	1'37	+ 0'92	25'14	20'84	+ 21
	Central Provinces (West)	1'03	1'70	+ 0'07	27'07	26'21	+ 6
	Ditto (Central)	5'28	2'58	+ 2'70	39'99	35'14	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	6'59	2'55	+ 4'24	40'07	33'99	+ 20
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	2'92	1'55	+ 1'37	28'70	25'33	+ 13
	Kattiawar	0'03	0'00	+ 0'03	22'70	19'00	+ 19
	Sind	0'25	0'20	+ 0'05	1'38	3'37	- 59
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	5'22	2'24	+ 2'98	29'47	24'44	+ 21
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	4'76	1'53	+ 3'23	23'03	16'69	+ 38
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'74	- 0'74	6'56	8'04	- 24
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1'35	0'80	+ 0'46	20'34	15'28	+ 33
	East Coast (North) (a)	5'00	4'86	+ 0'14	21'00	23'09	- 9
	Hyderabad (South)	2'42	1'36	+ 1'06	14'15	13'25	+ 7
	Madras (Central)	0'64	1'33	- 0'69	10'93	10'43	+ 5
	East Coast (Central)	0'90	1'09	- 0'19	11'11	11'09	0
	Ditto (South)	0'35	0'95	- 0'60	10'93	8'40	+ 30
	Madras (South)	0'06	0'51	- 0'45	4'06	4'51	- 10

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 22nd August, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th August.*—Rainfall general; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Nilgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely, and damaged by worms or insects in parts of Salem and South Canara. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,835; Gopalpore Canal, 1,146; Ghat Roads, 2,902; drinking-water tanks and wells, 1,844; minor irrigation and other works, 5,544. Number on village relief on 10th August, 66,285; fed in kitchens, 11,632; total, 77,917—of whom, 49,285 were children. Imports during week by sea and land, 956 tons. General prospects favourable and greatly improved in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient throughout Nasik and in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Satara; damaged by floods in parts of Karachi, and by breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad; standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing and transplantation continue in several districts, but retarded in parts of Nasik, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Preparation for late crops progressing in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th August.*—Rainfall during the week has been general, but rather too light in many districts. Transplanting of late rice is proceeding, but is backward for want of sufficient rain in places in Western Bengal, South Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the Balasore district. Early rice and jute harvests are progressing in the central, northern, and eastern districts. Jute is said to be a magnificent crop in Rungpore, nearly a full average crop in Mymensingh and Tipperah, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an average crop in Pubna and Dinagepore. In Rungpore the crops have been greatly destroyed by inundations on the Brahmaputra *churs*; some loss of crops by floods is also reported from Bogra and Pubna and from a few places in Eastern Bengal. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are doing well, except on the inundated tracts. In Muzaffarpur the prospects of crops in the Sadr subdivision are uncertain owing to floods, and gratuitous relief is being given. In Chumparun advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops have been destroyed by floods. In this district 1,587 persons are daily receiving charitable relief, partly at Government and partly at private expense. 310 persons are employed on two relief works in the north of Bhagalpur. Food-stocks are sufficient throughout the affected area in the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions. Price of common rice at Madhubani and Motihari $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee and at Sitamarhi $8\frac{1}{4}$ seers.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Seasonable weather continues, and prospects are everywhere good. The earlier millets are being harvested in places, and ploughing for *rabi* sowings is in progress. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally easier.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rain in all districts, except Sialkot, Mooltan, and Peshawar. Prices almost stationary throughout the Province, except in Rawalpindi and Shahpur, where they are rising. Sowing

of *kharif* crops nearly over. Weeding commenced in some districts. Ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Crops are in need of rain in Umballa. Prospects of standing crops good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Weather seasonable. Good rain in all districts, except northern portion of Jubbulpore. *Kharif* crops continue to thrive, and prospects very favourable. Fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th August.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was seasonable. The crop prospect is generally good, an improvement being specially noticed in Tharrawaddy and Prome. In Upper Burma heavy rain fell in Kathe and the Upper Chindwin districts, and moderate rain in Bhamo, Kyaukse, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Pyinmana; in the other districts little or no rain fell; rain is still wanted in Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamethin. Ploughing and sowing are progressing favourably. Standing crops generally promise well, especially cotton in Myingyan and Meiktila; but paddy is suffering in the districts, where rain is most wanted, while the crop has been damaged by insects to a serious extent in Bhamo and in a less degree in Shwebo. The price of paddy has risen 8 per cent. in Tharrawaddy; 5 per cent. in Thongwa; 5 per cent. in Sagaing; 10 per cent. in Pakokku; and 5 per cent. in Magwe. The price of paddy has fallen 6 per cent. in Rangoon; elsewhere no marked fluctuations are noticeable.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Weather warm. Rainfall varies from 0.55 in Khasi Hills to 6.88 in Goalpara. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice continues. Tea blight prevalent in Cachar. Prospects of other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rainfall good in parts of Shimoga district of Mysore, and slight elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but more rain needed in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, and Shimoga districts. Paddy harvested in parts. Outturn fair. Prices fallen in the Mysore district.

Heavy rain in Coorg during the week. Prospects continue good. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Average rainfall good. Weeding of *jowari* and cotton continues. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. No change in the price of food-grains.

In Hyderabad the rainfall during week was 3.63 inches. Weeding of *kharif* crops continues. Tanks received water, but not sufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. No scarcity of fodder for cattle. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Condition in Central India much the same as during last week. Agricultural operations are completed in Gwalior. Prices of food-grains steady in Bundelkhand and low in Western Malwa. Crops damaged by excessive rain and high wind in the Goona Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st August.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally. Cotton crops doing well in Marwar and Jeypore.

Nepal.—*For week ending 15th August.*—Good rain. Weather fair. Winter rice progressing. Prospects of Indian corn generally good. Reaping commenced.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. XVII. of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column <i>Total Receipts</i> from 1st April to 27th July, 1889.													
Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 28TH JULY, 1888.		WEEK ENDING 27TH JULY, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH JULY, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH JULY, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.		
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			Total.	Per mile open per week.
			Total.	Rs.		Total.	Rs.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,63,335	438	1,514	7,31,534	483	1,46,54,564	56	1,49,87,563	583	3,32,999	
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,181	126	57	8,589	150	1,40,331	144	1,44,934	149	4,603	
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazi-pur	12	681	57	12	766	64	18,485	90	10,434	81	...	
ditto	Sindia	75	6,400	85	...	(a)	...	1,3,3,3	106	(a)	...	1,35,691	
August, 1889	Kajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,16,458	130	1,664	2,85,000	171	63,15,758	223	71,55,000	255	8,39,248	
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	189	21,050	113	305	(c) 1,04,488	64	2,04,199	187	(e) 0,78,389	134	60,690	
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	6,225	82	857	68,793	80	13,41,957	93	14,01,715	102	1,27,758	
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,480	75	219	13,435	61	1,70,513	74	2,34,328	63	57,765	
ditto	Indian Midland	130	11,332	83	608	(c) 4,473	73	2,00,951	115	(e) 9,73,201	93	7,06,220	
ditto	Vilupuram - Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,970	45	83	4,169	50	8,814	50	82,542	59	...	
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,345	37	30	1,543	43	20,846	47	34,031	60	7,785	
	TOTAL	4,753	10,10,497	213	5,415	11,81,790	218	4,37,53,181	294	2,57,77,243	285	20,24,054	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,92,249	163	2,386	4,84,029	203	7,08,016	195	89,88,013	223	10,02,997	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	2,03,101	143	612	1,20,380	153	25,08,513	213	27,99,479	238	2,90,900	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,700	70	125	11,170	81	2,03,207	90	2,31,700	109	28,559	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	1,3,115	291	45	9,447	210	2,41,318	323	2,10,214	309	32,890	
ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,05,530	240	747	1,71,610	230	25,01,677	210	27,24,043	232	2,14,366	
ditto	Nalhati	7	1,719	63	27	1,774	65	3,795	75	32,339	74	...	
ditto	Tichoot	259	24,520	95	273	28,519	104	6,02,249	145	6,49,858	149	47,612	
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,930	37	105	5,544	53	8,598	50	1,18,037	66	28,439	
ditto	Shimau	25	1,405	50	25	1,433	57	18,744	38	19,557	39	813	
ditto	Jorhat	...	(g)	...	7	170	24	(h) 1,140	9	1,730	14	590	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	392	41,921	107	553	6,002	125	10,12,040	157	15,74,420	169	5,62,380	
July, 1889	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,754	7,53,105	158	4,985	9,00,078	182	1,52,10,300	188	1,74,19,462	209	22,09,162	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
August, 1889	Madras	840	1,00,103	198	840	1,92,651	229	27,96,138	196	31,01,927	219	3,05,789	
ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,305	157	654	1,03,550	155	18,53,954	107	19,07,873	178	1,07,919	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(i) 5,00,029	378	1,440	(j) 3,36,714	207	1,57,77,080	618	1,22,75,913	504	...	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (k)	461	1,32,430	287	461	1,03,000	354	45,07,319	575	47,04,913	605	1,97,674	
	TOTAL	3,452	9,00,987	280	3,395	8,42,915	240	2,49,40,497	425	2,20,50,700	385	28,89,791	
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,511	27,30,914	211	13,795	29,33,783	213	6,39,03,980	290	6,52,47,411	283	13,43,425	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,25,00,307	148	3,31,17,111	144	5,26,804
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,13,13,679	142	3,21,30,300	139	8,16,621
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
August, 1889	Tirakshwar	22	4,853	221	22	4,587	208	1,04,502	270	1,03,020	272	...	
July, 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(l) 1,35,921	...	(m) 1,35,921	109	1,54,500	124	18,579
August, 1889	Bengal and North Western	376	30,210	80	376	34,280	91	9,00,013	142	9,55,631	151	46,618	
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	0,030	90	07	6,241	93	1,20,900	118	1,37,040	128	10,074	
	TOTAL	405	41,003	88	405	45,108	97	12,70,402	138	13,50,791	148	74,389	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	35,424	128	354	37,797	107	5,10,772	108	6,95,838	116	1,85,066	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,403	24	59	1,960	33	50,403	50	48,140	48	...	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Melasa-Vadnagar	21	581	28	27	800	29	16,923	47	20,803	46	3,880	
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jamnagar-Porbandar	193	11,441	59	260	14,458	56	3,67,623	112	5,05,965	115	1,38,342	
ditto	Morvi	68	2,127	31	68	2,174	32	69,907	60	77,024	67	7,117	
ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,491	52	124	5,300	43	1,34,192	64	1,22,344	59	...	
	TOTAL	742	57,407	77	892	62,489	70	11,49,820	91	14,70,114	98	3,20,294	

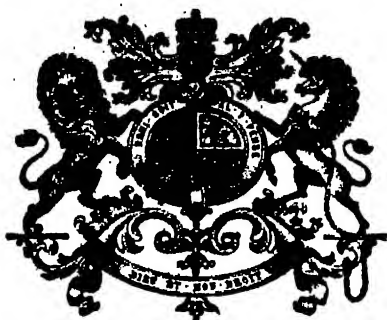
- (a) Includes the Indian Midland Railway.
 (b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
 (c) Includes the Sanctoria-Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 (d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 (e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itanri State Railways.
 (f) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
 (g) Traffic stopped on account of breach of line.
 (h) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June, 1888.

- (i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amruti, and Bhopal-Itanri State Railways.
 (j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amruti State Railways.
 (k) Includes the Patni Branch.
 (l) Return not received.
 (m) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st July, 1888.
 (n) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary.

OF STATE RAILWAYS FOR

	VII.	VIII.	IX.		XIII.					XIV.
					INDIRECT CHARGES FROM COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS TO END OF 1888.					
	Traffic Earnings brought to account in 1888.	Working Expenses for 1888.	Net Receipts for 1888.	Int. pay- ment of Cap- out	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	Net charge to the State from com- mencement of operations to end of 1888.
					Interest on Capital outlay.	Abatement of land revenue capitalized	Leave and pension allowances.	Indirect establish- ment charges.	Total of a, b, c, & d.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,461	4,08,918	2,37,858	2,61,000	1998	15,89,532	5,506	85,319	921	16,81,278	-5,19,810
2,536	46,034	21,949	24,085	717	2,49,995	4,129	9,863	...	2,63,987	1,20,270
3,746	3,70,893	1,77,020	1,93,773	3306	39,12,171	13,866	1,45,013	...	40,71,050	27,72,354
7,719										
9,809	1,56,14,715	91,82,896	90,75,389	12,094	5,36,07,074	2,12,081	32,63,058	20,745	5,71,03,858	-37,92,636
5,822										
6,306										
1,123	...	...	...		11,781	33,179	655	...	48,636	48,636
0,823	2,35,959	2,76,239	10,573	2,615	7,17,528	41,377	56,419	...	8,18,354	8,98,869
0,237	...	...	...		39,357	...	...	...	39,357	39,357
5,115	10,31,762	7,76,317	2,55,445	4,167	46,49,712	57,566	1,55,315	8,953	48,71,576	32,38,119
1,725										
26,061										
30,667	2,56,95,411	1,71,12,707	80,65,617	1,89,587	18,07,37,979	3,18,246	10,59,823	41,181	18,57,87,229	13,67,52,643
32,902										
40,949										
91,289	...	...	...		1,05,929	...	25,379	...	1,31,299	1,31,299
362	...	...	...		41	...	19	...	63	63
31,755	...	...	...		65,355	...	...	...	65,355	65,355
3,000	8,71,439	6,73,410	1,98,029	2,450	31,93,329	1,390	...	...	31,97,739	20,05,309
	25,965	21,348	4,617	380	1,81,110	94	27,699	...	5,08,903	5,16,283
	1,58,689	67,415	90,012	1,567	79,475	...	10,717	...	86,892	73,355
	...	...	...	1,882	3,05,296	9,187	9,071	...	3,25,764	2,38,882



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 757.—Colonel J. Waterhouse, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 9th September, 1889, or the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

No. 982.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1888-90.	April, 1888.	April, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	1,663,600	1,760,400	96,800	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	705,400	777,400	72,000	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	698,500	798,000	99,500	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	347,100	353,200	6,100	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	388,700	391,300	2,600	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	222,100	231,000	8,900	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	127,100	143,500	16,400	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	66,100	74,300	8,200	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	65,900	69,600	3,700	...
X	Registration	331,100	25,400	25,300	...	100
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	45,700	58,600	12,900	...
XII	Interest	690,300	139,200	139,700	500	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	109,300	118,500	9,200	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	38,400	39,100	700	...
XV	Mint	228,600	15,300	27,000	11,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	326,800	23,800	25,500	1,700	...
	{ Jails	270,100	11,000	11,700	700	...
XVII	Police	346,000	21,300	24,100	2,800	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	13,500	7,500	...	6,000
XIX	Education	212,400	16,400	15,800	...	600
XX	Medical	52,500	3,300	2,500	...	800
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	4,900	3,900	...	1,000
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	12,000	12,100	100	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,500	5,500	3,700	...	1,800
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	19,800	31,000	11,200	...
		63,223,500	4,789,300	5,144,700	355,400	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	988,500	1,163,700	175,200	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	633,800	618,100	...	15,700
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	1,700	3,200	1,500	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,000,100	25,800	30,400	4,600	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	11,500	10,900	...	600
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	1,400	2,200	800	...
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	31,600	33,700	2,100	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	70,000	59,300	...	10,700
	„ Non-effective	56,600	3,600	2,900	...	700
		82,621,600	6,557,200	7,069,100	511,900	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	16,800	18,400	1,600	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	7,800	8,800	1,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	6,581,800	7,096,300	514,500	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 23rd August, 1889.

month of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

Rs to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888.	April, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	14,100	17,000	2,900	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	162,000	141,000	...	21,000
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	266,000	277,300	11,300	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	1,022,900	443,400	...	579,500
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	32,100	35,400	3,300	...
6	Stamps	85,100	7,200	6,700	...	500
7	Excise	154,100	8,100	8,200	100	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	2,900	3,400	500	...
9	Customs	133,000	11,100	11,000	...	100
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	1,800	2,400	600	...
11	Forest	798,200	43,800	51,900	8,100	...
12	Registration	194,700	17,500	15,700	...	1,800
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	372,400	436,200	63,800	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	6,900	6,900	...	...
15	Post Office	1,270,100	98,100	96,700	...	1,400
16	Telegraph	601,000	45,400	44,600	...	800
17	Mint	84,800	8,000	8,600	600	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	99,800	113,200	13,400	...
19	Law and Justice {Courts of Law	2,718,700	218,600	219,600	1,000	...
	{Jails	841,800	62,500	68,300	5,800	...
20	Police	3,945,000	303,000	302,900	...	100
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	35,300	28,800	...	6,500
22	Education	1,352,300	84,800	88,100	3,300	...
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	13,400	13,100	...	300
24	Medical	781,900	61,500	60,100	...	1,400
25	Political	642,000	48,000	43,800	...	4,200
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	43,200	43,100	...	100
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	39,600	40,900	1,300	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	100	...	...	100
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	57,100	61,600	4,500	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	26,700	32,100	5,400	...
31	Exchange . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	22,600	18,500	...	4,100
33	Famine Relief	20,500	...	2,000	2,000	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	80,000	7,900	5,800	...	2,100
36	Reduction of Debt . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
		31,053,200	3,244,400	2,748,300	...	496,100
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	1,200	300	...	900
38	State Railways: Working Expenses	6,874,100	516,300	570,100	53,800	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	300	300	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Super- vision)	650,000	9,600	14,100	4,500	...
	Interest	30,100	...	...	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	2,900	900	...	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	5,900	6,500	600	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	40,500	43,600	3,100	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,000	33,600	50,700	17,100	...
44	Military Works	1,134,600	40,400	34,900	...	5,500
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	198,400	217,000	18,600	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	1,118,300	1,070,500	...	47,800
	Non-effective	875,100	128,300	125,800	...	2,500
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	23,700	27,000	3,300	...
		61,245,500	5,368,500	4,910,600	...	457,900
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed In- terest, &c.	15,170,200	1,802,400	1,782,300	...	20,100
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	840,200	851,100	10,900	...
		83,469,800	8,011,100	7,544,000	...	467,100
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue— Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— In India— 48 State Railways	1,697,100	55,400	73,300	17,900	...
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	10,100	10,400	300	...
	In England— 48 State Railways	1,273,000	54,100	114,600	60,500	...
49	Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	300	300	...	...
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	25,400	54,900	29,500	...
		4,089,500	151,300	259,500	108,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	8,162,400	7,803,500	...	358,000

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on Thursday, the 15th August, 1889, in terms of Section 49 of the Presidency Banks' Act, 1876.

The Hon'ble C. H. Moore, President of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the Chairman submitted the papers, noted below, relative to the business for the year ended 30th June last.

The following resolutions were then proposed by the Chairman and carried unanimously:—

- 1st.—That the accounts for the year be approved and passed.
- 2nd.—That Mr. George Cheetham and Mr. A. B. Miller be re-elected Directors.
- 3rd.—That Mr. A. S. Lovelock, of Messrs Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, and Mr. Marc Meugens, of Messrs. Meugens and King, Public Accountants, be elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration fixed at Rs. 2,500 for each audit or Rs. 1,250 to each Auditor.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. David Cowie, and carried unanimously.

CHARLES H. MOORE,

Chairman.

- I.—Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 31st December, 1888, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.
- II.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1888, and the Report of the Auditors.
- III.—Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 30th June, 1889, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.
- IV.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1889, and the Report of the Auditors.
- V.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *vis.*, from 1st July to 31st December, 1888.
- VI.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *vis.*, from 1st January to 30th June, 1889.
- VII.—Statement of the whole Profits for twelve months *vis.*, from 1st July, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.
- VIII.—List of Proprietors and Shareholders.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 3559.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 13th August, 1889, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

The 15th August, 1889.

No. 3619.—Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th August, 1889, on return from the privilege leave granted in Foreign Department Notification, No. 806-G., dated 8th May, 1889.

The 17th August, 1889.

No. 3648.—Surgeon-Major J. Duke, I.M.S., made over, and Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I.M.S., received, charge of the duties of Medical Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, and Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, on the afternoon of the 16th July, 1889, in accordance with Foreign Department Notification, No. 1396-G., dated 7th August, 1889.

No. 3661.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, is granted privilege leave for three months from the afternoon of 4th August, 1889.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 3177-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1418-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Colonel H. P. Peacock took over charge of the Meywar Residency from Colonel S. B. Miles, on the afternoon of the 8th idem.

The 17th August, 1889.

No. 3217-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1420-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, took over charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the forenoon of the 14th idem.

The 19th August, 1889.

No. 3245-G.—It is hereby notified, under Section 4 of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, that the provisions of Section 3 of the said Act, with respect to wild birds, apply to—

Sambhur.
Doe chital.
Four-horned antelope.
Hares.

No. 3246-G.—The following rules under Section 3 of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, are published for general information:—

1. The expression "wild birds" for the purposes of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, shall include—

Partridges of all sorts.
Jungle fowl.
Spur fowl.

N.B.—The Government of India having strictly prohibited the killing of pea fowl and blue pigeons in Rajputana, these birds have been omitted from this list of wild birds.

2. The expression "animal of game" for the aforesaid purposes shall include the animals of game other than birds, to which the provisions of Section 3 of the Abu Wild Birds Protection Law, 1889, have been made applicable by Notification, No. 3245-G., dated 19th August, 1889, namely, sambhur, doe chital, four-horned antelope and hares.

3. The breeding season of wild birds, for the aforesaid purposes, shall extend from 15th March to 15th September, inclusive, in each year.

4. The breeding season of animals of game, for the aforesaid purposes, shall extend from 15th April to 1st October, inclusive, in each year.

5. During the breeding season, no person shall possess or sell within Abu limits, any wild bird, or animal of game, recently killed, or taken, or imported into Abu, or the plumage of any wild bird, or the fur or skin of any animal of game, which has been recently killed. Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to wild birds or animals of game, proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be possessed or to have been sold as pets.

6. Any person convicted of a breach of Rule 5 shall be punished with fine, which may extend, in case of a first offence, to Rs. 5, for every wild bird, or animal of game, in respect of which, or of the plumage, skin, or fur whereof, the breach of the rule has been committed, and in the case of a subsequent offence to Rs. 10, in respect of every such bird, or animal, or fur, skin, or plumage.

7. Any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction of a breach of Rule 5 will be entitled to receive half the amount of fine levied for such offence.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th August, 1889.

No. 895—330.—Captain J. B. R. Butler, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is appointed, until further orders, to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th August, 1889.

Under Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Captain Butler is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District, during the time he may hold charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th August, 1889.

No. 19-A.—The following sub. *pro tem.* promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 7th May, 1889:—

Name.	From	To
Spratt, Major F. T., N., R.E.	Executive Engineer, II grade.	Executive Engineer, I grade.
Davidson, Captain G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, III grade.	Executive Engineer, II grade.
Porter, Captain G. M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Executive Engineer, III grade.
Dickie, Captain J. E., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I grade, and Executive Engineer, IV grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.
Swainson, Lieutenant A. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.
Stevens, Lieutenant C. R., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.

G. E. SANFORD, Colonel,
Inspector General, Military Works.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th August, 1889.

No. 13.—Mr. J. Adam, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under paragraph 24, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code, leave to study Native languages for forty days, with effect from 5th August, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Colonel,
Director, N. W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment of Infantry, dated at Agra, this 16th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 2460, Sergeant William Davies.	At what place Enlisted, —Ashton-under-Lyne.
Age, —29 years	Parish and County in which Born, —Shrewsbury, Salop, England.
Size, —5 feet 8½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment, —Unknown.
Colour of—	Marks, —None.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade, —Labourer.
Date of Desertion or Absence, —12th August, 1889.	Regimentals or plain clothes, —Uniform of Manchester Regiment.
Place of Desertion or Absence, —Agra.	REMARKS, —
Date of Enlistment, —11th December, 1879.	Under 10 years' service.

A. D. SAPORTAS, Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Manchester Regt.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st August, 1889.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th August, 1889.	1,98,380	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date.	2,88,661	
ADD—		4,87,041
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	4,87,041
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes.	4,586	
		4,586
Balance on the evening of the 21st August, 1889.		4,82,455
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,98,380	
Ditto ditto Government	2,84,075	
		4,82,455
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	4,09,055	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		4,09,055

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mints.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd August, 1889.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on or about the 22nd or 23rd of April, 1887, 39-8 sicca rupees, of the value at ₹38-14, were found underneath the ground belonging to Koli Gond Dawa in the course of digging foundations for erecting a new building in the village of Chhabasur, Taluka Dholka.

Chaimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Dholka, on Saturday, the 21st December, 1889, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD,

The 17th August, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 12th July, 1889, treasure as detailed below, valued at Rs 410-10-9, was found buried in the bed of the tank of Peraiyur, a village in the Ariyalur Zemindari, Perambalur Taluk, Trichinopoly District:—

No. of gold coins.	Approximate weight. ozs. dwt.	Approximate value. Rs a. p.
202½	7 6	410 6 6
A piece of copper vessel		0 0 3
A broken bell-metal vessel in two pieces		0 4 0
TOTAL		410 10 9

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Trichinopoly, at his office, on the 16th January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. W. FAWCETT,
Acting Collector of Trichinopoly.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on the 20th August, 1889.

Cohen, B.	Hickie, R. E. (Sur- geon.)	Sheard & Co.
Drimer, Moses.		Smith, P. Bosworth.
Grunwald & Co.	Hony. Secy., Calcutta	Warda, F.
Hautelmann & Co.	Branch, London	
	Theistic Church.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.	Hooman, J. H.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Anderson, J. K.	Hoskins, Mrs. C.	Raskovitch, Emma.
Bildt, Gillis.	Howden, J. W.	Rivas, D. F.
Borooah, W.	Hudson, Mrs. M. E.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Brunton, Mrs. J.	Hunter, A. F.	Samuel, Joseph.
Catt, H.	Jackson, J.	Sander, C. J.
Chamberlain, E.	James, Mr.	Silbermann, Simon.
Cobb, Miss.	Jephson, L. M.	Smith, J. M.
Cobb, Martz.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Solomon, Louis.
Cox, E. T.	Keller, R.	Staab, Henry.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Lang, Otto.	Stand, Mary.
Daly, William.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Stebbing, Captain
Davis, C.	Letham, F. C.	A. E.
Davis, J. W.	Madden, J. H.	Stern, Madam Lee.
DeKylant, Count J.	Manassah, E. J.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Dowie, J.	McKenzie, James F.	Charles.
Dutt, G.	McMaster, J. E.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Faintyley, E.	Millie, W.	Taksier, David.
Fischer, T. & Co.	Mullins, L.	Talbot, H. B.
Freedman, J. J.	Nichlenson, Miss A.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Gailkeera, E.	Oldham and Oldham.	Thompson, R.
Galbraith, J. M. L.	O'Brien, W. W.	Vaz, George.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	O'Shea, G.	Vincent, J.
Goldberry, M.	Parker, R. Mercer.	Walter, F.
Grant, Mrs. Eliza.	Paulin, William.	Webber, M. F. V.
Grean, H.	Percy, W. H.	Wibnow, R. M.
Herklotta, A.	Pinto, Miss.	Woods, S. W.
Hill, E. C.	Poliscene, N.	Ziegler, Louis.
Hindmarsh, William.		

Registered Letters.

Eglinton, C. A.	Lahauti, Pompeo.	Rubinstein, Anna.
Fernandez, E.	Madden, J. H.	Silbermann, S.
Fishler, Mrs. A.	Paulina, Green.	Zanker, H.
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The 24th August, 1889.

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Colombo	30th "	Per P. & O. Str.
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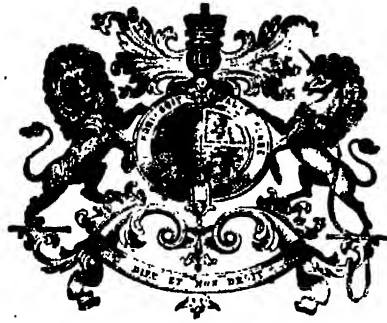
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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 205819—204326 and 205820—204326, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed by Baboo Hurro Pershad Chatterji, the proprietor, to the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,

*Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
Indian Midland Ry. Accts., Jhansi.*

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 131409—044954, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1843, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Mohan Lall Dichit, and last endorsed by Goomti Pershad, the proprietor, to the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

W. BARROW,

*Examiner, P. W. Accts.' Office,
N.-W. P. & Oudh, Allahabad,
late Govt. Examiner,
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ALLAHABAD,
The 12th July, 1889.

Lost.

The upper halves of the three undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, originally standing in the name of A. DeSouza Barrett, the proprietor, by whom they were endorsed to the Superintending Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Public Works Department, Hyderabad, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the undermentioned notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the undermentioned securities:—

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No. 268463 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No. 268464 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹500.
No. 257559—235109 of 1865, at 4 per cent., for ₹300.

A. DE S. BARRETT,

*Public Works Department,
Hyderabad, Deccan.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. loan, of W. Kamachi Aummal, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Atchutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices, Banks of Madras and Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,

81, Sala Street, Big Conjeevaram.

Lost.

Government Promissory new Note, No. 952081 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, for Rs500, standing in the name of Nemy Charan Dey, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NEMY CHARAN DEY,

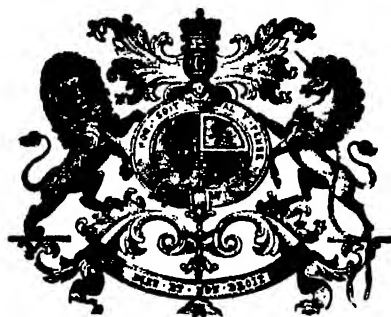
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Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory new Note No. 188719, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Asutosh Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

ASUTOSH GHOSH,

33, Raja Navakrishna's Street,
Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 34. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be consulted.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT UPON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. 131, dated Calcutta, the 9th August 1889.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1888-89.

Arrangements of Subjects.

PARAS.

2. OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
3. ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.
4. CIRCULATION.
13. ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.
14. THE RESERVE—
16. The Investment.
18. Profits of Circulation.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC—

19. Issue and Receipt of Notes.
22. Encashment of Foreign Notes.
26. Issue and Receipt of Coin.
27. State of the Coinage.
31. Exchange of small Coin.
32. Receipts and Coinage of Bullion.
35. Transactions at Agencies.
37. CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.
38. FRAUD AND FORGERY.

PARAS.

41. REMITTANCES OF SILVER.
45. TREASURY STATISTICS.
50. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Prescribed Statements.

- No. I.—Statistics of Circulation during 1888-89.
- „ II.—Statement of Notes issued, received and cancelled during 1888-89.
- „ III.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
- „ IV.—Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.
- „ V.—Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on December 31st, 1888.

Other Statements.

- No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
- „ VII.—Issues and Receipts of Coin.
- „ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
- „ IX.—Details of ditto ditto 1877.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. E. Gay was Head Commissioner up to 10th October and again from 29th October to 31st March 1889. Mr. C. R. Kiernander was in charge

from 11th to 21st October 1888, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson acted from 22nd to 29th October 1888. The other circle offices were in charge of the officers mentioned below :—

Madras . . .	{	Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, from 1st to 10th April 1888.
		„ W. Donald, from 11th to 13th April 1888.
		„ E. W. Kellner „ 14th April to 3rd December 1888.
		„ T. W. Rawlins „ 4th December 1888 to 31st March 1889.
Bombay . . .	{	Mr. A. C. Tupp, from 1st April to 14th May 1888.
		„ S. Jacob „ 15th May to 31st March 1889.
Rangoon . . .	{	Mr. T. H. Biggs, from 1st April 1888 to 18th January 1889, and again from 31st January to 31st March 1889.
		„ F. J. Atkinson, from 19th to 30th January 1889.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

3. The monthly audit of the accounts has been duly reported for each office to the Comptroller General, and special audits have also been made of Rangoon and Allahabad for the year 1888 by the Deputy Auditors General, and Madras for 1886-87 and 1887-88; also Calicut for October 1887 to September 1888 by an Assistant Accountant General.

CIRCULATION.

4. The following figures show the state of the net circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other Offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1888 . . .	16,78,60,015	36,16,220	16,42,43,795
31st March 1889 . . .	15,99,96,270	26,18,135	15,73,78,135

As explained in previous reports, a note is in "Gross Circulation," when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue; but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "Net Circulation," though it is still part of the "Gross Circulation."

5. The details of the net circulation of March 1889 are as follows :—

	NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES.								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta . . .	99,463	1,844,837	68,953	51,831	133,661	15,800	17,547	498	2,232,430	6,07,97,695
Allahabad . . .	11,808	29,277	16,632	11,636	11,667	2,040	2,731	10	88,861	65,86,950
Lahore . . .	12,596	41,002	25,171	17,102	20,236	3,541	2,270	61	122,852	85,14,530
Bombay . . .	212,575	694,183	99,235	65,126	79,243	5,950	14,859	1,117	1,202,588	5,03,27,005
Kurrachee . . .	3,416	35,849	12,933	5,308	7,118	681	1,036	114	66,445	41,18,150
Madras . . .	39,315	111,131	31,310	20,526	98,591	4,132	1,416	61	311,457	1,71,58,965
Calicut . . .	9,000	9,037	3,740	2,714	4,306	122	53	24	29,095	11,39,515
Rangoon . . .	11,571	16,147	6,755	4,308	6,431	716	615	64	46,607	28,25,925
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1889	429,663	2,782,663	261,612	183,611	364,318	32,962	40,527	1,949	4,100,335	15,73,78,135
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1888	450,727	2,671,031	275,045	194,803	372,933	35,915	41,818	2,297	4,044,569	16,42,43,795
TOTAL FOR 31st March 1887	464,635	2,385,881	262,169	175,084	327,418	31,386	36,054	1,410	3,684,637	13,87,68,365

6. It will be observed that there is a decrease in the net circulation during the year of more than 68 lakhs, as explained hereafter in paragraph 11, but it was still higher than in March 1887.

7. The average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was—

		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.		1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	
Calcutta	Circle	29	30	30	Kurrachee	Circle	87	88	62
Allahabad	„	68	93	74	Madras	„	68	61	55
Lahore	„	65	62	69	Calicut	„	35	27	39
Bombay	„	36	44	42	Rangoon	„	74	86	61

8. The chief variations are in the Allahabad, Kurrachee and Calicut Sub-Circles, and arise mainly from the Banks holding more or less ten thousand-rupee notes, probably for reserve or remittance.

9. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000—

LAST DAY OF		Calcutta.	Allaha- bad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurra- chee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March	1888	6,44,77	90,16	82,20	5,33,37	48,54	1,97,99	7,85	37,26	16,42,44
April	"	6,44,53	84,83	87,99	5,50,87	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	28,28	16,54,03
May	"	6,99,59	89,96	92,37	5,37,87	49,64	1,93,42	9,66	30,03	17,02,54
June	"	7,21,89	99,14	82,33	5,98,32	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	36,15	17,08,91
July	"	6,62,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	39,07	1,70,68	15,45	32,24	18,05,53
August	"	6,09,19	88,98	95,80	7,05,98	36,65	1,72,62	15,75	44,20	17,04,17
September	"	6,14,68	83,47	82,96	6,57,76	39,23	1,68,39	12,21	35,39	16,94,09
October	"	6,81,68	82,18	91,05	5,60,33	38,67	1,67,89	13,17	41,66	16,73,63
November	"	6,59,54	79,45	80,38	4,43,92	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	51,71	15,50,44
December	"	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	44,10	15,15,23
January 1889	"	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,93	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	41,24	15,27,62
February	"	6,60,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	39,41	1,81,67	9,85	27,55	14,82,98
March	"	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	41,18	1,71,59	11,39	28,26	15,73,78
Average of last 12 figures		6,60,78	84,06	85,39	5,41,99	40,16	1,82,83	11,23	36,73	16,43,16
" of 1887-88		6,21,18	88,36	91,59	5,17,61	47,59	1,80,21	11,46	58,23	16,16,23
" of 1886-87		5,72,39	77,81	83,10	4,29,10	49,99	1,60,49	13,28	33,93	14,20,11

10. The figures in the above table include the amounts in the Reserve Treasuries of Government which, so far as they are in notes, are always held in the higher denominations. These balances are excluded from the following table, which gives the monthly circulation in lakhs of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other Circles for each of the past three years:—

LAST DAY OF	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			OTHER CIRCLES.			TOTAL.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
April.	556	584	636	384	406	474	141	148	191	242	223	244	1,323	1,361	1,545
May.	540	558	683	399	404	496	138	151	185	242	214	272	1,289	1,351	1,636
June.	507	555	694	360	396	549	128	158	171	266	257	272	1,261	1,366	1,644
July.	508	567	616	349	463	415	131	166	169	240	318	286	1,248	1,514	1,516
August.	560	567	606	369	445	495	139	161	170	255	318	281	1,323	1,491	1,552
September.	540	589	604	368	491	469	140	165	132	263	336	253	1,311	1,591	1,488
October.	558	609	605	415	606	439	138	164	166	278	360	264	1,389	1,739	1,534
November.	562	641	659	447	503	415	139	173	174	251	375	256	1,429	1,782	1,504
December.	597	654	640	394	527	386	154	185	181	287	333	265	1,402	1,699	1,472
January.	587	648	635	355	496	414	152	187	186	256	291	241	1,350	1,622	1,476
February.	584	665	637	361	437	399	156	178	181	240	253	225	1,341	1,533	1,442
March.	580	644	696	370	502	431	154	192	160	227	266	232	1,340	1,604	1,478
AVERAGE.	557	607	643	376	481	451	142	169	175	258	297	257	1,333	1,554	1,527

11. This table shows a small decrease in the circulation of all circles taken together, a fluctuation not remarkable when it is considered that a very much larger expansion occurred in the previous year, and that in March 1889 there was a great scarcity of money, the Bank rate of interest being 11 per cent. as against 7 per cent. the previous year, and this drain of the commercial centres to supply the trade demand up country where silver is more used than notes, naturally diminished the circulation of notes. The figures for the past four years have been 1,395, 1,333, 1,554, 1,527. In particular circles there is an increase of 36 in Calcutta and a decrease of 30 in Bombay. Among the smaller circles the only noticeable difference is a decrease of 21 at Rangoon, probably caused by the facilities given by Government bills at low rates for the removal of surplus funds to India in the intervals of trade in Burma. The continued decrease in the circulation of R5 notes in the Calcutta Circle calls for notice. As in the case of R20 notes a few years ago, the cause seems to be the alarm

excited by some forgeries which were sufficiently well executed to deceive careless or illiterate persons, or to pass in the hurry of business if carelessly examined.

12. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the gross circulation in the Presidency Circles of notes not exceeding R100 each :—

LAST DAY OF	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
April	3,18,21	2,02,69	1,12,89	3,38,85	2,25,20	1,36,17
May	3,09,13	2,08,56	1,12,46	3,28,10	2,26,22	1,28,47
June	3,03,64	2,05,41	1,10,05	3,18,09	2,16,88	1,23,63
July	3,05,65	2,05,10	1,08,52	3,18,40	2,20,66	1,21,85
August	3,08,04	2,08,84	1,10,40	3,23,78	2,17,44	1,19,60
September	3,30,96	2,12,26	1,10,98	3,37,66	2,20,22	1,19,13
October	3,21,92	2,19,27	1,17,91	3,51,14	2,22,70	1,23,67
November	3,32,53	2,19,82	1,24,81	3,58,54	2,17,83	1,28,00
December	3,43,43	2,23,37	1,38,39	2,56,69	2,21,44	1,38,92
January	3,53,46	2,20,08	1,41,61	3,63,26	2,08,14	1,36,91
February	3,52,45	2,18,99	1,38,97	3,65,15	2,08,78	1,36,76
March	3,52,57	2,27,38	1,38,75	3,64,93	2,14,35	1,32,48

These figures show that the notes of lower denominations maintain on the whole great steadiness in their circulation.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

13. The process of verifying the outstanding balance of the circulation with that obtained from the Issue Registers has been carried on satisfactorily. In Madras and in all the smaller and newer circles, the work is practically completed; in Bombay Mr. Groves, Assistant Accountant General, has, with great industry and care, completed the examination of all but the R10 notes; in Calcutta the system of arranging the cancelled notes pursued for many years makes the examination now attempted peculiarly laborious, and this added to the enormous number of entries involved (nearly 47 millions) makes the correction of every clerical error a hopeless task; accordingly, while the accuracy of every posting during the later years has been rigidly tested, it has not been thought worth while to go over the work of the earlier years, as the question is not one of money or account, but merely of accuracy in recording the history of individual notes.

RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1889 was as follows :—

SILVER COIN—

	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
At Calcutta	1,46,98,211	7	8			
„ Allahabad	80,06,660	0	0			
„ Lahore	84,52,055	0	0			
„ Bombay	2,77,17,380	1	3			
„ Kurrachee	29,11,150	0	0			
„ Madras	1,61,25,785	0	0			
„ Calicut	6,01,405	0	0			
„ Rangoon	45,69,625	0	0			
				3,30,82,271	8	11

SMALL SILVER COIN—		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
At Bombay	.	2,50,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	.	44,800	0	0			
„ Madras	.	6,30,000	0	0			
					9,24,800	0	0
SILVER BULLION—							
At Calcutta	.	33,59,804	6	9			
„ Bombay	.	1,01,91,230	0	0			
					1,35,51,034	6	9
Invested in Government Securities	.				5,98,20,029	0	4
TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION					15,73,78,135	0	0

15. The half-yearly verifications of the currency balances were held for all Circles and Sub-Circles on the 30th September 1888 and on 31st March 1889, and the balances of the last working day of each half-year were verified in accordance with the orders issued on the subject.

Investments.

16. During the year Government ordered that any stock notes which the holders might tender for payment in cash, should be converted into 4 per cent. loan and be taken over by this Department; to meet this purchase securities to the extent of Rs. 5,00,000 were sold, but the stock notes paid off were Rs. 3,30,000 only, the difference of Rs. 1,70,000 will therefore be re-invested by purchase in the open market in 1889, and the opportunity taken to bring up the amount invested, as closely as possible, to six crores, the limit fixed by law. The balance is now held as follows:—

	R
In the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43	5,88,07,300
„ „ „ „ 1865	30,44,400
„ 4½ „ „ 1879	5,00,000
	6,23,51,700

Taking the whole investment, the average rate is equal to 95 90 for 4 per cents., and par for 4½ per cents.

17. Its book-value, i.e., the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced, until the re-investment just mentioned is made, from Rs. 5,99,92,500, at which it was taken last year, to Rs. 5,98,20,029-0-4, thus—

						4%			4½%
						R	a.	p.	R
Nominal Value, 31st March 1889	.	.	.	.	.	6,18,51,700	0	0	5,00,000
Book Value „ „ „	.	.	.	.	.	5,93,20,029	0	4	5,00,000

Profits of Circulation.

18. The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

	R	a. p.
On 4% paper	24,35,849	6 0
„ 4½% „	22,500	0 0
TOTAL	24,58,349	6 0

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

19. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circles being shown in Statement VI :—

	R	R
Gross circulation, 1st April 1888		16,78,60,015
Issues—		
a. Over the counter	77,09,71,680	
b. At Agencies	86,08,400	
c. In remittance transactions	12,43,22,205	
	<hr/>	90,39,02,285
		<hr/>
		1,07,17,62,300
 RECEIPTS—		
d. Over the counter	66,43,07,460	
e. At Agencies	21,55,600	
f. From currency circles	6,44,58,810	
g. In remittance transactions	18,08,44,860	
	<hr/>	91,17,66,030
		<hr/>
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31st, 1889 (vide para. 4)		15,99,96,270

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d*.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *c*.—These are exchange transactions with Treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal directly with the public, but only enable the Treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1888, to March 15th, 1889, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g*.—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

COMPARISON.							Issue.	Receipts.
							<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1888-89	.	.	.	.	.	.	90,39,02,285	91,17,66,030
1887-88	.	.	.	.	.	.	83,20,40,665	80,55,80,115
1886-87	.	.	.	.	.	.	74,12,56,165	74,47,96,610
1885-86	.	.	.	.	.	.	76,10,25,730	76,55,44,465

20. The aggregate gross issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of Issue and Agencies during the year were as follows :—

		NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES								TOTAL.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issued.	• • •	803,233	4,185,486	533,778	447,369	773,242	144,049	292,124	36,352	7,415,524	90,30,02,265
Receipts	• • •	824,849	4,075,727	515,043	158,530	582,447	147,453	201,276	36,679	7,365,305	91,17,66,030
More issued	• • •	...	109,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,759	10,97,500
more receipts	• • •	21,607	...	11,265	11,670	9,205	3,404	2,152	327	59,630	89,61,335
							Net Decrease of gross Circulation				78,63,745

21. The average number of notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus :—

	NOTES CASHED.			NOTES ISSUED.			NOTES CANCELLED.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
At Calcutta . . .	11,993	12,247	12,434	12,434	13,208	13,319	9,435	9,517	9,272
„ Bombay . . .	6,261	6,498	7,355	6,829	7,405	7,712	3,595	3,654	4,003
„ Madras . . .	2,307	2,352	2,469	2,378	2,530	2,431	2,030	2,126	2,208
„ Rangoon . . .	263	346	359	366	402	433	142	227	223

Encashment of Foreign Notes.

22. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st . . . . .	...	36,16,220
Received over the counter	6,08,00,525	
From other circles	51,85,380	
		6,59,85,905
TOTAL		6,96,02,125
Remitted to circles concerned . . . . .	...	6,69,83,990
Balance on March 31st . . . . .	...	26,18,135
TOTAL		6,96,02,125

23. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total as just mentioned of Rs. 6,08,00,525.

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1888-89.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cochin.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
Calcutta . . . . .	...	91,40,115(c)	50,85,045(c)	1,37,34,570	50	235	1,56,505	15,22,400	19,070	10	6,64,985	3,03,23,075
Allahabad	40,90,070	...	5,30,295	5,11,685	50	90	26,595	3,36,160	2,900	50	5,690	55,06,585
Lahore	21,46,390	5,06,385	...	7,02,930	100	5	3,13,570	4,88,755	2,930	...	18,680	41,77,715
Bombay	38,01,370	13,36,870	26,22,535	...	...	...	14,76,845(c)	36,00,225	3,63,615	130	1,71,295	1,39,81,885
Kurrachee	2,10,360	37,980	5,93,435	6,36,185	...	100	...	76,190	505	...	1,850	15,56,695
Madras	2,58,105	24,910	35,910	24,32,305	...	20	34,675	...	13,23,795(c)	...	49,170	41,58,930
Calicut	5,465	9,315	360	6,34,895	...	...	...	10,32,535	...	...	4,150	16,86,730
Rangoon	6,775	20	1,760	20	...	...	20	320	15	...	...	8,930
TOTAL	1,05,18,505	1,10,55,595	88,69,370	1,36,55,590	200	450	20,08,210	70,63,675	17,12,920	190	9,15,820	6,03,00,525

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign notes are legally encashable, i.e., shows the amounts of Sub-Circle notes encashed by their respective Head Circles, aggregating Rs. 1,70,25,800.

24. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

Notes cashed at—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	R	R	R
Calcutta	4,08,03,545	3,16,13,695	3,03,23,075
Allahabad	35,55,385	51,97,540	55,06,585
Lahore	31,13,485	31,53,610	41,77,715
Bombay	1,76,45,030	1,27,52,985	1,33,81,885
Kurrachee	26,515	4,92,275	15,56,695
Madras	52,46,620	51,24,625	41,55,920
Calicut	21,55,805	15,69,735	16,86,720
Rangoon	16,080	3,855	8,930
	7,25,62,465	5,99,08,320	6,08,00,525

25. Of this, the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office was in—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta	1,90,79,500	1,77,61,635	1,42,25,160
Bombay	50,54,895	26,93,140	14,76,845
Madras	28,56,850	16,75,255	13,23,795
	<u>2,69,91,245</u>	<u>2,21,30,030</u>	<u>1,70,25,800</u>

Issue and Receipt of Coin.

26. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin.			Small Coin.		
	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance, April 1st, 1888	9,44,84,226	15	5	5,95,400	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter	13,41,46,105	0	0			
From small coin account	24,91,174	0	0			
At Agencies	88,28,400	0	0			
In remittance transactions	11,66,25,856	12	0			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates	22,55,973	11	9			
From coin account . . . . .	.....			28,20,574	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	31,43,47,509	7	9	28,20,574	0	0
TOTAL BALANCE AND RE- CEIPTS	40,88,31,736	7	2	34,15,974	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter	20,47,79,820	0	0			
At Agencies	23,75,600	0	0			
In remittance transactions	11,56,76,201	12	0			
For Bullion delivered and pre- melting fees	97,269	2	3			
To small coin account	28,20,574	0	0			
To coin account . . . . .	.....			24,91,174	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES	32,57,49,464	14	3	24,91,174	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31st (see paragraph 14)	8,30,82,271	8	11	9,24,800	0	0

	Receipts.	Issues.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Comparison, 1888-89	31,43,47,509	32,57,49,464
1887-88	29,07,75,377	26,80,13,604
1886-87	24,77,61,747	24,84,90,924

State of the Coinage.

27. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage :—

	Balance, April 1st.	Receipts from the public.	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
	R	R	R	R
India Treasuries	14,54	2,26	15,98	82
Central Provinces	12	14	13	13
Burma	3	3	2	4
Assam	1	1	0	2
Bengal	12	12	12	12
North-Western Provinces	4,20	7,91	6,29	5,82
Punjab	3,96	35,05	26,48	12,53
Madras	51	93	66	78
Bombay	18	73	83	8
Hyderabad	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	23,68	47,18	50,51	20,35

28. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1888 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the Calendar year 1888.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		R	½ R	¼ R	1/16 R	R	½ R	¼ R	1/16 R	R	½ R	¼ R	1/16 R	R	½ R	¼ R	1/16 R
Government of India	7	4,822	3,672	...	...	987	11	9	5	8,599	4,929	1,737	853	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	12	4,287	22	1	...	40	8	16	82	82	54	40	96	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	34	1	...	...	2,424	48	64	40	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	8	15	1	...	...	188	...	5	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	41	1,874	223	785	1,100	1,098	94	6	...	1,385	197	32	224	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	46	12,152	636	37	446	850	15	30	72	10,066	56	70	26	...	...	...	...
Punjab	51	6,059	...	...	...	396	15	...	...	5,566	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	25	20,313	24,071	...	...	610	50	66	11	191	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	24	81,534	1	...	...	380	16	14	8	1,932	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	1,31,125	26,627	833	1,546	6,982	257	219	171	27,082	5,266	1,880	1,200	...	...	...	...

29. The usual statements are attached of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1888, and the proportions of each of those annual issues found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the districts. The difficulty in drawing any detailed conclusions from these statements has been pointed out in previous reports, but they show the very gradual disappearance of old coin from circulation and the equally gradual spread of new coin to take its place.

30. The circumstances of the India Treasuries are exceptional as explained in former reports; but leaving these Treasuries out of consideration, the

figures continue to show that, as might be expected, the percentage of the coin of the later years held in Madras, the Punjab, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is largely below the percentage of the same coin held in Bengal and Bombay, which are nearer to the Mints; while the percentage held in Bengal is largely below that in Bombay, into which Presidency the great bulk of the silver is imported. No new rupees were sent by Government to Burma last year.

Statement of Whole Rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints, from 1835 to 1888.

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	R	R	R	R
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,87,12,502	16,89,78,572
Victoria, 1840—1st issue . .	17,99,84,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881	24,35,719	...	31,81,858	55,97,577
„ 1882	1,50,90,249	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
„ 1886	1,08,78,075	...	4,11,46,457	5,20,24,532
„ 1887	4,02,00,148	...	4,84,00,000	8,86,00,148
„ 1888	75,68,000	...	6,32,00,000	7,07,68,000
TOTAL	1,22,89,77,982	10,76,07,305	1,57,94,48,881	2,91,60,34,168

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in British India in the years 1875 to 1889, as ascertained by the examination, each year, of a bag containing 2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year exam- ined.	William IV.	VICTORIA.																	Portuguese.	TOTAL.		
		1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.			1888.	1889.
1875 .	117	227	635	962	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600.
1876 .	103	251	620	944	36	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1877 .	103	219	594	892	40	65	50	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1878 .	106	180	500	760	35	54	59	227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1879 .	78	172	480	733	32	51	61	220	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880 .	64	151	449	720	31	52	57	203	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1881 .	65	149	430	635	29	44	53	199	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1882 .	62	143	414	678	28	44	52	189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
1883 .	61	156	388	663	26	40	48	182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1884 .	55	141	375	610	23	36	47	164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885 .	53	136	372	588	23	34	44	155	107	102	95	12	133	30	78	29	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886 .	44	114	317	557	20	33	40	135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	198	46	...	...	...	2,000
1887 .	43	107	308	534	18	29	39	124	85	75	79	8	109	31	61	171	120	39	...	...	2,000
1888 .	39	103	302	510	18	29	36	118	79	70	78	10	98	23	79	157	96	102	45	...	2,000	
1889 .	36	101	289	473	17	27	34	111	74	67	70	7	87	26	68	132	90	120	109	42	1	2,000

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, as ascertained by the examination each year of a bag containing R2,000 in every Government Treasury.

In what year exam- ined.	VICTORIA.																					Surat, Arcot, and Portu- guese.	TOTAL.
	Before 1835.	William IV.																					
			1840. 1st Issue.	1840. 2nd Issue.	1862.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.			Uttar.
INDIA.																							
1875	105	106	604	1,004	74	17	58	125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	70	161	489	831	23	51	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	60	198	342	513	19	25	34	122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	36	96	264	405	18	28	33	113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	40	96	251	410	13	20	36	80	61	62	75	10	153	27	141	304	136	78	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	48	109	271	416	11	26	31	83	72	60	82	5	135	26	142	325	106	52	13	...	...	...	2,000
1889	24	51	230	413	15	28	28	91	54	76	78	8	80	35	100	180	196	151	134	18	...	...	2,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES.																							
1875	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	23	97	412	862	31	69	100	225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	16	62	363	709	28	45	72	142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	24	91	332	660	21	41	57	141	84	66	110	8	114	26	61	109	46	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	15	56	272	605	19	36	54	110	77	62	95	7	98	25	59	138	167	105	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	18	70	272	584	17	33	50	101	68	57	89	14	80	21	57	116	148	404	95	...	...	...	2,000
1889	10	67	103	514	18	32	44	95	59	53	84	7	78	22	59	112	117	126	250	54	...	...	2,000
BURMA.																							
1875	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	20	88	317	655	62	103	39	353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	25	99	235	453	33	46	32	177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	25	68	230	365	20	34	20	133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	24	74	226	410	20	30	26	124	74	54	78	16	223	58	134	278	124	22	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	18	70	214	388	20	34	26	110	68	36	72	16	186	44	102	222	138	214	22	...	...	...	2,000
1889	20	76	238	386	24	36	28	116	72	40	68	16	182	42	100	208	104	206	38	...	...	...	2,000
ASSAM.																							
1875	104	254	616	924	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	108	223	431	743	31	32	28	270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	80	161	374	570	24	38	30	218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	75	177	368	576	25	31	27	202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	76	128	368	568	22	26	32	188	116	64	44	12	114	60	84	64	16	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	64	126	368	580	28	28	28	192	102	60	48	14	104	48	58	72	18	54	8	...	...	...	2,000
1889	62	134	312	518	20	24	30	174	100	58	44	10	102	39	52	64	36	138	58	6	...	...	2,000
BENGAL.																							
1875	133	223	655	954	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	87	146	425	637	41	54	56	302	192	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	68	152	378	559	28	37	41	204	121	70	63	12	...	53	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	67	133	358	540	25	31	34	181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	55	152	338	552	22	30	37	183	110	61	52	8	...	44	55	140	38	4	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	58	132	316	510	20	30	32	168	94	58	58	8	...	31	54	128	62	126	16	...	...	...	2,000
1889	53	128	272	454	21	29	29	144	83	53	49	8	76	31	44	110	73	224	103	11	...	...	2,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.																							
1875	184	332	761	716	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	101	222	558	628	23	37	42	172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	91	204	455	606	20	28	41	155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	80	198	421	582	18	29	42	143	105	96	53	6	55	20	36	58	47	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	82	188	434	576	18	28	42	150	110	92	54	4	52	20	36	74	36	4	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	80	166	450	554	18	28	40	146	100	92	56	4	56	22	38	78	42	18	2	...	...	...	2,000
1889	80	182	397	532	17	27	35	142	104	85	56	4	60	21	41	88	50	35	33	11	...	...	2,000
PUNJAB.																							
1875	201	410	872	516	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	86	219	554	435	12	12	31	189	146	204	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	74	178	472	468	14	18	34	103	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	73	152	406	404	11	17	28	142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	68	162	404	424	14	20	30	138	104	170	80	2	48	10	62	220	44	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	62	188	378	422	16	16	32	126	104	168	74	6	50	10	64	208	66	8	2	...	...	...	2,000
1889	62	194	350	428	14	20	32	130	104	164	74	2	50	10	58	202	64	18	22	2	...	...	2,000
MADRAS.																							
1875	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	53	144	537	927	18	40	71	87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	37	118	471	810	20	40	53	104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	45	131	410	782	19	41	55	105	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	37	123	411	783	17	39	54	95	72	46	81	5	68	21	68	56	20	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	29	103	385	712	20	34	44	96	70	45	83	5	68	34	109	68	31	48	14	...	...	...	2,000
1889	29	97	369	639	18	33	45	80	63	44	73	6	73	33	87	74	20	97	63	7	...	...	2,000
BOMBAY.																							
1875	37	100	382	1,240	114	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1880	31	60	306	768	33	62	81	152	166	194	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1885	17	50	259	600	23	39	54	107	88	116	161	11	019	45	170	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1886	11	91	199	579	19	36	47	93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	13	60	203	515	16	81	43	83	62	81	126	7	117	22	169	211	185	110	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	13	39	172	432	10	28	37	69	55	70	113	7	107	22	105	207	154	170	11	...	...	...	2,000
1889	11	48	187	437	14	25	39	68	53	60	99	10	89	17	83	169	118	139	244	90	...	...	2,000
HYDERABAD (BERAR).																							
1886	4	42	182	614	21	43	51	98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
1887	7	32	151	490	15	32	59	83	59	58	106	7	98	24	68	260	433	133	...	...	...	...	2,000
1888	8	29	189	500	16	32	39	90	61	55	102	18	93	17	69	250	204	227	101	...	...	...	2,000
1889	2	6	35	145	10	20	28	55	39	38	73	4	71	13	55	93	109	157	447	219	...	...	2,000

Exchange of Small Coin.

31. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net Issues.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Half Rupees	4,53,397	0	0	10,34,643	0	0	5,81,246	0	0
Quarter Rupees	3,37,074	0	0	16,83,498	0	0	13,46,424	0	0
One-eighth Rupees	2,64,586	0	0	10,98,775	0	0	8,34,239	0	0
Copper	78,665	0	0	4,08,893	0	0	3,30,228	0	0
TOTAL	11,33,672	0	0	42,25,809	0	0	30,92,137	0	0
TOTAL, 1887-88	9,04,855	0	0	40,02,913	0	0	30,98,058	0	0

Bullion.

32. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1888	4,86,457	14	6	86,87,681	1	9
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1888	149	8	0	85,41,115	14	7
May „	10,674	11	0	52,31,301	5	11
June „	1,68,842	0	0	34,57,695	1	3
July „	6,72,707	11	0	52,33,516	0	0
August „	6,01,249	12	0	35,60,977	0	0
September „	1,93,901	8	0	43,69,423	0	0
October „	1,47,377	11	0	33,80,794	0	0
November „	124	6	0	30,44,738	0	0
December „	1,51,208	13	0	13,05,743	0	0
January 1889	4,26,577	11	0	65,77,290	0	0
February „	5,49,135	2	0	71,66,586	0	0
March „	28,03,727	0	0	91,66,671	0	0
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	57,25,675	13	0	6,10,35,550	5	9
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees. (Paid out of Currency Reserve at a later date than when the bullion is tendered for coinage.)	3,127	9	8	61,825	5	10
TOTAL RECEIPTS	57,28,803	6	8	6,10,97,675	11	7
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	62,15,261	5	2	6,97,85,366	13	4
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury	28,55,456	14	5	5,95,94,126	13	4
Balance of Bullion on 31st March 1889 (see paragraph 14).	33,59,804	6	9	1,01,91,230	0	0

33. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta. ₹	Bombay. ₹	TOTAL. ₹
1884-85	1,77,38,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302
1886-87	1,15,76,364	3,60,97,380	4,76,73,744
1887-88	94,57,469	6,42,88,545	7,37,46,054
1888-89	57,28,803	6,10,97,675	6,68,26,478

34. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is also shown in further detail of the transactions between Mint and Currency in the following figures :—

Thousands of Rupees

	Transfers to the Mint of bullion from the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April 1888 . . . . .	...	87,70	87,70	3,14	1,11,86	1,15,00	8,70	—7,37	1,33
May "	11	48,71	48,82	3,01	82,50	85,51	4,15	—6,02	—1,87
June "	1,73	38,23	39,96	4,69	44,06	48,75	5,77	—11,48	—5,71
July "	8,41	51,98	60,37	11,42	33,75	45,17	8,72	—14,60	—5,88
August "	5,60	37,56	43,16	15,52	21,50	37,02	10,70	6,16	16,86
September "	97	44,85	45,82	14,32	50,30	64,62	9,77	—7,13	2,64
October "	1,51	34,66	36,17	6,78	38,72	45,50	15,62	—9,45	6,17
November " . . . . .	...	29,11	29,11	6,17	30,61	36,78	9,72	—3,16	6,56
December "	1,55	12,35	13,90	5,95	13,24	18,29	6,79	4,96	11,75
January 1889	4,36	67,17	71,53	8,95	57,83	66,78	9,81	—11,62	—1,81
February "	5,61	73,21	78,82	10,88	76,81	87,69	20,57	—13,34	7,23
March "	28,73	96,55	1,25,28	33,60	1,01,91	1,35,51	4,79	—17,91	—13,12
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS	58,58	6,22,06	6,80,64	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agencies.

35. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	17	17,500	2,95,530*
" Lahore "	5	68,23,000	5,31,000
" Bombay "	2	6,67,000	7,13,100
" Madras "	2	6,73,000	5,96,000
" Rangoon "	1	4,27,900	20,000
	27	86,05,400	21,55,600

* In addition to this Backergunge received ₹20,000 worth notes from the Treasury for an opposite payment from Reserve Treasury to Currency at Calcutta.

36. The Agencies enumerated in the above figures are the following :—

Calcutta Circle.		Lahore Circle.		Madras Circle.		Rangoon Circle.	
1. Backergunge.	10. Monghyr.	1. Rawal-Pindi.		1. Cocanada.		1. Mandalay.	
2. Cachar.	11. Patna.	2. Amballa.		2. Vizagapatam.			
3. Chumparun.	12. Purneah.	3. Peshawar.					
4. Chittagong.	13. Rungpore.	4. Simla.					
5. Dacca.	14. Rajshahye.	5. Multan.					
6. Gya.	15. Shahabad.			Bombay Circle.			
7. Moorsheadabad.	16. Shillong.			1. Nagpore.			
8. Mymensingh.	17. Sylhet.			2. Akola.*			
9. Mozafferpore.							

* The Akola Agency has been closed since the end of 1888.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

37. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during year on bond of indemnity :—

NATURE OF LOSS.		NUMBER OF NOTES FOR RUPEES							TOTAL.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number. Value.
NOTES	Lost by Post	27	200	73	90	167	7	2	...	566 30,295
	Lost accidentally	17	124	94	53	132	10	8	...	438 32,055
	Mutilated	4	42	4	5	12	...	...	...	67 1,970
		48	366	171	148	311	17	10	...	1,071 64,320
B. NOTES	Lost by Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost accidentally	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3 120
	Mutilated	9	15	2	1	9	...	...	...	36 1,185
	Mismatched	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10
		9	18	2	1	10	...	...	...	40 1,315
	1888-89	57	384	173	149	321	17	10	...	1,111 65,635
	1887-88	63	327	80	111	238	20	11	...	859 60,035
	1886-87	56	275	64	116	277	31	27	...	846 80,310

FRAUD AND FORGERY.

38. It is seldom that a year passes without fraudulent claims to payment of notes, of which the whole or part is alleged to be lost by the claimant. During the past year a case occurred in Calcutta, which is noticeable both from the position of the claimant and from the numerous points decided by the High Court in its judgment on the case. A man forwarded two half-notes for R20 each, with a circumstantial story that he had recently lost the corresponding halves, and he furnished written declarations from two of his friends that they had seen the whole notes in his possession and confirming his claim in detail. On enquiry it appeared that these halves alleged to have been recently lost had really been deposited in the Currency Office for the last seventeen years, their value having been paid to the real owner who had lost the halves now produced.

39. The intention was so evidently fraudulent that I directed the prosecution of the persons concerned. All were defended by Counsel and every point urged in their favour, but two of the accused were convicted. The judgment dealt fully with the legal points raised, and has been very useful in suggesting some additional precautions in dealing with these cases. I have circulated copies of the judgment to all Currency Circles.

40. The following forgeries of notes came to light in the year under review, and they were all of the Calcutta Circle except one of the Bombay Circle :—

Of 5-rupee notes, fifty-five pieces.
 „ 10 „ „ fifty-nine pieces.
 „ 20 „ „ three pieces.

41. The note of the Bombay Circle was for R10 of the series $\frac{1}{4}$. It was received at the railway station and no trace of the utterer was obtainable. The forgeries of notes of the Calcutta Circle consisted entirely of the denominations of R5 and 10, owing, no doubt, to the practice of not keeping any record of the numbers of notes of these denominations making it difficult to trace out the history of such notes, the result being that only one conviction was obtained.

42. The five-rupee notes belong to the same set as those which have been uttered since 1883-84, of the $\frac{1}{4}$ series. Of such notes, fifty-five were pre-

sented: twenty-five at Benares, two at Lahore, and four at Bombay; and the total presented from 1883-84 now amounts to one hundred and fifty-one. The only conviction was of two men in January 1888 as mentioned in the last report.

43. The ten-rupee notes were of the series $\frac{R}{17}$ and $\frac{R}{33}$, and belonged to a new set of forgeries, of which fifty-nine notes were presented, *viz.*, eleven at Calcutta, five at Bombay, three at Kurrachee, and forty at various places in the Punjab. A man named Tania Hajam was sentenced, in November 1888, to six years' imprisonment for the issue of the former, and another man named Mohindro-nath Chatterjee was convicted of issuing the latter, and was sentenced, in July 1888, to six years' imprisonment.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

44. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

	<i>R</i>
Allahabad to Calcutta	28,29,210 (R8,29,210 of this was abroff-marked coin.)
Lahore to Calcutta	26,71,100 (Whole of this amount was abroff-marked and uncurrent coin.)
Bombay to Calcutta	2,02,00,000
Bombay to Allahabad	25,00,000
Bombay to Madras	1,10,00,000
Bombay to Kurrachee	31,18,000
Kurrachee to Bombay	8,000

TREASURY STATISTICS.

45. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1886-87, 1887-88, and 1888-89 have been as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Receipts from the public in payment of Govern- ment dues	9,03,04,820	9,87,00,135	10,84,77,135
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	3,05,22,080	3,04,07,155	2,77,18,515
Receipts from the public for other notes	25,05,895	26,43,280	27,75,875
TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,33,32,795	13,17,50,570	13,89,71,525
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,81,90,680	3,94,35,720	4,60,75,250
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	3,08,04,965	3,22,28,720	3,31,94,190
Issues to the public for other notes	25,05,895	26,43,280	27,75,875
TOTAL ISSUES	7,15,01,540	7,43,02,720	8,20,45,315

46. The total Treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of Rupees):—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Government of India	319	278	369
Central Provinces	34	40	43
Burma	29	24	21
Assam	59	60	53
Bengal	540	563	539
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	172	181	212
Punjab	247	279	333
Madras	258	291	325
Bombay	279	333	299
Hyderabad	11	11	11
	1,948	2,060	2,210

47. Statement IV classifies the treasuries of the Government of India as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	163	149	150
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	28	43	40
Where notes were not usually cashable	39	46	46
TOTAL	230	237	236

48. Statement V shows the proportion of treasury and bank balances which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes, and, as stated before, the holdings of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affect the comparisons in this statement.

49. Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was :—

	1887.	1888.
Calcutta Circle	39	33
Bombay „	40	29
Madras „	18	25

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1887. BALANCE IN		1888. BALANCE IN		PERCENTAGE OF NOTES.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1887.	1888.
Calcutta Circle	36,26	104,11	30,52	82,56	29	25
Bombay „	15,87	62,59	12,91	65,60	16	20
Madras „	15,23	92,06	14,98	73,99	17	14

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

50. The receipts and expenditure of the department are shown in detail in Statement No. III. The final disbursements of 1887-88 were less by Rs,225-5-9 as compared with the approximate figures given in last year's report as per details given at foot of the above statement. The expenditure in 1888-89 was less than in the former year by Rs35,469, owing, mainly, to a smaller quantity of note forms having been received from England.

General Remarks.

51. Several changes in the method of procedure in the Currency Offices have been introduced during the course of the year, and under the able superintendence of Mr. Kiernander, whose wide experience of the offices in all parts of India was most useful, a Currency Office Code, with a set of standard forms, has been issued and brought into operation with a view to ensure uniformity of practice in all the offices, and to prevent frauds of the kind mentioned in paragraph 39 of the last report in connection with lost and imperfect notes and other valuables. Mr. Groves has also done good service in examining the Issue Registers at Bombay as mentioned in paragraph 13.

STATEMENTS.

No.

Statement of the value of Government Currency Notes in

DATE.	CALCUTTA.		ALLAHABAD.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1888	6,44,77,440		90,46,385	
April "	6,40,53,430	— 4,24,010	68,32,695	—22,13,690
May "	6,89,58,995	+ 59,05,565	89,90,010	+ 21,03,315
June "	7,21,89,180*	+ 22,30,185	99,14,300	+ 9,18,290
July "	6,62,07,450	— 59,81,730	1,11,24,360*	+ 12,10,060
August "	6,09,19,105†	— 52,88,345	88,97,730	— 22,26,630
September "	6,14,08,455	+ 5,49,350	83,46,980	— 5,50,750
October "	6,81,67,630	+ 66,99,175	82,17,600	— 1,29,380
November "	6,59,54,375	— 22,13,255	79,44,555	— 2,73,045
December "	6,54,69,040	— 4,85,335	95,49,075	+ 16,04,520
January 1889	6,57,89,210	+ 3,20,170	74,95,895	— 20,53,180
February "	6,60,44,680	+ 2,57,450	69,68,550	— 5,27,345
March "	6,67,07,095	+ 6,60,415	65,86,950†	— 3,81,600
TOTAL	79,29,30,625		10,08,74,700	
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	Average for each
1863-64	2,49,60,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....
1866-67	2,83,91,434	.....	25,03,184	.....
1867-68	2,93,11,352	.....	32,48,513	.....
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,180	.....
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	80,97,841	.....
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	86,60,321	.....
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....
1875-76	4,93,96,816	.....	69,97,957	.....
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	64,65,639	.....
1878-79	6,43,65,660	.....	63,73,527	.....
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,858	.....
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,818	.....
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,16,586	.....
1886-87	5,72,39,275	.....	77,81,407	.....
1887-88	6,21,17,981	.....	88,36,324	.....
1888-89	6,60,77,552	.....	84,06,225	.....
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88	+ 39,59,571	.....	— 4,30,099	.....
Percentage on average circulation, 1887-88	+ 6.374	.....	— 4.867	.....
DATE.	MADRAS.		CALICUT.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1888	1,07,98,825		7,84,755	
April "	2,18,21,110*	+ 20,22,285	9,93,130	+ 2,08,375
May "	1,93,41,820	— 24,79,290	9,65,560	— 27,570
June "	1,75,84,420	— 16,57,400	11,25,015	+ 1,59,455
July "	1,70,67,915	— 6,16,505	15,45,250	+ 4,20,235
August "	1,72,61,550	+ 1,93,635	15,75,150*	+ 29,900
September "	1,68,38,610†	— 4,22,940	12,21,145	— 3,54,005
October "	1,67,89,420	— 49,190	10,17,195	— 2,03,950
November "	1,91,01,465	+ 23,12,045	9,77,095	— 40,100
December "	1,94,01,650	+ 3,00,185	10,12,320	+ 35,225
January 1889	1,87,60,595	— 6,41,055	9,25,745†	— 86,575
February "	1,81,67,470	— 5,93,125	9,84,985	+ 59,240
March "	1,71,68,985	— 10,08,485	11,39,515	+ 1,54,530
TOTAL	21,93,95,010		1,34,82,105	
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....
1868-69	71,21,808	.....	8,16,406	.....
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....
1870-71	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....
1872-73	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....
1873-74	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	25,88,768	.....
1876-77	1,86,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....
1877-78	1,67,54,482	.....	21,89,287	.....
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....
1879-80	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....
1880-81	1,85,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,684	.....
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	18,69,586	.....
1883-84	1,39,21,085	.....	10,43,825	.....
1884-85	1,38,48,674	.....	12,59,358	.....
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....
1886-87	1,60,49,242	.....	13,88,140	.....
1887-88	1,80,20,491	.....	11,46,155	.....
1888-89	1,82,82,978	.....	.....	.....

ulation throughout India during 1888-89 and previous years.

LAWORE.		BOMBAY.		KURRACHEE.	
Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease—.
R	R	R	R	R	R
82,20,245		5,33,36,860		48,53,785	
87,99,185	+ 5,78,940	5,60,86,085	+ 17,49,775	49,88,680*	+ 1,34,925
92,36,665	+ 4,37,480	5,37,87,245	— 13,98,390	49,63,820	— 24,840
82,33,035	— 10,03,640	5,98,31,725	+ 60,44,480	42,98,890	— 6,65,490
87,95,260	+ 5,62,235	6,86,82,730	+ 88,51,005	39,06,640	— 3,91,760
95,79,770*	+ 7,84,510	7,05,98,395*	+ 19,16,665	36,65,260	— 2,41,880
82,95,455	— 12,84,115	6,57,75,970	— 48,22,425	39,22,895	+ 2,57,635
91,04,820	+ 8,09,165	5,60,33,555	— 97,42,415	38,67,275	— 55,820
80,87,816	— 10,67,005	4,43,91,570	— 1,16,41,985	34,65,925	— 4,01,350
81,24,150	+ 86,835	4,01,69,745†	— 42,21,825	33,86,810†	— 79,115
79,11,385	— 2,12,815	4,40,92,125	+ 39,22,380	36,63,140	+ 2,76,380
78,38,865†	— 72,470	4,15,95,255	— 24,96,870	39,41,195	+ 2,78,065
85,14,580	+ 6,76,665	5,03,27,005	+ 87,31,760	41,18,130	+ 1,76,935
10,24,71,075		65,03,71,955		4,81,88,140	
bar from 1862-63.					
.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	.....
7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	.....
29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	.....
25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	.....
24,05,652	.....	4,95,14,959	.....	15,90,835	.....
23,81,516	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	.....
22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,000	.....
26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	.....
52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	.....
47,59,428	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,36,310	.....
47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	.....
53,43,460	.....	3,27,91,374	.....	17,28,919	.....
66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	.....
62,40,832	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	.....
54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	.....
48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	.....
65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	.....
92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	.....
81,32,864	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	.....
78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	.....
76,60,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	.....
78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	.....
77,28,230	.....	4,09,05,960	.....	46,00,707	.....
83,08,017	.....	4,20,10,249	.....	49,99,546	.....
91,53,344	.....	5,17,61,125	.....	47,59,004	.....
85,39,256	.....	5,41,97,663	.....	40,16,679	.....
— 6,30,088	.....	+ 24,36,538	.....	— 7,43,325	.....
— 6'770	.....	+ 4'707	.....	— 15'619	.....
RANGOON.		TOTAL.			
37,25,550		16,42,43,795			
28,28,340	— 8,97,210	16,54,03,185	+ 11,59,390		
30,03,505	+ 1,75,165	17,02,53,620	+ 48,50,435		
36,14,950	+ 6,11,445	17,68,91,005	+ 66,37,385		
32,23,530	— 3,91,420	18,05,53,185*	+ 36,62,130		
44,20,825	+ 11,96,795	17,69,17,285	— 38,36,850		
35,38,800	— 8,81,525	16,94,08,510	— 76,08,775		
41,65,035	+ 6,27,135	16,73,63,430	— 20,45,080		
51,70,710*	+ 10,04,775	15,50,43,510	— 1,23,19,920		
41,10,340	— 7,60,370	15,15,23,130	— 35,20,380		
41,24,410	— 2,85,930	15,27,62,455	+ 12,39,325		
27,55,075†	— 13,69,835	14,82,98,055†	— 44,64,400		
28,25,925	+ 70,850	15,73,78,135	+ 90,80,080		
4,10,81,845		1,07,17,95,455			
.....	.....	4,41,91,385			
.....	.....	5,23,25,000			
.....	.....	6,84,20,116			
.....	.....	7,72,57,983			
.....	.....	8,98,93,179			
.....	.....	9,28,50,848			
.....	.....	10,14,55,327			
.....	.....	10,66,90,777			
.....	.....	9,81,32,240			
.....	.....	11,41,57,442			
.....	.....	12,86,40,287			
.....	.....	11,14,52,907			
.....	.....	10,67,04,071			
.....	.....	11,35,26,621			
.....	.....	11,64,16,538			
.....	.....	13,25,02,472			
.....	.....	13,19,05,084			
.....	.....	12,79,83,033			
.....	.....	13,66,29,354			
.....	.....	13,50,46,242			
.....	.....	15,18,07,113			
.....	.....	13,38,69,257			
10,08,396	.....	14,54,07,275			
20,55,743	.....	14,71,02,082			
29,31,184	.....	14,30,10,950			
23,93,174	.....	16,16,23,290			
55,22,866	.....	16,43,16,288			
26,73,487	.....			

No.

Statement of Notes issued,

CIRCLE.	NATURE OF WORK.	5 RUPEES.		10 RUPEES.		20 RUPEES.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Calcutta	Notes issued.	160,692	8,03,460	2,661,715	2,66,17,150	178,449	34,68,980	177,905
Allahabad	"	9,579	47,805	38,021	3,89,210	24,524	4,90,480	15,448
Lahore	"	11,253	56,265	63,568	6,35,680	45,528	9,10,580	31,565
Bombay	"	475,729	23,78,645	1,178,798	1,17,87,980	163,032	32,60,640	124,691
Kurrachee	"	2,634	13,170	33,796	3,37,960	12,964	2,59,280	7,802
Madras	"	89,650	4,48,250	147,320	14,73,200	85,716	17,14,320	72,346
Calicut	"	12,062	63,310	10,659	1,06,590	5,822	1,16,440	4,560
Rangoon	"	41,034	2,05,170	50,709	5,07,090	22,743	4,54,880	13,443
TOTAL		603,233	40,16,165	4,185,486	4,18,54,860	538,778	1,06,75,560	447,260
Percentage on Total Issues		10.83	...	56.44	...	7.20	...	6.03
		...	44	...	4.63	...	1.18	...
Calcutta	Notes received.	192,959	9,64,795	2,545,096	2,54,50,960	173,033	34,60,680	180,104
Allahabad	"	11,543	57,715	40,267	4,02,670	25,825	5,16,500	17,547
Lahore	"	13,547	67,735	69,315	6,93,150	49,568	9,91,360	30,396
Bombay	"	462,710	23,13,550	1,185,284	1,18,52,840	172,470	34,49,400	130,805
Kurrachee	"	2,886	14,430	26,564	2,65,640	9,447	1,88,940	5,791
Madras	"	88,709	4,43,995	148,361	14,83,610	87,102	17,42,040	76,360
Calicut	"	13,026	65,130	9,969	99,690	5,843	1,16,860	4,570
Rangoon	"	39,370	1,96,850	50,871	5,08,710	21,755	4,35,100	13,337
TOTAL		824,840	41,24,200	4,075,727	4,07,57,270	545,043	1,09,00,860	458,930
Percentage on Total Receipts		11.20	...	55.34	...	7.40	...	6.23
		...	45	...	4.47	...	1.20	...
Calcutta	Notes cancelled.	159,008	7,95,040	1,771,145	1,77,11,450	110,744	22,14,880	122,611
Allahabad	"	9,095	49,975	33,136	3,31,360	21,218	4,21,060	14,586
Lahore	"	14,020	70,100	63,610	6,36,100	42,980	8,59,600	28,319
Bombay	"	256,476	12,82,380	631,750	63,17,500	102,305	20,46,100	90,818
Kurrachee	"	2,815	14,075	23,973	2,39,730	8,847	1,76,940	4,937
Madras	"	87,493	4,37,335	146,801	14,68,010	83,008	16,60,160	71,436
Calicut	"	12,914	61,570	9,846	98,460	5,760	1,15,200	4,372
Rangoon	"	29,018	1,45,090	33,730	3,37,300	15,023	3,00,460	10,053
TOTAL		571,739	28,58,695	2,719,991	2,71,39,910	389,915	77,98,300	348,162
Percentage on Total Cancellations		11.16	...	53.00	...	7.61	...	6.80
		...	59	...	5.60	...	1.61	...
Percentage on Total Cancellations on Receipts		69.31	...	66.59	...	71.54	...	75.98

Abstract of all Circles

YEAR.	NOTES ISSUED.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,700,745	38,06,49,710
1868-69	3,117,060	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,300,828	49,34,48,480
1870-71	3,855,477	50,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,35,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,60,24,575
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,74,700
1875-76	5,325,780	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,53,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,00,980
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,03,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,060,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,020
1884-85	6,014,015	73,90,22,015
1885-86	6,610,519	70,10,25,780
1886-87	6,787,250	74,12,56,165
1887-88	7,384,682	83,20,40,985

II.

received, and cancelled during 1888-89.

RUPES.	100 RUPES.		500 RUPES.		1,000 RUPES.		10,000 RUPES.		TOTAL.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
88,95,250	409,870	4,09,87,000	77,944	3,89,72,000	139,484	13,94,81,000	8,774	8,77,40,000	3,809,333	34,09,17,840
7,72,400	22,824	22,82,400	3,874	19,37,000	8,985	89,85,000	1,487	1,08,70,000	125,242	2,57,74,385
15,78,250	44,547	44,56,700	9,774	48,87,000	7,765	77,66,000	1,551	1,55,10,000	215,572	3,58,00,455
62,34,550	209,242	2,09,24,200	12,481	62,40,500	97,293	9,72,93,000	17,362	17,36,20,000	2,278,628	32,17,39,515
8,85,100	10,655	10,65,500	1,090	5,30,000	4,046	40,46,000	144	14,40,000	72,601	80,57,010
36,17,300	246,162	2,46,16,200	36,178	1,80,89,000	30,488	3,04,88,000	4,344	4,34,40,000	712,204	12,38,86,270
2,24,000	10,126	10,12,600	501	2,50,500	418	4,18,000	195	19,50,000	44,913	41,45,440
6,72,150	20,296	20,29,100	2,237	11,18,500	3,614	36,44,000	2,895	2,89,50,000	157,001	3,75,81,370
2,23,63,000	973,242	9,73,24,200	144,049	7,20,24,500	292,124	29,21,24,000	36,352	36,35,20,000	7,415,524	90,89,02,285
...	13'13	...	1'94	...	3'94	...	49	...	100	...
2'47	...	10'77	...	7'97	...	32'32	...	40'22	...	100
90,05,200	406,043	4,06,04,300	79,535	3,97,07,500	140,691	14,06,91,000	8,599	8,59,90,000	3,726,060	34,59,34,415
8,78,350	25,290	25,29,000	4,137	20,68,500	8,551	85,51,000	1,348	1,34,80,000	184,528	2,84,83,785
15,19,800	44,110	44,11,300	9,512	47,56,000	7,737	77,37,000	1,545	1,54,50,000	225,739	3,56,26,945
65,40,250	217,337	2,17,33,700	14,010	70,05,000	97,794	9,77,94,000	17,311	17,34,10,000	2,297,751	32,40,98,740
2,89,550	10,619	10,61,300	590	4,15,000	4,185	41,85,000	233	23,30,000	60,615	87,80,480
38,18,090	250,092	2,50,09,200	36,791	1,83,95,500	31,155	3,14,55,000	4,420	4,42,00,000	723,380	12,65,47,345
2,28,500	9,003	9,00,300	446	2,24,000	401	4,01,000	178	17,80,000	43,436	38,14,480
6,66,850	19,914	19,94,400	2,132	10,66,000	3,462	34,62,000	3,015	3,01,50,000	153,886	3,84,79,910
2,29,46,500	982,447	9,82,44,700	147,453	7,37,26,500	294,276	29,12,76,000	36,679	36,67,00,000	7,365,395	91,17,66,080
...	13'34	...	2'00	...	3'99	...	50	...	100	...
2'52	...	10'77	...	8'09	...	32'27	...	40'23	...	100
61,30,550	311,002	3,11,00,200	70,731	3,53,65,500	105,097	10,50,97,000	1,726	1,72,60,000	2,652,064	21,56,74,630
7,29,300	20,471	20,47,100	3,426	17,13,000	6,463	64,63,000	865	86,50,000	110,190	2,04,09,695
14,65,950	42,392	42,39,200	9,395	46,97,500	6,971	69,71,000	480	48,00,000	209,767	2,37,99,450
45,42,100	151,341	1,51,34,100	13,076	65,38,000	51,823	5,18,23,000	4,012	4,01,20,000	1,301,631	12,78,03,480
2,46,850	9,414	9,41,400	828	4,11,000	2,528	25,28,000	179	17,30,000	53,551	63,53,955
35,71,500	208,038	2,08,03,800	30,935	1,54,67,500	17,622	1,76,22,000	1,503	1,50,30,000	646,836	7,60,60,735
2,18,600	8,695	8,69,500	408	2,04,000	356	3,56,000	146	14,60,000	42,497	33,86,330
5,02,650	13,677	13,67,700	1,260	6,30,000	1,369	13,69,000	557	55,70,000	104,687	1,02,22,200
1,74,08,100	765,660	7,65,66,000	130,059	6,50,29,500	192,229	19,22,29,000	9,468	9,46,80,000	5,121,223	48,37,09,505
...	14'95	...	2'54	...	3'75	...	19	...	100	...
3'60	...	15'83	...	13'45	...	39'74	...	19'58	...	100
...	77'93	...	68'20	...	65'32	...	25'81	...	69'53	53'05

from 1861-62 to 1888-89.

NOTES RECEIVED.		NOTES CANCELLED.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,900	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,40,55,500	62,520	1,10,05,500
248,582	4,17,01,000	210,478	3,74,51,000
258,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,680
854,111	9,98,39,180	385,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,86,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,61,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,886,353	44,80,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,01,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,006,842	24,79,56,750
3,818,861	60,48,10,340	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,119	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,820,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,800
4,702,530	63,66,57,570	3,091,093	28,58,65,125
5,289,541	62,17,41,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,810
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,81,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,09,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	88,93,03,090	4,710,289	42,04,55,825
9,692,313	72,12,40,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,766,480	43,79,23,405
6,667,854	74,47,96,640	4,856,427	43,89,60,560
6,878,377	80,55,70,115	4,892,465	46,06,32,680
7,365,395	91,17,66,080	5,121,323	48,37,09,505

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

No.

RECEIPTS.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Lahore.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1888-89. Interest realized on Government Securities	10,74,181	6 0	1,16,145	0 0	1,38,219	0 0
SUNDAY CASH RECEIPTS.						
Miscellaneous	248	15 3	107	12 0	98	4 0
Premium realized on bills . . . . .	.....		2,255	0 0	1,920	0 0
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes . . . . .	.....		.....		.....
	10,74,410	5 8	1,18,507	12 0	1,40,232	4 0
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries	20,281	5 1	.....		8,378	9 0
Establishment	74,631	4 11	10,553	0 0	9,304	12 3
Temporary Establishment	8,685	10 8	619	14 1	.....
Charges for Remittances	217	12 0	.....		.....
Stationery	1,368	5 3	6	13 3	.....
Printing Charges	2,732	12 2	527	0 0	595	8 4
Service Telegrams	348	7 0	199	11 0	299	12 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	788	13 6	310	0 0	833	1 6
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rate	5,550	0 0	.....		127	4 6
Cost of Note Forms	50,916	14 0	.....		.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores . . . . .	.....		.....		.....
Penalons and Gratifications	4,472	13 0	1,548	0 0	1,189	7 1
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	773	0 0	.....		4,427	0 0
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	33	10 0	1,806	15 0	190	4 5
Contingencies	4,735	9 6	1,131	5 3	1,428	11 0
Travelling Allowances	177	12 9	.....		.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	237	10 9	358	9 6	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1888-89	1,84,911	12 7	17,121	4 1	21,174	6 1
PROFIT	8,80,498	8 8	1,01,386	7 11	1,19,057	13 11

ABS

RECEIPTS.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Lahore.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1861-62 . . . . .	.....		.....		.....
1862-63	1,52,316	10 2	.....		.....
1863-64	3,27,751	5 4	.....		.....
1864-65	9,09,318	4 4	.....		.....
1865-66	6,05,285	1 8	46,291	6 0	31,484	2 0
1866-67	6,91,286	13 6	49,784	0 0	31,517	0 0
1867-68	5,32,863	9 9	45,617	9 4	28,944	4 9
1868-69	5,81,265	0 9	49,142	8 9	37,827	13 5
1869-70	6,50,288	12 3	48,310	9 8	35,133	4 11
1870-71	5,36,277	7 6	62,787	2 7	40,816	1 1
1871-72	5,38,378	2 9	45,512	7 6	65,067	5 3
1872-73	8,91,423	8 3	96,879	10 9	88,368	10 6
1873-74	10,04,194	6 0	1,56,719	4 0	1,01,370	14 0
1874-75	11,87,241	11 6	80,093	0 0	1,10,593	7 3
1875-76	10,92,800	4 6	1,13,676	0 0	1,28,291	10 9
1876-77	10,71,581	8 0	1,01,322	0 0	1,31,781	10 0
1877-78	11,80,679	7 8	1,12,726	0 0	1,11,997	10 9
1878-79	12,35,775	6 10	85,187	2 0	91,621	11 0
1879-80	13,93,856	3 11	99,873	6 0	1,31,198	12 3
1880-81	12,55,051	0 0	89,304	0 0	1,69,020	0 0
1881-82	12,65,812	12 2	85,948	4 0	1,55,632	3 6
1882-83	12,69,622	0 0	1,11,111	10 0	1,24,487	8 6
1883-84	12,21,167	2 7	1,11,192	4 0	1,36,383	0 0
1884-85	11,41,524	9 3	1,11,237	9 3	1,53,062	0 0
1885-86	11,13,313	12 0	1,01,057	11 0	1,45,189	8 6
1886-87	10,77,389	13 0	1,22,840	5 3	1,51,106	9 3
1887-88	10,54,110	8 1	1,05,549	3 6	1,51,760	15 0
1888-89	10,74,410	5 3	1,18,507	12 0	1,40,232	4 0
TOTAL	2,51,48,053	11 0	21,68,993	13 1	25,18,688	6 8
DISBURSEMENTS.						
1861-62	2,619	2 7	.....		.....
1862-63	3,06,265	8 3	.....		.....
1863-64	1,40,049	4 11	.....		.....
1864-65	31,145	8 6	20,729	12 2	17,539	13 0
1865-66	4,00,080	5 2	17,821	12 9	21,500	13 3
1866-67	5,27,735	4 11	13,488	3 2	16,999	6 3
1867-68	90,086	0 0	17,230	12 10	20,862	13 7
1868-69	5,71,781	12 9	14,792	14 4	15,285	6 4
1869-70	99,969	12 7	14,991	8 11	16,687	14 6
1870-71	1,30,679	3 7	15,505	1 4	13,726	6 9
1871-72	1,02,321	6 2	14,457	12 6	19,870	1 1
1872-73	1,27,751	14 3	20,576	5 10	11,243	6 6
1873-74	1,05,402	14 5	51,683	12 7	14,169	4 7
1874-75	1,36,335	6 10	21,920	7 4	22,072	3 8
1875-76	1,20,771	7 8	44,446	5 4	13,937	10 8
1876-77	1,47,894	0 11	19,323	1 0	10,443	14 9
1877-78	1,82,693	11 4	13,346	14 3	18,445	5 1
1878-79	2,38,041	12 0	16,616	9 5	14,376	5 0
1879-80	1,41,472	1 5	14,741	12 3	15,044	15 6
1880-81	1,21,867	0 0	14,910	0 0	14,851	0 0
1881-82	1,48,717	0 3	21,755	1 10	17,482	14 9
1882-83	2,61,461	7 4	19,251	9 5	14,683	14 8
1883-84	2,23,388	9 8	18,562	10 7	14,967	0 10
1884-85	1,28,143	10 8	22,857	10 11	15,118	13 5
1885-86	2,77,966	11 3	10,452	6 4	21,852	11 1
1886-87	1,86,623	15 1	18,043	9 5	17,570	1 4
1887-88	2,74,563	9 3	16,721	1 7	12,811	14 1
1888-89	1,84,911	12 7	17,121	4 1	21,174	6 1
TOTAL	54,30,780	6 4	4,99,943	8 2	4,13,657	7 9
PROFIT	1,97,08,255	4 8	16,68,730	4 11	21,05,000	14 11

The following are the Circles in which the Final Disbursements

Calcutta Approximate	2,34,563	9 3
" Final	2,34,576	13 3
Lahore Approximate	13,811	14 1
" Final	18,068	8 7
Bombay Approximate	79,863	1 7
" Final	80,689	13 8
Kurrachee Approximate	6,316	0 3
" Final	7,300	12 2

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1888-89.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
7,08,296 0 0	59,718 0 0	2,96,908 0 0	16,323 0 0	42,579 0 0	24,58,349 6 0
556 5 6	364 10 11	196 4 0	.....	.....	1,487 8 8
1,187 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,187 8 0
850 0 0	.....	1,085 0 0	.....	.....	6,110 0 0
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	42,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
12,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	37,939 14 1
53,716 3 6	4,439 0 0	17,505 1 9	3,278 4 2	16,518 3 2	1,89,945 13 9
3,257 13 5	.....	15 10 9	.....	559 2 3	13,136 3 2
359 5 0	67 8 0	143 10 0	.....	.....	788 3 0
647 0 0	28 4 10	402 1 4	23 6 0	.....	2,475 14 8
1,332 3 5	48 14 6	821 6 3	.....	.....	6,057 12 8
238 2 0	63 5 0	101 2 0	39 11 0	193 5 0	1,483 7 0
580 6 0	180 1 0	266 5 0	105 0 0	85 1 0	2,548 12 0
944 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,821 8 3
.....	.....	18,402 3 4	1,066 0 8	.....	79,475 2 0
22 6 2	.....	15 1 7	.....	.....	87 7 9
1,150 0 0	.....	2,510 13 8	498 0 0	.....	11,355 1 9
345 3 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,548 3 5
2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,090 13 5
3,359 6 11	145 7 9	809 13 4	62 2 6	848 5 3	12,580 12 6
263 1 0	10 10 0	436 14 4	.....	.....	888 6 1
493 0 6	30 0 0	295 9 11	76 4 2	100 0 0	1,600 2 10
80,658 7 1	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,383 0 8	3,76,572 11 4
0,30,231 6 5	53,769 7 10	2,56,307 6 9	9,974 3 0	30,315 15 4	20,90,541 6 4

TRACTS.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,78,391 10 6
8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
7,44,596 2 1	23,970 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	13,45,815 4 8
5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	14,86,972 11 8
6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
7,60,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	14,93,867 10 9
6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	.....	14,25,965 7 11
5,83,068 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,96,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,71,584 0 6
7,54,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	40,866 10 3	.....	23,69,994 8 1
6,77,989 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	29,67,517 14 5
6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	.....	23,08,799 4 8
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,596 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,076 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
6,52,369 0 4	47,007 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
6,04,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
6,82,831 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
6,93,775 7 1	59,416 12 0	2,39,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25,10,909 13 9
7,65,061 1 9	56,927 9 6	2,43,696 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
7,88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,65,096 2 3	19,177 0 0	24,114 0 0	25,02,437 13 9
7,65,888 0 0	76,816 0 0	3,02,655 0 0	14,628 0 0	52,623 0 0	25,10,083 7 7
7,57,626 6 0	71,000 7 0	2,98,189 4 0	16,323 0 0	48,579 0 0	24,67,114 1 8
7,10,889 13 6	59,982 10 11	.....	.....	.....	549,32,500 8 10
1,78,50,818 1 0	10,87,575 9 4	54,12,256 3 0	5,53,165 7 9	1,87,297 0 0	.....
.....	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
2,404 10 0	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1,71,996 6 6	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
1,60,720 11 11	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
2,61,955 7 8	9,506 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
8,06,084 4 8	8,652 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,677 12 8	.....	9,92,903 2 9
3,54,820 8 3	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,637 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1,20,160 8 5	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,952 8 4	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 8 4
1,12,810 11 10	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,86,231 1 7
1,21,404 7 7	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
1,02,736 7 5	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
99,551 13 8	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1,64,282 3 4	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1,50,900 9 2	6,070 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
1,02,627 5 0	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
86,364 8 2	7,100 7 0	33,289 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
2,29,222 6 1	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1,92,575 6 9	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
1,00,247 4 8	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
82,161 0 0	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
88,796 0 4	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,804 11 4
83,441 8 11	6,335 4 9	40,448 0 10	5,843 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
96,933 12 7	7,106 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,380 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
94,800 6 5	8,963 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,257 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
83,212 8 2	7,750 9 2	43,847 10 11	7,414 2 7	13,613 0 0	3,73,716 8 0
78,858 7 6	6,215 0 3	37,161 13 10	7,105 13 2	16,599 4 4	4,12,042 10 1
79,883 1 7	6,213 3 1	41,881 13 3	6,348 12 6	18,263 0 8	3,70,572 11 4
80,658 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87,30,593 10 0	1,92,288 12 0	11,57,190 15 1	1,54,636 9 9	88,255 0 9	1,16,65,371 5 10
1,41,27,224 7 0	9,05,191 13 4	42,55,065 3 11	3,98,618 14 0	99,041 15 3	4,32,07,128 14 0

differed from approximate figures reported in 1887-88:—

513 4 0	4,569 14 6
4,256 10 6	736 11 1
1,085 12 0	1,812 7 1
1,945 2 0	8,235 5 9

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A			B			C			A	B	C	
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.			Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.			Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.						
			India.									
Ajmeer. Beluchistan.	Bhopal.	Sambhar.				Coorg.	Indore.	Nowgong (Bd.)	4	0	3	
			Central Provinces.									
Halaghat. Betul. Bhandara. Chanda.	Damoh. Hoshangabad. Mandla. Nagpur.	Narsinghpur. Nimar. Seugor. Wardha.	Bilaspur. Chhindwara.	Jabalpur. Raipur.	Sambalpur. Sconi.				12	6	0	
			Burma.									
Rassein. Henzadah. Kyonkphyoo. Maubin.	Mergni. Pegu. Promie. Sandoway.	Shwegin. Tavoy. Tharrawaddy.	Mandalay. Minbu. Mingyan.	Pokkoku. Pyinmana. Sagan.	Thayetmyo. Toungluo.	Bernardmyo. Bhamo. Katha. Kindat.	Kyauksai. Magwe. Meiktila. Monywa.	Shwebo. Yemethin. Yeu.	11	8	11	
			Assam.									
			Bengal.									
Backergunge. Balasore. Bankoora. Beerbhoom. Bhagulpore. Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Cuttack. Dinagapore. Doomka. Darbhunga. Furzedpore.	Gya. Hazariabagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jessore. Khoolna. Lohardugga. Malda. Midnapore. Monghyr. Mozufferpore. Mymensing.	Noakhally. Naddea. Patna. Puri. Purneah. Rajshahye. Rungpur. Saran. Shahabad. Tipperah. 24-Pergun- pahs.	Moorsheda- bad.	Chumpranu Jalpaiguri.	Manbhoom. Singbhooni.	Darjeeling.				36	5	1
			N.-W. P. & Oudh.									
Aligarh. Azamgarh. Badaun. Balai. Banda. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah.	Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur. Gorakhpur. Gonda. Hamirpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kheri. Lalitpur. Lucknow.	Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapore. Muzaffar- nagar. Partabgarh. Rae Bareilly. Shahjahan- pur. Sultanpur. Unao.	Allahabad. Bahraich. Etawah. Faizabad.	Jalaun. Mathura. Moradabad.	Rurki. Saharanpur. Sitapur.	Agra. Almora.	Benares. Dehra-Dun.	Nainital. Pilibhit.	33	10	6	
			Punjab.									
Amritsar. Dera Ismail Khan. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurgaon. Hazara.	Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Karnal. Kohat. Ludhiana.	Montgomery. Multan. Peshawar. Rawal Pindi. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla.	Bannu. Gurdaspur.	Kangra. Rohtack.	Umballa.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Muzaffar- garh.		22	5	2	
			Madras.									
Anantapur Chingleput. Cuddapah. Kurnool. Madura.	Nellore. North Arcot Salem. South Arcot. Tanjore.	Tinnevely. Travancore. Trichinopoly. Vizagapatam.	Bellary. Coimbatore.	Ganjam. Godavari.	Malabar South Canara.	Bangalore.	Kistna.	Nilgris.	14	6	3	
			Bombay.									
Aden. Ahmednagar. Baroda. Belgaum. Bijapur. Colaba. Dharwar.	Hyderabad (Sind). Kaira. Kanara (Kar- war). Kathiawar. Khandesh.	Nasik. Ratanagiri. Satara. Sholapur. Surat. Thana.				Cutch (Bluj). | Shikarpur.				18	0	2
			Hyderabad.									
						Akola. Amraoti.	Basim. Buldana.	Ellichpur. Wun.	0	0	6	
						TOTAL			150	40	40	
						TOTAL OF A, B, C.			236			

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1888.

	DENOMINATIONS OF NOTES.										TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE OF NOTES.	
	Rs.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.	Total.	Dec. 1888.	Dec. 1887.
<i>Treasuries and Branch Banks.</i>														
Calcutta Circle	33,435	4,47,040	1,50,140	3,42,900	10,15,200	4,90,000	8,43,000	11,90,000	9,630	45,21,345	58,13,989	1,33,35,334	33	39
Allahabad	17,500	49,710	66,030	90,750	1,55,800	1,54,000	3,26,000		7,11,675	15,71,515	1,26,03,467	1,41,74,982	11	9
Lahore	18,250	67,800	97,300	1,50,100	3,12,100	3,17,500	3,80,000	2,70,000	2,09,920	18,22,970	77,35,608	95,58,578	19	15
Bombay	29,760	1,83,060	63,260	1,47,500	4,30,100	1,39,000	2,13,000	15,18,210	75,655	28,08,545	65,64,224	93,72,769	29	40
Nagpore	3,010	35,710	8,720	34,350	1,56,700	77,000	18,000	...	68,530	4,02,020	36,17,561	40,19,581	10	8
Kurrachee	3,675	28,960	26,940	42,800	1,23,700	59,000	2,70,000	...	18,735	5,68,110	8,99,347	14,37,457	33	48
Madras	19,575	84,580	63,760	1,67,550	8,00,300	1,61,500	1,50,000	12,70,000	1,03,600	28,31,865	80,65,649	1,08,97,514	25	18
Calicut	5,360	10,100	12,050	18,450	55,500	9,500	6,000	50,000	1,65,335	3,32,265	15,96,496	19,28,761	17	23
Central India	3,355	26,580	6,580	25,750	69,200	63,500	78,000	...	15,910	2,78,775	17,08,677	19,87,452	14	7
Burma	6,255	13,510	23,780	35,900	82,100	22,500	1,29,000	7,10,000	21,790	10,44,835	51,78,787	63,28,622	16	59
	1,40,075	9,49,050	5,18,580	10,56,050	32,09,000	14,53,500	24,22,000	50,08,210	13,05,700	1,61,82,245	5,67,53,805	7,29,66,050	23	27
<i>Presidency Banks Head Offices.</i>														
Bank of Bengal	13,465	1,82,200	37,340	45,550	1,92,100	6,81,000	24,13,000	44,70,000	...	80,34,655	7,35,897	87,70,552	91	92
Dc. of Bombay	15,130	2,01,910	1,39,220	1,43,850	2,32,300	2,77,000	22,26,000	12,10,000	11,300	44,56,710	7,48,423	52,05,133	85	99
Do. of Madras	7,725	21,550	22,100	25,900	2,46,600	1,35,500	2,53,000	4,60,000	25,110	12,02,435	11,25,899	23,28,384	51	75
	36,320	4,08,660	1,98,660	2,15,300	6,71,000	10,83,500	48,94,000	61,40,000	36,410	1,36,93,850	26,10,219	1,63,04,069	83	94

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.)

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcutt.	Coconada.		TOTAL.
1877.												
January . . .	5,86,48	70,48	55,24	3,74,25	5,24	9,00	20,24	1,14,65	16,12	11,88	...	12,43,58
February . . .	5,40,01	68,18	63,09	3,56,84	5,26	13,94	20,32	1,16,56	17,02	14,91	...	12,07,03
March . . .	5,45,36	44,66	55,05	3,23,06	5,55	9,80	17,19	1,19,80	16,11	25,25	...	11,61,73
April . . .	4,78,19	40,57	67,43	3,23,51	5,17	8,00	14,89	1,34,44	18,79	23,48	...	11,13,00
May . . .	5,25,68	45,67	63,74	3,23,81	4,92	8,53	17,64	1,18,03	23,21	23,28	...	11,54,48
June . . .	6,76,24	47,88	67,41	3,61,03	16,08	10,86	19,33	1,38,65	21,12	18,79	...	12,67,39
July . . .	5,37,81	49,49	62,11	3,94,50	13,44	12,47	22,13	1,60,56	24,68	7,96	...	12,85,15
August . . .	5,31,68	60,06	60,67	3,25,57	7,90	10,34	24,93	1,54,87	29,90	8,70	...	12,14,92
September . . .	6,27,76	45,74	58,93	2,56,74	12,12	10,47	26,05	1,67,87	24,76	8,68	...	12,39,12
October . . .	5,84,24	61,43	58,48	3,44,46	14,11	10,27	24,73	1,84,54	25,16	9,36	...	12,18,78
November . . .	7,02,65	57,51	62,09	4,25,02	8,13	8,60	24,84	1,64,62	21,52	9,16	...	14,74,14
December . . .	7,05,61	57,55	46,18	4,82,45	4,11	6,28	22,04	1,49,91	18,09	12,35	...	15,04,57
1878.												
January . . .	7,30,40	62,42	48,16	4,98,15	4,10	6,93	22,88	1,52,96	21,24	18,28	...	15,68,52
February . . .	6,74,52	58,42	45,35	3,93,53	15,28	7,48	22,64	1,46,03	18,85	25,16	...	14,07,26
March . . .	6,84,18	58,10	47,86	3,44,71	5,57	6,70	22,19	1,44,27	15,34	24,51	...	13,67,43
April . . .	6,61,95	60,64	53,84	3,19,65	12,74	7,16	25,26	1,42,22	14,19	32,77	...	13,29,92
May . . .	6,31,18	74,61	46,31	3,26,39	12,25	11,03	23,26	1,41,89	12,84	19,31	...	13,09,07
June . . .	7,00,55	82,62	45,83	3,05,11	15,17	17,84	22,27	1,61,27	16,60	19,36	...	13,86,62
July . . .	7,24,76	77,81	43,50	3,04,94	16,65	25,57	22,07	1,46,45	20,70	23,64	...	14,06,99
August . . .	7,12,25	84,32	47,74	3,33,00	19,58	24,33	21,89	1,31,46	20,55	32,23	...	14,27,35
September . . .	6,29,05	73,60	63,01	3,86,22	22,65	23,32	22,23	1,31,91	21,63	32,40	...	14,06,02
October . . .	6,30,69	58,21	49,79	3,91,58	23,31	20,30	27,47	1,17,99	20,24	30,61	...	13,70,19
November . . .	6,18,11	38,83	47,19	4,11,34	23,30	19,89	30,60	1,06,21	19,21	31,16	...	13,45,84
December . . .	6,12,58	49,49	45,06	3,32,50	22,58	17,91	30,64	1,11,34	18,18	28,26	...	12,68,57
1879.												
January . . .	5,84,38	66,74	45,82	3,24,46	5,97	11,70	25,37	1,13,35	16,58	20,51	...	12,14,91
February . . .	6,43,83	51,16	48,53	2,82,31	5,92	11,07	26,59	1,11,98	16,31	21,92	...	12,20,22
March . . .	5,64,48	46,73	47,04	2,95,90	18,14	10,59	23,03	1,11,66	14,93	9,51	...	11,42,31
April . . .	5,37,92	47,09	48,59	3,18,62	7,71	10,92	20,06	1,04,86	17,63	8,31	...	11,37,11
May . . .	5,15,22	40,05	53,73	3,26,76	8,77	13,27	22,92	1,08,89	17,47	9,99	...	11,17,07
June . . .	5,55,94	52,00	69,30	3,08,18	19,98	19,54	23,86	1,05,95	17,32	8,95	...	11,82,06
July . . .	6,14,42	50,52	63,51	2,82,47	23,63	27,78	25,55	1,08,76	17,78	9,73	...	12,24,14
August . . .	6,60,47	48,92	68,04	2,64,58	26,74	28,11	26,59	1,21,88	19,68	9,01	...	12,74,02
September . . .	7,00,09	51,81	67,20	2,72,23	27,44	26,95	25,88	1,25,07	18,71	8,55	...	13,82,93
October . . .	7,01,04	36,76	65,63	3,01,33	27,85	26,31	27,90	1,37,70	25,99	8,37	...	13,58,88
November . . .	6,77,27	51,02	71,77	3,31,74	27,09	24,08	32,10	1,21,03	21,53	16,18	...	13,74,71
December . . .	6,67,84	49,16	70,79	3,68,55	27,60	20,60	28,55	1,18,68	18,69	9,25	...	13,78,71
1880.												
January . . .	7,10,12	50,71	64,83	3,91,22	14,99	16,05	26,24	1,23,32	14,11	11,29	...	14,22,88
February . . .	6,02,26	45,87	48,25	4,03,66	12,91	14,14	29,81	1,23,43	13,91	13,91	...	13,28,14
March . . .	5,67,08	50,14	74,24	3,33,07	11,93	12,63	31,15	1,23,99	13,19	17,41	...	12,36,73
April . . .	5,95,41	46,61	66,22	3,23,67	11,98	13,21	34,66	1,45,32	13,91	14,40	...	12,88,43
May . . .	5,94, 3	46,59	81,26	3,88,32	14,68	23,53	29,12	1,49,72	11,72	15,55	...	13,09,63
June . . .	6,29,60	43,45	82,70	3,88,88	25,50	29,18	33,25	1,67,40	13,67	15,26	...	13,68,98
July . . .	6,42,81	43,01	78,98	3,46,46	28,26	30,96	33,79	1,56,02	14,45	16,40	...	13,91,14
August . . .	5,88,13	47,81	1,45,98	3,47,94	30,07	30,06	32,19	1,24,76	14,62	18,33	...	13,74,89
September . . .	6,26,31	50,78	86,64	3,55,86	29,72	29,44	36,05	1,03,08	16,13	18,60	...	13,46,86
October . . .	6,05,63	41,89	97,03	3,33,13	29,80	28,92	37,91	95,58	17,93	7,13	...	13,54,97
November . . .	7,47,71	52,28	94,69	3,32,28	29,81	32,15	38,26	98,53	17,12	6,95	...	14,49,76
December . . .	7,45,92	59,04	88,18	3,24,99	28,52	29,00	39,38	1,01,13	14,32	7,20	...	14,37,68
1881.												
January . . .	6,08,62	73,09	85,04	3,56,17	18,65	15,70	33,55	1,13,80	10,69	6,82	...	14,12,13
February . . .	6,54,75	71,46	94,25	2,99,09	16,98	15,64	33,81	1,16,60	11,69	10,70	...	13,34,97
March . . .	6,56,54	66,76	86,52	3,13,50	17,07	14,28	34,85	1,19,55	17,78	13,84	...	13,40,17
April . . .	5,97,25	49,02	96,02	3,09,53	17,27	18,62	33,63	1,36,16	18,06	17,02	...	12,85,58
May . . .	6,00,41	40,61	97,81	3,37,84	22,48	16,11	31,74	1,22,14	15,54	16,28	...	13,00,09
June . . .	6,39,19	51,34	91,85	3,65,36	22,46	19,72	34,13	1,13,20	17,27	17,42	...	13,72,03
July . . .	6,52,70	47,21	88,84	3,72,35	22,31	23,46	30,32	1,25,06	14,59	18,40	...	14,04,27
August . . .	6,73,68	67,38	77,80	3,97,17	9,78	15,63	31,66	1,28,87	12,67	7,96	...	14,22,55
September . . .	6,23,25	84,45	78,62	3,71,16	6,39	11,31	34,42	1,23,20	13,48	4,54	...	13,54,78
October . . .	6,39,25	68,82	74,08	3,77,93	4,54	8,44	32,40	1,18,97	11,35	3,38	...	13,39,11
November . . .	6,30,20	83,43	74,18	3,34,52	3,24	7,30	32,60	1,21,92	17,09	2,91	...	13,07,46
December . . .	6,36,57	82,04	75,23	3,22,32	2,57	4,60	40,07	1,29,42	20,12	2,79	...	13,14,78

No. IX—contd.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)—contd.

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calcutt.	Coconada.		TOTAL.
1882.												
January . . .	6,54,53	66,69	74,11	3,37,68	2,07	3,17	30,44	1,19,08	16,90	2,45	...	13,80,12
February . . .	6,86,80	1,06,76	73,41	3,20,31	1,77	2,71	28,41	1,35,62	16,02	2,36	...	13,74,17
March . . .	6,88,04	86,63	73,95	3,50,13	1,84	2,62	30,73	1,18,10	13,17	2,07	...	13,97,63
April . . .	6,87,23	57,53	80,16	3,89,37	...	...	34,88	1,54,73	16,09	...	...	14,10,09
May . . .	6,72,87	61,08	77,01	4,52,00	...	...	34,15	1,56,43	12,81	...	...	14,67,25
June . . .	6,80,98	81,94	71,82	4,57,64	...	...	29,93	1,60,36	18,44	...	...	14,91,11
July . . .	6,91,22	93,22	74,59	4,75,13	...	...	29,15	1,43,61	21,96	...	...	15,28,88
August . . .	7,21,39	82,59	90,82	4,64,64	...	...	30,33	1,26,09	18,09	...	...	15,28,85
September . . .	6,93,16	79,83	96,16	4,90,15	...	...	31,42	1,17,35	19,85	...	...	15,27,93
October . . .	6,90,97	89,14	1,07,04	5,81,56	...	...	32,83	1,16,16	14,09	...	...	15,81,79
November . . .	7,59,74	81,85	69,97	5,60,14	...	...	28,34	1,10,86	15,04	...	...	16,25,44
December . . .	7,89,40	96,74	70,98	4,91,83	...	...	37,72	1,20,65	8,82	...	...	16,16,14
1883.												
January . . .	7,48,75	1,03,89	65,41	4,42,89	...	...	35,76	1,32,41	7,69	...	...	16,36,80
February . . .	7,01,01	99,95	64,35	3,99,34	...	...	32,77	1,36,83	7,78	...	...	14,42,03
March . . .	7,51,09	81,72	73,12	3,53,53	...	...	31,24	1,51,26	8,68	...	...	14,50,64
April . . .	6,35,97	65,81	74,27	3,61,85	...	...	30,83	1,54,01	12,10	...	...	13,34,87
May . . .	6,08,27	61,95	77,21	3,54,04	...	...	28,23	1,69,09	10,54	...	...	13,00,33
June . . .	6,19,73	81,71	73,53	3,18,93	...	...	34,20	1,60,96	11,98	...	...	13,01,04
July . . .	6,36,59	90,79	72,37	3,50,14	...	...	36,86	1,54,40	12,52	...	...	13,53,67
August . . .	6,25,41	81,44	72,63	3,97,78	...	...	34,71	1,47,48	11,39	...	...	13,78,82
September . . .	6,28,30	78,16	75,47	4,50,24	...	...	32,97	1,37,90	10,97	...	...	14,39,80
October . . .	6,29,08	67,78	78,73	4,92,43	...	...	28,97	1,23,37	10,60	...	...	14,48,57
November . . .	6,38,47	61,71	84,35	4,97,87	...	...	27,38	1,10,46	9,68	...	...	14,47,49
December . . .	6,00,47	60,44	82,78	4,18,79	...	...	28,65	1,18,93	8,77	...	...	13,38,55
1884.												
January . . .	5,73,92	66,96	76,78	3,31,54	...	...	24,06	1,19,16	8,72	...	...	12,10,01
February . . .	5,65,38	62,15	76,72	3,41,62	...	...	23,36	1,37,94	8,97	...	...	12,25,58
March . . .	5,93,58	51,61	75,52	3,58,47	...	...	20,62	1,36,92	9,08	...	...	12,76,65
April . . .	5,44,35	53,01	78,16	3,61,58	...	...	31,96	1,38,32	9,67	...	...	12,34,24
May . . .	6,04,86	62,32	74,84	3,71,39	...	...	31,56	1,37,80	10,82	...	...	13,24,13
June . . .	6,47,81	79,95	72,10	3,92,20	...	...	27,48	1,26,50	12,00	...	...	13,82,61
July . . .	6,79,14	75,86	74,27	4,30,53	...	...	29,35	1,20,09	17,83	...	...	14,50,06
August . . .	7,22,81	75,33	78,36	4,29,86	...	...	20,57	1,16,07	19,03	...	...	14,97,26
September . . .	7,06,01	86,31	78,28	4,48,10	...	...	29,03	1,20,63	18,67	...	...	15,00,55
October . . .	7,27,55	78,38	81,69	4,85,67	...	...	29,72	1,26,26	15,97	...	...	15,61,19
November . . .	7,23,68	72,45	83,56	4,99,70	...	...	27,73	1,34,34	12,89	...	...	15,76,27
December . . .	6,65,60	83,00	80,33	4,92,31	...	...	20,66	1,29,00	9,35	...	...	15,08,42
1885.												
January . . .	6,21,30	1,07,29	82,78	4,84,29	...	...	31,11	1,46,10	8,81	...	...	14,96,98
February . . .	5,93,74	81,79	80,89	4,79,62	...	...	31,67	1,63,30	8,16	...	...	14,53,37
March . . .	6,52,26	62,15	82,64	4,54,24	...	...	41,90	1,43,13	7,79	...	...	14,57,69
April . . .	5,88,06	60,98	75,80	3,97,84	...	...	46,74	1,31,75	7,92	...	...	13,01,78
May . . .	5,62,02	52,50	75,46	4,53,85	...	...	42,60	1,44,29	8,56	...	...	13,53,79
June . . .	5,72,22	63,86	77,26	5,05,36	...	...	43,60	1,37,78	12,48	...	...	14,86,29
July . . .	6,08,14	69,06	76,97	4,99,65	...	...	33,94	1,31,85	15,89	...	...	14,50,35
August . . .	6,03,43	61,92	73,67	4,97,73	...	...	46,29	1,23,38	15,09	...	...	14,36,40
September . . .	6,40,94	58,07	74,60	5,63,05	...	...	49,69	1,18,13	17,76	...	...	15,54,80
October . . .	6,43,13	59,32	74,33	5,45,61	...	...	48,89	1,30,12	11,73	...	...	15,71,34
November . . .	6,57,90	56,80	80,03	5,34,51	...	...	43,95	1,18,53	14,07	...	...	15,63,74
December . . .	6,05,12	60,70	79,54	5,24,76	...	...	46,91	1,38,15	9,88	...	...	15,10,68
1886.												
January . . .	6,31,99	68,87	80,95	5,13,42	...	...	45,63	1,54,18	9,91	...	...	15,41,14
February . . .	5,93,40	73,12	80,85	4,58,00	...	...	43,28	1,66,63	9,56	...	...	14,53,57
March . . .	5,89,59	65,63	78,13	4,31,53	...	...	52,75	1,70,51	9,60	...	...	14,77,21
April . . .	5,77,11	67,81	81,00	3,99,17	...	...	60,59	1,59,90	17,33	...	...	13,77,04
May . . .	5,64,50	65,77	79,86	4,33,49	...	...	60,78	1,74,45	10,37	...	...	13,16,87
June . . .	5,39,78	99,61	75,26	4,28,03	...	...	51,89	1,45,35	12,08	...	...	13,78,06
July . . .	5,36,68	81,12	81,82	4,97,81	...	...	51,01	1,31,73	15,79	...	...	14,26,44
August . . .	5,60,32	77,36	86,79	4,66,50	...	...	50,69	1,62,48	15,08	...	...	14,44,44
September . . .	5,71,90	79,39	86,15	4,34,75	...	...	52,99	1,61,01	17,67	...	...	14,31,40
October . . .	5,66,45	80,44	91,14	4,59,93	...	...	50,06	1,47,90	13,86	...	...	14,63,31
November . . .	5,69,35	73,96	93,12	4,73,98	...	...	49,80	1,42,99	13,97	...	...	14,07,82
December . . .	6,07,10	77,86	80,79	3,88,62	...	...	47,31	1,58,61	13,20	...	...	14,41,15
1887.												
January . . .	5,87,95	89,71	80,67	3,96,66	...	...	38,15	1,68,83	10,72	...	...	14,00,84
February . . .	5,89,76	79,55	78,69	3,88,92	...	...	39,79	1,89,08	9,55	...	...	14,07,44
March . . .	5,96,40	61,17	79,78	3,81,26	...	...	43,98	1,83,49	9,74	...	...	13,87,68
April . . .	5,96,37	57,17	84,00	4,19,99	...	...	37,76	1,62,70	10,59	...	...	14,01,65
May . . .	5,77,38	56,85	88,80	4,13,89	...	...	40,68	1,64,88	12,90	...	...	13,90,33
June . . .	5,73,82	75,73	80,84	4,04,99	...	...	39,60	1,71,61	14,70	...	...	14,07,72
July . . .	5,72,58	1,05,15	93,31	4,69,21	...	...	42,95	1,68,23	19,53	...	...	15,47,58
August . . .	5,67,78	96,58	1,02,37	5,07,34	...	...	47,44	1,72,20	13,40	...	...	15,65,82
September . . .	6,05,53	96,62	1,05,30	5,58,52	...	...	51,72	1,77,89	12,00	...	...	16,78,28
October . . .	6,26,48	1,02,47	1,03,56	6,15,23	...	...	56,85	1,76,00	10,22	...	...	17,78,05
November . . .	6,52,19	97,19	1,00,40	6,58,53	...	...	59,92	1,74,85	9,41	...	...	18,61,08
December . . .	6,92,62	92,67	87,64	5,52,91	...	...	50,04	1,90,56	8,74	...	...	17,89,26

No. IX—concl'd.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees)—concl'd.

LAST DAY OF	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Cochinada.		TOTAL.
1888.												
January . . .	6,76,06	1,01,80	88,68	5,33,36	...	...	48,87	2,05,60	9,31	...	43,06	17,07,63
February . . .	6,67,06	88,28	81,96	5,13,98	...	...	46,71	1,79,86	8,20	...	28,35	16,45,00
March . . .	6,44,77	90,46	82,20	5,33,37	...	...	48,54	1,07,99	7,85	...	37,36	16,42,44
April . . .	6,40,53	68,33	87,99	5,50,87	...	...	49,89	2,18,21	9,93	...	28,28	16,54,03
May . . .	6,99,59	80,96	92,37	5,37,87	...	...	49,64	1,93,13	9,66	...	30,03	17,02,54
June . . .	7,21,80	99,14	82,33	5,48,32	...	...	42,98	1,76,85	11,25	...	36,15	17,68,91
July . . .	6,12,07	1,11,24	87,95	6,86,83	...	...	39,07	1,70,68	16,45	...	32,24	18,05,53
August . . .	6,09,19	84,94	95,81	7,05,94	...	...	38,63	1,72,62	15,75	...	44,20	17,69,17
September . . .	6,14,68	83,17	82,96	6,57,76	...	...	39,23	1,68,89	12,21	...	35,39	16,94,09
October . . .	6,81,64	82,18	91,05	5,69,33	...	...	39,67	1,67,89	10,17	...	41,66	16,73,63
November . . .	6,59,54	79,45	80,34	4,43,92	...	...	34,66	1,91,01	9,77	...	51,71	15,50,44
December . . .	6,54,69	95,49	81,24	4,01,70	...	...	33,87	1,94,02	10,12	...	44,10	15,15,23
1889.												
January . . .	6,57,89	74,96	79,11	4,40,92	...	...	36,63	1,87,61	9,26	...	41,24	15,27,62
February . . .	6,69,47	69,69	78,39	4,15,95	...	...	39,41	1,81,87	9,85	...	27,55	14,82,98
March . . .	6,67,07	65,87	85,15	5,03,27	...	...	41,18	1,71,59	11,89	...	28,26	15,73,76

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.**

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Eriosema canina</i>).		KANGMI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
1889—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Measurin—																										
Mergui	10 4	10 4	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	11 3	11 4	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889 (deficit)—																										
Rangoon	9 7	10 4	11 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	12 6	12 6	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banacia	10 11	10 13	12 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889 (inland)—																										
Shwayyin	9 1	9 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharawalli	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henada	10 4	10 4	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 5	10 12	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetnyo	10 0	10 12	11 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889 Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 7	11 5	11 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889—																										
Sadoway	10 8	12 0	11 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukse-pyu	11 7	12 2	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889—																										
Sylhet	14 0	14 0	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	10 8	12 0	13 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889—																										
Takli-dydra—																										
Gabriel	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	10 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	10 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachar	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...														

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1899—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARILEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR BARI (Eleusine indica).		KANGRI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Sub- divisions—																										
Aligarh	18 0	19 0	25 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	105 0	110 0	9 0	11 0
Benares	19 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Meerut	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	2 0	2 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	2 0	2 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	2 0	2 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub- divisions—																										
Umballa	21 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jalandhar	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiarpur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	1 0	1 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	13 0	1 0	1 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Simla	14 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sub- divisions—																										
Sialkote	20 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gojranwala	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	22 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Beium	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	20 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	92 0	92 0	14 0	14 0
Hazara	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	22 0	21 0	43 0	40 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	1 0	1 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	102 0	102 0	41 0	41 0
Rawat	24 0	21 0	42 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	1 0	1 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	125 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Sub- divisions—																										
Shalpur	24 0	25 0	36 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Rawal	21 0	21 0	29 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Benar	32 0	29 0	33 0	30 0	10 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	32 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	1 0	1 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	112 0	112 0	44 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	1 0	1 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
Sub- divisions—																										
Land Belucistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	1 0	1 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidra Bander)	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Yam and Parkar (Umarhot)	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	1 0	1 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	171 0	171 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	1 0	1 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0

[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JUNE 1916—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, MILLIAT (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAF, OR THRE, CADIAN PKA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 10	9 2	12 0	12 0	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
Nilgiris	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 10	10 6	11 3	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Salem	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	11 3	11 3	13 3	13 11	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14	25 14
Central—																										
Bellary	13 11	13 6	13 11	13 6	11 13	12 13	13 5	12 6	28 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5	27 5
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	12 13	12 13	14 6	14 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 14
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 10	11 10	12 6	12 2	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	23 10	22 14	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6	18 6
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
Godavari	10 13	11 11	10 13	11 11	12 14	12 14	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
East Coast, central—																										
Katua	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	11 5	11 5	12 2	12 2	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8
Nellore	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	24 11	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 10	10 13	10 10	11 6	11 8	13 2	12 13	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	12 6	12 6	13 3	13 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3
N. Arcot	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 6	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3
S. Arcot	8 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	13 6	13 6	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3	20 3
Tanjore	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	12 11	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
Tiruchopoly	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 6	9 11	9 6	9 11	12 10	12 10	13 2	13 2	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8	20 11	23 8
Madura	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Isore—																										
Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Kolar	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Tamilur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Madras	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 9	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Chitaling	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0
Ida	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0	27 8	28 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.**

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1889-90, and of the
eighteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)*

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.												YEAR.
	BENGAL.			BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	
1871-72	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	3,94	4,94	1871-72
1872-73	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,21	16,00	80	29	80	1,48	4,28	4,00	1872-73
1873-74	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	1,56	14,95	36	21	36	97	4,59	4,93	1873-74
1874-75	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	1,28	15,81	39	16	39	98	4,80	4,56	1874-75
1875-76	3,88	27,24	5,20	37,02	1,19	15,81	31	18	31	1,55	4,97	5,25	1875-76
1876-77	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	1,04	14,15	18	18	8	67	4,20	3,10	1876-77
1877-78	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,37	1,31	16,82	25	14	14	1,14	2,52	63	1877-78
1878-79	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	1,28	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	1,53	1878-79
1879-80	3,05	19,59	2,76	26,30	1,06	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	1,74	1879-80
1880-81	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	1,37	17,24	1,30	34	9	1,93	1,73	3,33	1880-81
1881-82	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	1,30	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	2,54	1881-82
1882-83	4,03	...	4,90	9,83	1,88	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1882-83
1883-84	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	1,66	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2,00	1883-84
1884-85	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	1,62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2,34	1884-85
1885-86	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	1,97	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	1885-86
1886-87	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	2,22	4,76	1,67	5	34	2,06	2,12	4	1886-87
1887-88	3,76	12	4,00	7,88	1,61	5,36	1,76	3	25	2,04	2,98	...	1887-88
1888-89	4,70	1,68	6,25	12,63	1,21	6,51	1,63	34	17	2,14	3,35	3,0	1888-89
1889-90	4,78	2,91	4,40	12,09	5,63	7,34	1,79	29	21	2,29	3,39	2,19	1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT OFFICE, 11th AUGUST 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
Civil Works—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORK.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	FABL KHARIF, 1888-89.			FABL RABI, 1888-89.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	AHMEDABAD	Hathmati Canal	44,744	28,840	1,010	...	343	1,457	25	...
2		Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	13	...	2,397	...	...	3
3	KHANDESH	Hartala Tank	584	527	47	...	95	141	34	...
4		Mukti Reservoir . { <i>Lower Panjhra River Works</i> }	13,117	12,627	514	226	...	270	96	...
5		Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	110	57	...	466	112	...
6		Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	2,220	1,831	...	2,954	2,006	...
7	NASIK	Palkhed Canal	28,832	23,466	662	62	...	1,233	628	...
8		Wadali Canal . { <i>Kadwa River Works.</i> }	3,486	2,433	38	...	6	220	96	...
9		Ojhar Tambat Canal	8,055	6,824	158	59	...	186	79	...
10	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ojhar Canal	23,724	20,088	1,295	903	...	2,629	2,390	...
11		Lakh Canal	29,913	22,760	321	199	...	493	445	...
12		Bhatodi Tank	*15,126	*12,124	807	228	...	913	290	...
13	POONA	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	7,219	976	...	2,545	643	...
14		Kasurdi Tank	597	478	...	...	86	144	80	...
15		Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	962	231	...	903	787	...
16		Shirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	592	209	...	1,161	773	...
17		Bhadalvadi Tank	1,900	1,520	419	126	...	251	201	...

OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation.

ON NEW WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1888-89.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1888-89.

IRRIGATED.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	REMARKS.
WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.				1887-88.	1888-89.		
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
	Increase.	Decrease.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,467	...	320	-11	K. 20'85 R. 1'86 T. 22'71	K. 13'00 R. 2'17 T. 15'17	-33	At Parántij.
13	...	2,400	-99	K. 24'67 R. 0'97 T. 25'64	K. 11'15 R. 2'43 T. 13'58	-47	Rainfall at Ahmedabad.
188	...	61	-24	K. 24'21 R. 6'86 T. 31'07	K. 19'17 R. 0'31 T. 19'48	-37	} Rainfall at Mukti Tank.
284	322	...	70	K. 29'39 R. 8'45 T. 37'84	K. 10'63 R. 2'47 T. 13'10	-65	
376	169	...	42	K. 27'43 R. 2'83 T. 30'26	K. 15'10 R. 2'14 T. 17'24	-43	
5,174	3,837	...	287	K. 25'48 R. 8'49 T. 33'97	K. 14'40 R. 2'22 T. 16'62	-51	At Niphád.
1,895	690	...	57	K. 19'35 R. 9'81 T. 29'16	K. 28'41 R. 0'33 T. 28'74	-1	
258	90	...	54	K. 18'58 R. 8'56 T. 27'14	K. 21'19 R. 1'93 T. 23'12	-15	
344	138	...	67	K. 15'19 R. 12'18 T. 27'37	K. 10'08 R. 5'99 T. 16'07	-41	Rainfall at Ashwi.
3,924	3,293	...	522	K. 18'14 R. 15'51 T. 33'65	K. 7'84 R. 4'85 T. 12'69	-62	* These figures are the result of the survey of the land under the Bhátodi Tank. Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was in 1887-88, K. 8'50, R. 4'16, T. 12'66; in 1888-89, K. 10'95, R. 5'92, T. 16'87. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively.
814	644	...	379	K. 16'25 R. 8'70 T. 24'95	K. 15'74 R. 9'21 T. 24'95	...	
1,720	518	...	43	K. 24'24 R. 7'02 T. 31'26	K. 26'80 R. 4'67 T. 31'47	1	
9,764	1,619	...	20	K. 9'66 R. 3'95 T. 13'61	K. 8'38 R. 4'70 T. 13'08	-4	
144	...	6	-4	K. 13'49 R. 11'00 T. 24'49	K. 20'61 R. 2'71 T. 23'32	-5	
1,865	1,018	...	120	K. 13'54 R. 4'37 T. 17'91	K. 9'36 R. 5'01 T. 14'37	-20	
1,733	982	...	127	K. 20'70 R. 3'47 T. 24'17	K. 12'54 R. 8'03 T. 20'57	-15	
710	327	...	85				

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	NAME OF WORK.	AREA UNDER COMMAND.		AREA					
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	FASL KHARIF, 1888-89.			FASL RABI, 1888-89.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	
						Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28	POONA . . .	Nira Canal	136,334 ⁸	116,414 ⁸	4,209	1,444	...	14,350	11,587	...
29	SHOLAPUR . . .	Ekrak Tank	17,152	15,320	1,620	264	...	1,336	599	...
30		Koregaon Tank	Survey not made.		151	98	...	79	...	142
31		Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	980	395	...	1,437	1,064	...
32	SHOLAPUR AND SATARA.	Mhaswad Tank	47,300 ²	41,232 ²	2,965	1,248	...	3,139	995	...
33	BIJAPUR . . .	Muchkundi Tank	5,570	3,417	2	...	1	...	...	...
34	SATARA . . .	Revāri Canal	3,813	3,624	225	18	...	775	228	...
35		Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	691	104	...	972	398	...
36		Pingli Tank	6,786	5,966	746	188	...	634	148	...
37		Gondoli Canal								
38		Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,306	567	...	581	244	...
39	SATARA . . .	Chikhi Canal	1,871	1,478	331	84	...	77	17	...
40		Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	1,919	412	...	1,455	461	...
41	BELGAUM . . .	Gokak Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	2,338	983	...	1,499	772	...
42	DHARWAR . . .	Dāmbal Tank	3,955	3,885	130	97	...	88	63	...
43		Madag Tank	2,045	2,024	354	...	141	284	...	8
44		Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	111	98	...	4	...	9
45		Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	86	...	33	27	...	31
			642,245	507,296	34,551	8,003	...	42,764	25,008	...

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the Year 1888-89—continued.

WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	REMARKS.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.			1887-88.	1888-89.		
	Increase.	Decrease.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18,559	13,031	...	236	K. 15'15 R. 8'99 T. 24'14	K. 10'72 R. 4'37 T. †15'09	-37	* The increase in the acreage commanded is due to extension of canal and completion of distributaries up to 86th mile. † Average for Pimpri, Vadgaon, Pandhara, Baramati and Sansur.
2,976	863	...	41	K. 32'91 R. 5'16 T. 38'07	K. 17'83 R. 4'96 T. 22'79	-40	
830	...	44	-16	K. 29'30 R. 2'32 T. 31'62	K. 16'04 R. 8'56 T. 25'50	-19	
2,417	1,459	...	152	K. 16'88 R. 5'18 T. 22'06	K. 13'02 R. 6'36 T. 19'38	-12	
6,104	2,243	...	58	K. 16'22 R. 6'00 T. §22'82	K. 12'59 R. 5'68 T. 18'27	-20	† The increase in the acreage commanded by the Mhaswad Tank is due to the extension of certain distributaries. Survey of land under command of canal No. 1 not yet made. § Average of Rajewadi and Khatphal.
2	...	1	-33	K. 13'18 R. 9'64 T. 22'82	K. 15'00 R. 3'06 T. 19'26	-15	
1,000	246	...	33	K. 25'33 R. 8'30 T. 33'03	K. 22'57 R. 5'93 T. 28'50	-15	
1,663	502	...	43	K. 22'65 R. 8'33 T. 30'98	K. 21'36 R. 5'99 T. 27'33	-12	
1,380	336	...	32	K. 14'05 R. 12'19 T. 26'24	K. 11'97 R. 6'52 T. 18'89	-28	Pingli rainfall.
				K. 14'05 R. 11'49 T. 25'14	K. 15'02 R. 5'05 T. 20'07	-23	Gondoli do.
1,887	811	...	75	K. 13'41 R. 7'83 T. 21'24	K. 14'19 R. 3'02 T. 17'81	-16	
408	101	...	33	K. 16'20 R. 5'74 T. 22'00	K. 16'41 R. 5'05 T. 21'46	-2	
3,375	813	...	32	K. 20'87 R. 10'08 T. 31'55	K. 13'78 R. 4'30 T. 18'08	-43	
3,837	1,755	...	84	K. 12'25 R. 10'87 T. 23'12	K. 12'57 R. 4'14 T. 16'71	-28	
218	160	...	276	K. 8'50 R. 8'70 T. 17'20	K. 6'85 R. 4'30 T. 11'15	-35	
638	...	149	-19	K. 12'63 R. 12'31 T. 24'94	K. 22'41 R. 5'40 T. 27'81	11	
115	89	...	342	K. 7'95 R. 7'90 T. 15'91	K. 12'39 R. 4'46 T. 16'85	6	
77,315	33,011	...	74	26'35	19'65	...	

Note.—Minus figures in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

J. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Acting Superintending Engineer, C.D.

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1888-89 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.

NAME OF CANAL.	APRIL AND MAY.			JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER TO JANUARY.			FEBRUARY AND MARCH.		
	Supply avail- able for consumption, cubic feet per second.	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.
Háthmati	19'5	*22	1'13	103'7	'55	'53	33'75	'47	1'39	12'5	'17	1'36
Jámda	85'74	50'15	'59	283'08	44'75	'17	115'54	54'23	'47	43'02	43'40	1'00
Páلكhed	1'78	†13'74	7'72	55'92	11'90	0'21	28'88	17'69	0'61	2'86	†19'50	6'82
Ojhar	39'69	20'93	0'53	111'14	23'15	0'21	73'06	28'35	0'39	31'53	23'92	0'76
Lákh	28'40	13'04	0'46	123'34	24'19	0'20	72'79	13'64	0'19	14'41	†16'10	1'12
Níra Canal	Not open.	Nil.	Nil.	Over 455 cubic feet.	1'06	'23	1'98	1'60	'81	'64		'1
Rewári	6'82	5'86	0'86	12'19	2'97	0'24	13'47	7'94	0'59	6'45	5'15	0'80
Chikhli	6'14	1'71	0'28	13'79	3'46	0'25	10'16	7'01	0'69	2'27	1'31	0'58
Krishna	85'87	38'96	0'45	136'56	34'33	0'25	134'94	56'78	0'42	84'77	31'38	0'37
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	18'91	12'04	0'64	74'78	30'30	0'41	'79	27'95	0'35	12'96	§14'67	1'13

* Excess got from back water supply.

† Excess got from back water owing to temporary earthen dam raised above the weir.

‡ Excess owing to partial supply from the Waghad Tank.

§ Surplus was derived from pool storage.

J. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Acting Superintending Engineer, C.D.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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Acts XVII. of 1864, X. of 1865, II. of 1874, and V. of 1881 Amendment Bill.
The Merchandise Marks Act Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 35.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 28th August, 1889.

No. 1537.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah, son of the late Shahzada Anwar Shah.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 1541.—Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in supersession, so far as the Mergui district is concerned, of Home Department Notification No. 927, dated the 4th May 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

licenses to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed shall in the Mergui district of Burma be granted in the following form only, and shall be subject to the following conditions :

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed.

Name, father's name, age, race, and residence of license-holder.	Distinguishing marks of license-holder.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license.	Description and number of weapons, and quantity of ammunition, covered by license.	District or place within which license is valid.	Purpose for which granted.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st March 18

_____ }
 The _____ of _____ 18 _____ }
 _____ of the _____

Seal.

(Signature)

CONDITIONS.

(To be printed on the reverse of the License Form.)

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein and shall not be granted for a longer period than three years.

It extends only to the place or district named therein.

When the license covers firearms or ammunition, it is granted subject to the following conditions, and shall be void if and as soon as any of these conditions ceases to be fulfilled :

- (a) that the license-holder engages to act as a special constable, to resist dacoits whenever the village in which he lives, if he lives in a village, is attacked, and to pursue them when called upon by a competent authority : 'a competent authority' means the headman of the village in which the license-holder resides, or a civil officer not below the rank of thugyi, or a police officer not below the rank of jemadar of military police, or head constable of civil police, or any military officer in command of a party of troops;
- (b) that he shall produce his gun for inspection when called upon to do so by a thugyi, a jemadar of military police, or a head constable of civil police;
- (c) that he shall keep and produce for inspection when required half a pound of powder, fifty caps, and a proportionate quantity of bullets or buckshot;
- (d) that he shall not purchase ammunition from any one but the District Superintendent of Police;
- (e) that if the license-holder lends, loses, or in any way parts with his gun, this license and, if the license-holder resides in a village, all other licenses to possess or carry firearms granted in the village in which the said license-holder resides shall be cancelled and the firearms confiscated;
- (f) this license is liable to be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of Government.

No. 1543.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Mr. David Cowie.

CENSUS.

The 28th August, 1889.

No. 18.—Mr. J. A. Baines, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed Census Commissioner for India, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 27th August, 1889.

No. 547.—The services of Surgeon S. H. Henderson, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 320.—The following Programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's proposed Visitation of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Central India is published for general information :

	ARRIVE	DEPART	
	1889.	1889.	
Calcutta . . . . .	.....	Tuesday, September 17th	
Dinapur	Wednesday, September 18th	Thursday " 19th	
Chupra	Thursday " 19th	Friday " 20th	
Gorakhpur	Friday " 20th	Monday " 23rd	
Basti	Monday " 23rd	Tuesday " 24th	
Gonda	Tuesday " 24th	Wednesday " 25th	
Bahraich	Wednesday " 25th	Friday " 27th	
Fyzabad	Friday " 27th	Monday " 30th	
Lucknow	Monday " 30th	Monday, October 7th	Visiting Sitapur.
Hardoi	Monday, October 7th	Wednesday " 9th	
Naini Tal	Thursday " 10th	Tuesday " 15th	
Almora	Wednesday " 16th	Friday " 18th	
Ranikhet	Friday " 18th	Monday " 21st	Halting at Naini Tal.
Bareilly	Friday " 25th	Tuesday " 29th	
Moradabad	Tuesday " 29th	Thursday " 31st	Visiting Chandausi.
Aligarh	Thursday " 31st	Saturday, November 2nd	
Agra	Saturday, November 2nd	Tuesday " 5th	
Morar	Tuesday " 5th	Thursday " 7th	
Jhansi	Thursday " 7th	Monday " 11th	
Saugor	Tuesday " 12th	Thursday " 14th	
Khandwa	Friday " 15th	Saturday " 16th	
Mhow	Saturday " 16th	Thursday " 21st	
Indore	Thursday " 21st	Saturday " 23rd	
Hoshungabad	Saturday " 23rd	Monday " 25th	
Sebare	Monday " 25th	Wednesday " 27th	
Cawnpore	Thursday " 28th	Monday, December 2nd	
Allahabad	Monday, December 2nd	Monday " 9th	
Benares	Monday " 9th	Tuesday " 10th	
Calcutta	Wednesday " 11th	.....

Letters should as a general rule be addressed to those places where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics. Matters of routine requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Bishop's Commissary, Kidderpur Parsonage, Calcutta.

The Bishop desires to inspect all the Church Registers and other Books at each Station which he visits.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

No. 238—3-16-M. & Ex.—Mr. E. C. Cotes, First Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks, with effect from the 20th instant.

FORESTS.

The 30th August, 1889.

No. 909-F.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave for two months and thirteen days of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School, with effect from 10th June, 1889, and until further orders:

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Assam,—to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 3rd Grade, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. McA. Moir, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the School Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Director of the Forest School,—to officiate as Director, in addition to his own duties.

No. 913-F.—The following reversions will take effect from 23rd August, 1889, consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun:

Mr. G. Mann, Officiating Conservator, 1st Grade, Assam,—to Conservator, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. McA. Moir, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, School Circle,—to Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Officiating Director of the Forest School,—to Deputy Director of the Forest School.

No. 917-F.—The following temporary promotions will take effect from 24th August, 1889, and until further orders, consequent on the departure on furlough on medical certificate for three months of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Officiating Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun:

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. vanSomeren, M.G.L.I., Officiating Conservator, 1st Grade,—to officiate as Conservator of the School Circle and Director of the Forest School.

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Assam,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1889.

No. 1522-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. C. T. Reelfs as Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

No. 1525-G.—Captain C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted furlough, for eighteen months under article 340, chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 10th September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 27th August, 1889.

No. 1530-G.—Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps, and Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, or until further orders.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 1541-G.—Major J. H. Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No. 1543-G.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, officiated as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Central India, from the 15th May to the 14th August 1889, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Henvey.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, officiated as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India during the same period, *vice* Mr. Martindale.

This cancels Foreign Department notification, No. 1508-G., dated the 23rd August, 1889.

No. 1545-G.—Lieutenant F. deH. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted general leave in India, for one month, with effect from the 15th August, 1889, or the date of availing himself of the leave.

No. 3428-1.—Captain W. K. Lloyd, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

No. 3430-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of Act III. of 1880 as extended to the Sipri Cantonment, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Captain W. K. Lloyd, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, with power to try breaches of any rules or regulations made under section 25 of the said Act within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS (JUDICIAL).

Simla, the 28th August, 1889.

No. 4394.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-Fees Act, VII. of 1870, the Governor-General in Council remits the Court-fees payable under that Act on applications under section 97 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made by village officers in accordance with the provisions of Rule 83 of the Rules under that Act, published with the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 76, dated the 1st March, 1888.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Lights and Light Dues.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 4450.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act IX. of 1879 (an Act to amend the law relating to Coast Lights in the Eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor-General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Burma Coast-Lights during the year ending 31st March, 1889:

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Gross Receipts	1,84,426	1 3	1. Alguada Reef	27,746
Refunds	288	10 6	2. Oyster Island	14,539
			3. Table Island—	
			Cocos	8,855
			4. Eastern Grove	4,228
			5. China Buckeer	6,496
			6. Reef Island,	
			Tavoy	2,722
			7. Double Island	8,055
			8. Savage Island	3,777
			9. Lightship	
			“ Krishna ”	33,515
			10. Lightship “ Co-	
			lombo ”	18,169
			11. Relief Establish-	
			ment	7,458
			12. Allowance to In-	
			spector	1,200
NET RECEIPTS	1,84,137	6 9	TOTAL	1,36,760

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 760.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, to be a District Staff Officer, 1st class, *vice* Major W. R. Routh, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 15th August, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 761.—1st Cavalry—

Lieutenant A. W. Andrew, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, with effect from the 12th August, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 762.—Brigade-Surgeon R. Waters, M.D., Medical Staff, to be officiating Administrative Medical Officer of the Quetta District, with effect from the 10th September, 1888. (G. G. O. No. 807 of 1888 is cancelled.)

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 763.—The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, Bengal S. C., as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is extended to the 15th June, 1890.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 764.—Lieutenant M. Walker, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 9th August, 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 765.—Second Lieutenant Francis Heale Taylor, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 11th February, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Taylor will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 11th February, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 766.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Captain H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under Rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 767.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Paterson, Bengal S. C., 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one

year. Pension service—27th year commenced 23rd September, 1888.

No. 768.—In G. G. O. No. 700 of 1889, notifying the grant of leave on medical certificate to Colonel B. Williams, C.B., Bengal S. C., Director, Army Remount Department in India, for "who has been granted leave", read "who has been reported sick and unfit for duty".

No. 769.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one month.

Colonel J. D. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant H. E. Boileau, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 770.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 6th August, 1889, page 4269.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 6th August, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Thomas Donlea, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 2nd January, 1889.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Timothy Murthog O'Sullivan, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 2nd January, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 771.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gordon Lillingston, Bengal S. C.,—30th August, 1889.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell,—28th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 772.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified:

Frank Beart
Patrick Joseph O'Neill } 22nd February, 1889.
Edmund H. Lee,—25th February, 1889.
Robert Kerwick,—15th March, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 773.—17th Bengal Cavalry—

Ressaidar Karam Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Munneh Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Ghulam Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhai Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

No. 774.—26th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Jiwan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Atar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

Havildar Mihr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th July, 1889.

No. 775.—38th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Khusyal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Dil-sukh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khubi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 776.—3rd Sikh Infantry—

Jemadar Partab Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Suhel Singh, deceased, with effect from the 6th August, 1889.

REWARDS.

No. 777.—The Christian names of Sergeant Hollis, R.E., whose promotion was notified in G. G. O. No. 695 of 1889, are Ernest William Montague, and not as therein stated.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 778.—Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant F. N. Wright (Supernumerary, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps), to be Captain.

No. 779.—Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps—

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 780.—Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain J. Rose, Paymaster, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 781.—Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, class III., sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 6th May, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 30th August, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Royal Engineers	Lieutenant R. A. F. Marter	7th August 1889	Moradabad.		
	Lieutenant O. M. Slaughter	15th August 1889	Shalabagh, Khojak.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th August, 1889.

No. 265.—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on return from special leave, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment with the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Railways under the control of the Burma Administration.

The 29th August, 1889.

No. 266.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. L. Brown .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 3rd Class, <i>temporary</i> .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. W. G. Bayly .	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, <i>temporary</i> .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. A. T. Goodfellow .	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. W. F. Barrow .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. D. W. McPherson .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	10th August, 1889.
Mr. A. Wilson .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. A. Grant .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.	10th August, 1889.
Mr. W. Ogden .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, <i>temporary</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. E. H. Johns .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, <i>temporary</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	10th August, 1889.
Mr. H. Rainier .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, <i>temporary</i> .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. T. H. Wright .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. G. W. Sweet .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	10th August, 1889.
Mr. E. A. Lee .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	5th June, 1889.
Mr. W. E. Curry .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	10th August, 1889.
Mr. J. Shaw .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	5th June, 1889.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	10th August, 1889.
Mr. J. A. Marshall .	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	1st August, 1889.
Mr. C. C. Swetenham .	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade, permanent.	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent.	1st August, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,**Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August, 1889:

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate

Memorandum from Government of India, Military Department, No. 2257C., dated 12th October, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 3280, dated 10th November, 1888 [Paper No. 2].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 579—84M., dated 23rd November, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Tanna, dated 20th November, 1888 [Paper No. 4].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 794—84M., dated 30th November, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From President, Landlords Association, Mhow Cantonment, dated 1st December, 1888, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 54C., dated 3rd December, 1888 [Paper No. 7].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2132—2138, dated 6th December, 1888 [Paper No. 9].

From J. MacNeil, Esq., Peshawar, dated 12th December, 1888, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].

From certain House-owners of Sialkot, dated 15th December, 1888 [Paper No. 11].

From Messrs. S. J. Leslie & Son, Attorneys-at-Law, Calcutta, dated 3rd January, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].

Endorsement by Joint Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 26th December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 34., dated 11th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 2775C., dated 31st December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 141C., dated 19th January, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].

From Messrs. Sykes & Co., Calcutta, No. 261, dated 11th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

Memorial of House-owners of Ferozepore, dated 4th January, 1889 [Paper No. 18].

Office memorandum from Government of India, Military Department, No. 89C., dated 14th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 251, dated 31st January, 1889 [Paper No. 20].

Endorsement by Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 81, dated 22nd January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].

From Honorary Secretary, House-owners Defence Association, Meerut Cantonment, dated 30th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 22].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 891I., dated 26th February, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 23].

Memorandum from Government of India, Military Department, No. 413C., dated 22nd February, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].

and amend the law relating to Cantonments was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. The Bill, as originally framed, divided itself naturally into two parts—the first relating to the general administration

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 237—IXI-466B., dated 11th February, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 24].
 From Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 6th March, 1889 [Paper No. 26].
 From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 1214, dated 4th March, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 27].
 From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1128J., dated 8th March, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 815C., dated 29th April, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 29].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 816C., dated 29th April, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 30].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 817C., dated 29th April, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 31].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 642C., dated 27th March, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 32].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 848C., dated 23rd May, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 33].
 Memorial of the House-owners and Residents of the Poona Cantonment, dated 5th February, 1889 [Paper No. 34].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 1156C., dated 18th June, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 35].
 Endorsement by Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, No. 982C., dated 23rd May, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 36].
 From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 36, dated 12th January, 1889, and enclosures; from ditto, No. 174S., dated 2nd July, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 37].

of cantonments as regards police, conservancy, taxation and so forth: the second relating to immovable property. There has been a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the provisions of the first part of the Bill, while the second has provoked considerable discussion and opposition. Our present Report relates only to the first part of the Bill, for the speedy enactment of which cogent reasons exist. As regards the second part, we consider that Chapter V of the Bill as introduced in October last should, in such form as may be approved by the Government after consideration of the representations which its proposals have elicited, be treated as a separate measure and be considered by a Select Committee and the Council in Calcutta.

3. In the rest of the Bill as introduced we have made several alterations of which the following only need be mentioned, the sections hereafter cited being those of the Bill as revised by us and annexed to this Report:—

- (1) By section 2 we have proposed to save existing rules for the present and to continue the validity of limits defined under enactments which are now to be, or have long since been, repealed.
- (2) We have inserted a section (section 4) enabling Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare any place occupied by troops to be a cantonment for the purposes of the proposed Act and of all other enactments affecting cantonments.
- (3) Sections 7, 8 and 32, relating to Cantonment Magistrates, Cantonment Courts of Small Causes and Cantonment Sub-Registrars, have been modified so as to meet the objections which were taken to the corresponding sections of the original Bill on the ground of their want of elasticity.
- (4) The Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, in the few places where there is such an officer, either is, or, if the exercise of his office is limited to the cantonment, should be appointed to be, a Special Magistrate under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. Where he has been invested under a Cantonments Act with any of the powers of a Judge of a Cantonment Court of Small Causes, he will under sections 9 and 10 of the Bill become an Additional Judge of the Court with like powers.
- (5) From section 12 we have omitted the references to section 48 of the Madras Police Act and section 31 of the Bombay Police Act because local legislation now pending will render them inappropriate.
- (6) In sections 17, 18, 20 and 21 we have recognised the practice, which still obtains in some parts of India, of suffering cantonments to be included within the limits of municipalities.
- (7) Under section 25 it will be practicable to apply to cantonments the substance of Chapters VI and VII of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, which have already been adopted for all municipalities in Ajmere and Berar and have recently been reproduced in the Central Provinces Municipal Bill.
- (8) By section 31 we have proposed to extend to cantonment authorities acting in good faith such protection as is given by Act XVIII of 1850 and the Indian Penal Code to judicial officers so acting.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	13th October, 1888.
Fort Saint George Gazette	30th October, 1888.
Bombay Government Gazette	25th October, 1888.
Calcutta Gazette	24th October, 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	20th October, 1888.
Punjab Government Gazette	18th October, 1888.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th October, 1888.
Burma Gazette	3rd November, 1888.
Assam Gazette	3rd November, 1888.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1888.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Kanarese	15th January, 1889.
	Telugu	12th February, 1889.
	Malayalam	12th February, 1889.
	Tamil	26th February, 1889.
	Hindustani	20th May, 1889.
Bombay	Maráthi	14th February, 1889.
	Gujaráthi	14th February, 1889.
	Kanarese	14th February, 1889.
Bengal	Bengali	4th December, 1888.
	Uriya	20th December, 1888.
	Hindi	26th December, 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	1st December, 1888.
Punjab	Urdu	29th November, 1888.
Central Provinces	Hindi	20th December 1888.
	Maráthi	20th February, 1889.
Burma	Burmese	15th December, 1888.
Assam	Bengali	2nd December, 1888.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st April, 1889.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

G. CHESNEY.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

The 6th August, 1889.

No. II.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

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THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoints in this behalf.

2. (1) On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof:

(2) But all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, directions, licenses and permits given, taxes imposed and notifications published under any enactment repealed by this Act or under any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, and all limits defined as the local limits of a cantonment with the approval of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, given, imposed and published, and to have been defined, under this Act.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any Regulation of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Code respecting the fixing of the local limits of cantonments and military bázars, shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. (1) In this Act and in the rules thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "officer" means—

(i) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military duty

with Her Majesty's regular forces as defined in that Act or as an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces, and

(ii) a person doing military duty as a warrant officer with those forces or with any arm, branch or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881:

(b) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, and is not an officer within the meaning of this Act:

(c) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation, and the sap of any kind of palm-tree, and includes any other liquid consisting of or containing alcohol which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act:

(d) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance or liquid which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act: and

(e) "owner" includes the person who is receiving or entitled to receive the rent of any building or land, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant.

(2) The provisions of the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all rules which may be made under this Act by the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENTS AND CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES, COURTS AND POLICE.

Cantonments.

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place in which any of Her Majesty's regular forces are quartered within the territories administered by such Government to be a cantonment for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force, and may withdraw any such declaration.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may also, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the like purposes.

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter II.—Cantonments and Cantonment Authorities, Courts and Police.—Sections 5-12. Chapter III.—Spiruous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.—Sections 13-14.)

Cantonment Authorities and Magistrates.

5. For every cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town there shall be a cantonment authority and a Cantonment Magistrate.

6. (1) The expression "cantonment authority" as used in this Act means a cantonment committee or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(2) The Local Government shall determine, with respect to every cantonment in which troops are for the time being quartered, whether or not a cantonment committee is to be constituted.

(3) The cantonment authority shall be deemed to be a local authority as defined in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, Act XVIII of 1883 (to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871), the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the General Clauses Act, 1887.

7. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be a Magistrate appointed by the Local Government under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and, as such, subordinate to the District Magistrate, or to the District Magistrate and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, as the case may be, under section 17 of that Code.

Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

8. (1) When the Local Government appoints the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of a Court of Small Causes established within a cantonment under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of five hundred rupees, the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him under that Act.

(2) The provisions of section 15, sub-section (3), of the said Act shall not apply to a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge.

9. When the Local Government appoints an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Additional Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of fifty rupees, the value of the suits with respect to which the functions of the Judge of the Court may be assigned to, and discharged by, the Additional Judge under section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

10. Every Cantonment Magistrate presiding over a Court of Small Causes in a cantonment at the commencement of this Act, and every Assistant Cantonment Magistrate then having any of the powers of the Judge of such Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed Judge and Additional Judge, respec-

Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and, IX of 1887, in the absence of any order of the Local Government to the contrary, to have jurisdiction with respect to all suits which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under that Act and of which the value does not exceed, in the case of a Cantonment Magistrate, five hundred rupees and, in the case of an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, fifty rupees.

11. A Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of a Court of Small Causes may, whatever may be the value of the suits cognizable by him as such Judge, dispose of any suit which was within the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Judge presiding over the Court at the time of the institution of the suit, and may entertain and dispose of any proceeding after decree in any such suit.

Cantonment Police.

12. (1) The police-force employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town shall, for the purposes of Act XXIV of 1859 (for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George) or Act V of 1861 (for the regulation of Police) or the corresponding law for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, be deemed to be part of the general police-establishment under the superintendence of the Local Government in whose territories the cantonment is situated.

(2) The area comprised within the limits of a cantonment shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of section 34 of Act V of 1861.

CHAPTER III.

SPIRITIOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

13. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, any person not subject to military law or any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier knowingly barter, sell or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a follower or a soldier's wife, without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

14. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf,—

(a) any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier, or

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter III.—*Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.*—Sections 15-16.
Chapter IV.—*Taxation and Cantonment Fund.*—Sections 17-20.)

(b) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,

has in his or her possession except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of an officer more than one quart of any spirituous liquor other than fermented malt-liquor without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he or she shall be punished in the case of a first offence against this section with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a subsequent offence against this section with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

15. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence against either of the two last foregoing sections, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed, and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

(2) Where a person accused of an offence against section 13 has been previously convicted of an offence against that section, an officer in charge of a police-station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment, or within the limits prescribed under section 13, which at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence belonged to, or was in the possession of, the person.

(3) The Court convicting a person of an offence against section 13 or section 14 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and not confiscated under sub-section (3) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

16. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist.

Saving of article sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND CANTONMENT FUND.

Taxation.

17. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

General power of taxation.

(a) impose in any cantonment which is not included in a municipality any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of the notification, can be imposed

ries administered by such Government, and

(b) abolish or modify any tax so imposed.

(2) When any tax is leviable in a cantonment in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (1), the Local Government, with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, apply or adapt to the cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of the notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

18. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act XX of 1856 to certain cantonments. (to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) to any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force, and the Cantonment Magistrate may exercise all the powers of the Magistrate under that Act, subject only to the control of the District Magistrate and the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may order that a cantonment to which the provisions of Act XX of 1856 have been extended shall be divided into any number of cantonment divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section 10 of that Act.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel any notification under sub-section (1), and may revoke or vary any order under sub-section (2).

19. While a tax assessed according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable thereto, or according to the annual value of houses and grounds, is levied under Act XX of 1856 in a cantonment, a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling, or a tax on buildings and lands, as the case may be, shall not be imposed under section 17 of this Act in the cantonment.

20. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax imposed in a cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons, or any property or any class of property, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like notification, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

(2) Where the area subject to the authority of a municipal committee as defined in section 2 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881, includes the whole or part of a cantonment, nothing in section 4 or section 5 of that Act or in any other like enactment for the time being in force shall apply to so much of that area as is comprised in

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Cantonment Fund.—Sections 21-24. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 25-26.)

Cantonment Fund.

21. (1) There shall be formed for every cantonment which is not included in a municipality a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, among other sums, the following, namely:—

(a) subject to deductions under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or under any other enactment for the time being in force or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the cantonment against this Act or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, or against the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 or the corresponding enactment for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or against the provisions of Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code or of section 156 of the Army Act, 1881;

(b) the proceeds of taxes imposed under section 17 or levied under Act XX of 1856 in the cantonment; and

(c) rents and profits accruing from property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment as to the purposes to which the proceeds of a tax are to be appropriated, the cantonment fund shall be applicable, subject to the rules under this Act, to the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment and to the other purposes of this Act within the cantonment and, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, to like objects, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

22. (1) Where, in or near a cantonment, there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the cantonment fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the cantonment fund may be deposited with any banker or person acting as a banker who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the District Magistrate may in each case think sufficient.

23. The cantonment fund shall be vested in Her Majesty, and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder and to the control of the Local Government, the management of the fund shall be entrusted to the cantonment authority.

24. The cantonment fund shall be deemed to be "public revenues" within the meaning of the proviso to section 6 of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and any property acquired at the cost of the cantonment fund shall vest in Her Majesty.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

25. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend to all cantonments or to any cantonment or to any part of any cantonment any enactment for the time being in force in any municipality in British India, and declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

26. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(1) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to the Government in a cantonment is to be made;

(2) the conditions to be annexed to every such permission given in pursuance of such an application;

(3) the preparation and maintenance of registers of immoveable property in cantonments;

(4) the constitution of cantonment committees, the functions to be discharged by them, the conduct of, and the control to be exercised over, their proceedings, and the division of duties among the members of such committees;

(5) the functions to be discharged by the commanding officer of a cantonment where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened;

(6) the executive duties of the Cantonment Magistrate and his position in relation to the commanding officer of the cantonment;

(7) the purposes to which the cantonment fund may be applied;

(8) the authority on which money may be paid from the cantonment fund;

(9) the investment of any balance of that fund;

(10) the execution of contracts by, or on behalf of, the cantonment authority;

(11) the accounts to be kept by the cantonment authority, and the manner in which those accounts are to be audited and published;

(12) the definition and abatement of nuisances for which sufficient provision has not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, been made under section 25;

*The Cantonments Bill.**(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions—Sections 27-28.)*

- (13) the requisitions which may be made on persons having the control of sewers, drains, latrines or other things creating, or likely to create, nuisances, and the mode of enforcing such requisitions ;
- (14) the prevention of the overcrowding of buildings and places in a cantonment ;
- (15) the construction and maintenance, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, of buildings and of boundary-walls, hedges and other fences ;
- (16) the regulation of the practice of agriculture and irrigation in a cantonment, the keeping of lands therein in proper order, and the felling, lopping and trimming of trees on such lands ;
- (17) the regulation of encamping-grounds, sarāis, markets and slaughter-houses, of traffic on roads, and of processions and public assemblies ;
- (18) the use and management of burial and burning grounds ;
- (19) the supervision and the regulation of the use of public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, and of the lands in the vicinity thereof ;
- (20) the parts of a cantonment in which persons practising any profession or carrying on any trade, calling or occupation may be required to reside for the purpose of practising the profession or carrying on the trade, calling or occupation, and the conditions, if any, to be observed by such persons ;
- (21) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without the cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease ;
- (22) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease ;
- (23) the suppression of mendicancy and of loitering or importuning for the purpose of prostitution, and the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of disorderly persons, of persons who have been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, 1881, or have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for their good behaviour, and of persons whom the commanding officer deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment with or without assigning any reason for excluding them therefrom ;
- (24) the prevention of cruelty to animals and the care of animals while grazing ;
- (25) the prevention and extinction of fires ;
- (26) the registration of births and deaths ;
- (27) the appointment by owners of buildings and lands in cantonments, who are absent from cantonments, of persons residing within or near cantonments to act as their agents for all or any of the purposes of this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder ;
- (28) the powers of inspection, entry and search which may be exercised in carrying out any of those purposes, and the cases in which breaches of enactments extended under section 25 or of rules made under this section are to be cognizable offences ;
- (29) the mode in which summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents are to be served on the persons to whom they are addressed ;
- (30) the cases, authorities and conditions in, to and on which executive orders passed under this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder may be appealed from ; and,
- (31) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.
27. (1) The power to make rules under the last foregoing section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Governor General in Council prescribes.
- (2) A rule under the last foregoing section may be general for all cantonments in British India or for all cantonments not expressly excepted from its operation, or may be special for the whole or any part of any one or more than one cantonment, as the Governor General in Council directs.
- (3) A copy of the rules for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate.
- (4) In making any rule under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of the last foregoing section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine or imprisonment as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.
28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend to any area beyond the cantonment and in the vicinity thereof any of the rules in force in the cantonment under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of section 26, and any of the directions in force therein under subsection (4) of the last foregoing section, and the rules and directions specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncanceled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

*The Cantonments Bill.**(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 29-33. The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

29. A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against this Act, or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, because he is a member of the cantonment committee or, where there is no such committee, is the commanding officer of the cantonment, or because he has ordered or approved the prosecution.

30. Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder shall, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, be discharged by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

31. A suit or prosecution shall not be entertained in any Court against any cantonment authority, authority appointed under the last foregoing section, Cantonment Magistrate or commanding officer for anything in good faith done or purporting to be done in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act or any rule thereunder on such authority, Magistrate or officer, whether the thing done was or was not authorized by the powers so conferred.

32. (1) Section 54, paragraphs two and three, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every cantonment in British India.

(2) Where a cantonment has not been constituted a sub-district or district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Indexes Nos. I and II as relate to immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Magistrate annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe.

33. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exclude from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the whole or any part of any cantonment.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>		
Act XVIII of 1853.	Sale of spirits in cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act IV of 1854.	Sentences of superintendents of bázars.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act XLV of 1860.	Indian Penal Code.	The words "or before a Military Court of Request" in <i>Explanation 1</i> to section 193.
Act V of 1869.	Indian Articles of War.	Part III, clause (c): and for the last twenty-seven words of Part I, clause (f), the following shall be substituted, namely:—"and officers in charge of the police in cantonments are defined and controlled."
Act VII of 1870.	Court-fees Act, 1870.	Section 19, clause iv, and in Schedule II, article 1, clause (a), the words "or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859."
Act XV of 1874.	Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulation XIV of 1832: so much of the third schedule as relates to sections 18, 19, 20, 45, 46 and 47 of Bombay Regulation XXII of 1827: and so much of the fourth and fifth schedules as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XX of 1875.	Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.

*The Cantonments Bill.**(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Act III of 1877.	Indian Registration Act, 1877.	The second paragraph of section 9, beginning with the word "Whenever" and ending with the word "thereof".	<i>Regulation of the Bengal Code.</i>		
Act XIV of 1879.	Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	Section 4, from and inclusive of the words "and the Governor General in Council may" down to and inclusive of the words "in which British troops are cantoned".	Regulation XX of 1810.	Military barracks.	So much as has not been repealed.
			<i>Regulation of the Bombay Code.</i>		
			Regulation XXII of 1827.	Military authority.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections 40, 41, 42 and 43.
			<i>Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.</i>		
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments Act, 1880.	So much as has not been repealed.	Act IV of 1865.	Madras Cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1881.	Excise Act, 1881.	The proviso to section 53.	Act I of 1866.	Madras Cantonments.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act X of 1882.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Clause (b) of section 1.	<i>Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.</i>		
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 6, clause (a), the words "an officer or" in section 468, and the whole of section 469.	Act III of 1867.	Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XX of 1886.	Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.	In the First Part of the Second Schedule the words and figures "III of 1880, Cantonments".	<i>Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.</i>		
			Act VII of 1878.	Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The proviso to section 81.
			<i>Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.</i>		
			III of 1877.	Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877.	Section 39 and so much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1889:

NO. 11 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XVII of 1864 (*an Act to constitute an Office of Official Trustee*) the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Act XVII of 1864.

1. In section 1 of Act XVII of 1864 the following shall be inserted before the definition of the expression "High Court", namely:—

"The word 'Government' shall mean, in relation to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council; in relation to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; and, in relation to the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay in Council."

2. For section 5 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. Every Official Trustee appointed under this Act shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed from his office by the Government."

3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Chief Justice by whom he is appointed" the word "Government" shall be substituted.

4. For the portion of section 7 of the said Act beginning with the words "It shall be lawful for the Chief Justice of the High Court" and ending with the words "it shall be lawful for the Chief Justice to appoint some

person to officiate as Official Trustee" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"It shall be lawful for the Government from time to time to grant leave of absence to the Official Trustee, but subject always to such and the like rules as may be for the time being in force as to leave of absence of officers attached to the High Court. Whenever any Official Trustee shall obtain leave of absence, it shall be lawful for the Government to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee."

5. Every person holding the office of Official Trustee at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under Act XVII of 1864 as amended by this Act.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865.

6. After section 326 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"326A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there has been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 320 and discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

The Administrator-General's Act, 1874.

7. In clause (b) of the definition of the expression "Presidency of Bengal" in section 3 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, the words "Burma, British Baluchistan" shall be substituted for the words "British Burma".

8. (r) For the first paragraph of section 37

Substitution of new paragraph for first paragraph of section 37. Act II, 1874.

IX of 1881.

of the said Act, as amended by section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "If in cases falling within section 36" and ending with the words "as if such letters had been granted to him", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"If, in cases falling within section 36, no person claiming otherwise than as a creditor to be entitled to a share of the effects of the deceased obtains, within three months, a certificate from the Administrator General under the same section, or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased, and such deceased was not a Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi or Buddhist, or exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, from the operation of that Act, the Administrator General may administer the estate and effects without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted to him;".

X of 1865.

IX of 1881.

(2) The portion of section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "and in section 37 of the same Act" and ending with the words "from the operation of that Act" is hereby repealed.

9. After section 41 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

41A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his

estate with respect to assets in British India have been taken under section 36 or section 37, and there has been a grant of probate or letters of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the holder of the certificate granted under section 36 or section 37, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, after having given such notices as the High Court may by any general rule to be made from time to time prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

Addition to Act II, 1874, of a Part respecting the division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

10. To the said Act, after Part VI and section 66 thereof, the following shall be added, namely:—

"PART VII.

DIVISION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL INTO PROVINCES.

67. (r) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council, upon the occur-

rence of any vacancy in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) divide the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into so many Provinces as he thinks fit,
- (b) define the limits of each of those Provinces, and
- (c) appoint an Administrator General for each Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

- (i) the office of Administrator General of Bengal shall cease to exist:
- (ii) the Administrator General of a Province shall have the like rights and privileges, and perform the like duties, in the territories and dominions included in the Province as the Administrator General of Bengal had and performed as Administrator General therein:
- (iii) the functions of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the territories and dominions included in a Province, be discharged by the Governor-General in Council:
- (iv) the functions of whatsoever kind assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court at Calcutta in respect of the territories and dominions included in a Province shall be discharged by such High Court as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, and probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of the Province by the High Court so appointed shall have the same effect throughout the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, or, if the Court so directs, throughout British India, as, but for the abolition of the office of Administrator General of Bengal, probate or letters of administration granted to the holder of that office by the High Court at Calcutta would have had:
- (v) in the foregoing provisions of this Act the word 'Presidency' shall be deemed to include a Province, the expression 'Presidency-town' the place of sitting of a High Court appointed by the Governor-General in Council under clause (iv) of this subsection, and the expression 'Advocate General' a Government Advocate or other officer appointed by the Government to discharge for a Province the functions under this Act of an Advocate General for a Presidency:

- (vi) the provisions of this Act with respect to the commission of the Administrator General of Bengal shall regulate the commission payable to the Administrator General of a Province: and,

(vii) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act with respect to the High Court at Calcutta, and the provisions of those sections or of any other enactment with respect to the Administrator General of Bengal, shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the High Court and Administrator General, respectively, appointed for the Province under this section.

(2) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification dividing the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces and to or in which the Administrator General of Bengal in his representative character was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published, and the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall for the purposes of the proceeding be deemed to be the successor in office of the Administrator General of Bengal.

(3) The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court for the purposes of clause (iv) of sub-section (1).

(4) Notwithstanding any division of the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into Provinces under this section, the Administrator General of the Province in which

the town of Calcutta is comprised shall be deemed to be the Administrator General for the whole of the said Presidency for the purposes of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863."

26 & 27 Vict.,
c. 57.

The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

II. After section 145 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"145A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there has been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 139 and discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill (section 10) is to provide for the division, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Administrator General of Bengal, of the present unwieldy Presidency of Bengal, as defined in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, into Provinces having Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon as their respective centres.

2. Another object (sections 1 to 5), which has been approved by the Hon'ble the Chief Justices of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay High Courts, is to enable the Government, as occasion occurs, to combine the office of Official Trustee with that of Administrator General at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

3. Another object of the Bill (section 7) is to provide for the administration of estates in Upper Burma and British Baluchistan by an Administrator General.

4. A further object (section 8) is to remove an ambiguity in the expression of section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881.

5. Lastly, it not infrequently happens that a person not having his domicile in British India dies leaving assets both in British India and in the country of his domicile, his estate being administered by one executor or administrator in British India and by another in the country of domicile, and it has been held by very high authority that a receipt given by the executor or administrator in the country of domicile to the executor or administrator in British India for the surplus or residue of the estate in British India is not a valid discharge to the executor or administrator in British India. An object of the Bill (sections 6, 9 and 11) is to declare that such a receipt shall, subject to conditions, be a valid discharge.

The 26th August, 1889.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES.

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th August, 1889:

NO. 12 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Local Governments to permit piece-goods to be imported at any time before the first day of November, 1889, without having their length stamped thereon in standard yards, or in standard

yards and a fraction of such a yard; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) The Local Government may in its discretion, and either absolutely or subject to conditions, declare that the provisions of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended VII of 1878, by section 10, sub-section (2), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, shall, as regards any piece-goods mentioned in the declaration, be deemed to be in abeyance up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

(2) The Local Government may delegate to a Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by it in this behalf the power conferred upon it by sub-section (1).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi Chambers of Commerce having represented that the first day of August, 1889, has proved to be an inconveniently early date for the enforcement of the prohibition of the bringing into British India of such piece-goods as are described in clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council proposes to authorise Local Governments to permit the prohibition to remain in abeyance in special cases up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

The 28th August, 1889.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*Lunatic Asylums*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi and the Mover, with instructions to report within two months.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACTS XVII OF 1864, X OF 1865, II OF 1874 AND V OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864 (*Official Trustee*), X of 1865 (*Indian Succession*), II of 1874 (*Administrator General*) and V of 1881 (*Probate and Administration*). He said:—

“This Bill deals mainly with the office of Administrator General of Bengal, and its principal provisions will only come into effect upon the occurrence of a vacancy in that office.

"Under Act II of 1874, an Administrator General was constituted for the Presidency of Bengal, which, for the purposes of the Act, was declared to include—

- (1) the territories for the time being respectively under the governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab;
- (2) the territories for the time being respectively under the administrations of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Ajmere and Merwára, Assam, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (3) such of the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty as the Governor General of India in Council might, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time direct.

"This definition seems comprehensive enough, but in practice it has not proved so. The addition of other territories to the Indian dominions of the British Crown is not provided for, and the object of section 7 of the Bill is accordingly temporarily to extend the operations of the Administrator General of Bengal to Upper Burma and to British Baluchistan.

"But while the definition is not wide enough in this sense, it seems to the Government of India to be too wide on other grounds. It is greatly to the credit of the present occupant of the post that he has been able to discharge its widespread duties not only without complaint but to the satisfaction of those with whom he has had to deal. So long as he retains his office it is not proposed to make any change in his field of action. But it is clear that he must work to a great extent by deputy; and it has been well pointed out by a high authority that it is very desirable that 'the responsible officer should be himself the real person who exercises effective control over the estates in his charge, and not merely the head of a routine office, leaving all or most of the practical power in the hands of local subordinates.' To secure this object, an alteration of the law is necessary, and section 10 of the Bill empowers the Governor General in Council, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Administrator General of Bengal, to divide the unwieldy Presidency now under his charge into Provinces having Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon as their respective centres and appoint a separate officer for each Province. This division will carry with it the further convenience of permitting applications for administration to be made to the local High Courts, and thus, it is hoped, saving expense and trouble to the parties interested.

"It is not proposed to make any change in the qualification for the office, to which, as at present, members of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, will continue to be appointed; and it is believed that the emoluments of the post in the newly constituted Provinces will be about equivalent to those which attach to the corresponding appointments in Madras and Bombay, and sufficient to attract the services of men of equal ability to the present incumbents. The researches of the Finance Committee disclosed the fact that in the years 1883-85 the Administrator General of Bengal derived an average annual income of Rs. 65,553 from his office; in later years it has been even greater. In Madras and Bombay, though the fees amount to only about one-fourth of this sum, thoroughly competent officers are secured. In both the last-named Presidencies, however, the Administrator General also holds the appointment of Official Trustee under Act XVII of 1864. This is permitted by section 9 of the Administrator General's Act, and it seems desirable that the two offices, wherever they exist, should, as a rule, be amalgamated. The Bombay Government reports 'the post of Official Trustee has for some years been held in this Presidency with that of Administrator General and the duties efficiently performed by a barrister, who also practises at the Bar.' A similar arrangement was proposed in Madras by Sir Charles Turner in 1878, and the two offices are now held in that Presidency by one and the same person. The only difficulty in the way of securing this combination generally lay in the fact that one appointment was in the gift of Government, and the other in that of the Chief Justices of the High Courts at the Presidencies. This difficulty has been overcome by the surrender by the Chief Justices of their patronage—a

surrender for which I here desire to tender them the acknowledgments of the Government of India; and sections 1 to 5 of the Bill are framed to carry out the arrangement which has been thus satisfactorily effected.

"Section 8 is merely to correct an ambiguity in section 5 of Act IX of 1881, which I am sorry to say has led to some misprinting of the statute-book.

"A more important and quite independent matter is that dealt with by sections 6, 9 and 11 of the Bill. It not unfrequently happens that a person not having his domicile in British India dies leaving assets both in British India and in the country of his domicile, his estate being administered by one executor or administrator in British India and by another in the country of domicile. It has been held by very high authority that in such cases a receipt given by the executor or administrator in the country of domicile is not a valid discharge to the executor or administrator in British India for any residue or surplus of the Indian estate which he may desire to remit for distribution among those entitled thereto outside British India, but that he must himself distribute the assets in question among them. This is a very inconvenient and expensive process, which, in the case of small estates, is almost prohibitive; and the Bill therefore proposes to legalize, on certain conditions, the transfer of surplus Indian assets to the duly authorized representative of the estate in the country of domicile, if he is willing to receive and distribute them. The many small estates which pass through the hands of the Administrators General will derive special advantage from this relaxation of the existing law in their favour."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889. He said:—

"One of the provisions in that Act requires that piece-goods imported into British India should have stamped upon them the number of yards and fractions of a yard contained in each piece, and, in order to save shipments on the way or under order, a clause was introduced into the Bill by which the time within which goods not so stamped might be passed through the custom-houses of British India was extended to the 1st August, 1889. That date was not the date originally fixed by Government, but it was settled by the Select Committee, chiefly at the instance of the mercantile members of that Committee; and it was then considered by them, and by the Committee generally, that the time thus allowed would be ample. Representations have, however, been made by the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi that the time has not proved sufficient, although, as far as Bombay is concerned, it has been found to be ample. There may be circumstances attaching to the importation of goods into the other ports that do not attach to Bombay; and I therefore ask Your Excellency's permission to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act in that respect by giving Local Governments power, on their being satisfied of the propriety of the action, to extend the time to any period up to the 1st November of this year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE then introduced the Bill and said that at the next meeting of the Council, which, with His Excellency's permission, he would ask to fix for next week, he would move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th September, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

SIMLA;

The 30th August, 1889.

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY 1889.

General Weather conditions of the month.—The south-west monsoon current is usually fully established before the end of the month of June, and generally prevails with great steadiness during the whole of July. It is hence a month of frequent, and in some districts of almost constant, rainfall and of comparative uniformity of temperature and great humidity over the greater part of the country. The only area in which the rainfall is small in amount and hot weather conditions continue to prevail are Sind, North-West Rajputana, and the West Punjab.

The distribution of rainfall during the month depends largely upon the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current. The Bombay branch advances usually in an easterly direction across the Peninsula, and in a north-easterly direction across Central India and Rajputana towards the Punjab. The Bay of Bengal branch of the current, which is at the head of the Bay of less volume and extent than the Bombay branch when it enters India, is deflected westwards up the Gangetic Valley and is strongest near the hills. Between the two areas in which these currents exclusively prevail is a long trough-like belt of country which forms a kind of debatable ground in which there is much interaction between the currents. This is one of the most conspicuous features of the meteorology of the month. In this belt pressure is somewhat lower than it is either to north or south, so that it forms a trough of low pressure which usually stretches from Upper Sind to Chutia Nagpur or Orissa. In it winds are, as might be expected, very variable, and the small cyclonic storms of the month which form in the Bay almost invariably advance along this trough. The position of the trough will evidently depend upon the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current. When the Bombay current is strong and the Bengal current weak (as has been the case during the past month), it will evidently be (as it were) thrust further north and occupy a position much nearer the hills than usual. The average position of the trough of low pressure is hence important as an indicator of the relative strengths of the two branches of the monsoon current.

Another very important feature of the meteorology of the month is the small cyclonic storms which form either in the Bay of Bengal or Bengal at brief intervals during the month. They usually advance in a west-north-west or west direction along the trough of low pressure. As they draw away the aqueous vapour from other districts and discharge it as rain over the districts they traverse, they tend to make the rainfall distribution of the month more irregular than it would otherwise be in Northern India. On the other hand, the general indraught causes a strong advance of humid winds for some days across the Bengal Coast. Hence they are always followed by more or less general rain over a large part of Northern India.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—These were on the whole feebler and less frequent than is usual in July. There were in all three important depressions—the first land-formed, and the remaining two generated near the head of the Bay.

(1) *Land-formed storm of the 1st to 6th July.*—This was formed in Central Bengal on the evening of the 1st, and covered the Sonthal Pergunnahs and neighbouring districts on the morning of the 2nd. It marched westwards across Chutia Nagpur on the 3rd, the northern districts of the Central Provinces on the 4th, and through South Rajputana and Central India on the 5th, and filled up during the day. It gave a moderately heavy burst of rain to the districts through which it passed. For example, Hazaribagh received 3.74 inches on the 3rd and Jubbulpore 7.45 inches on the 4th.

(2) *Depression and cyclonic storm of 13th to 22nd July.*—A small depression began to form in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 12th. It remained almost unchanged in position and without developing further until the 17th. The barometer began to rise on the evening of the 17th, and the depression appeared to be filling up and moving westward on the 18th, on which day a very shallow depression extended from the Orissa Coast across the Central Provinces to Jubbulpore and Saugor. On the evening of the 18th the barometer fell rather rapidly in the north-west angle of the Bay, and a small but deepish depression lay between False Point and Saugor Island on the morning of the 19th. The storm centre crossed the coast early on the morning of the 20th between Saugor Island and Balasore, and passed rapidly across Chutia Nagpur during the day. The depression covered South Behar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 21st. It advanced very slowly to the north-west during the day, and filled up on the 22nd in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. This storm gave a heavy burst of rain to Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Behar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. 9.55 inches were registered at Motihari on the 26th for the preceding twenty-four hours, and 9 inches at Pupri in the Muzaffarpur district on the 25th, and falls of 5 inches and upwards were registered at a large number of stations during the storm.

Depression of the 27th to the 30th July.—This was a very shallow depression, which apparently formed at the head of the Bay on the 26th and drifted slowly across Chutia Nagpur and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces on the 28th and 29th. On the morning of the 30th it was in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and was then a diffused disturbance of slight importance. It filled up during the next twenty-four hours. This storm gave a moderate burst of rain to Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, and was immediately followed by very heavy rain in North Bengal on the 29th and 30th.

Pressure.—The chief barometric movements of the month occurred in connection with the storms described above. The following table gives the chief oscillations of the range of pressure or barometric differences between Southern and Upper India during the month, which are related to fluctuations in the general strength of the monsoon current blowing into India at this time :

DATE.	Highest Pressure in Southern India or Ceylon.	Lowest Pressure in Upper India.	Range of Pressure or Total Gradient over India.
2nd	29.85	29.40	.45
4th	29.84	29.55	.29
7th	29.82	29.36	.46
12th	29.83	29.54	.29
19th	29.81	29.28	.53
22nd	29.81	29.47	.38
24th	29.83	29.24	.59
29th	29.50	29.50	.30

These figures show that the variations in the total gradient are almost entirely due to the oscillatory pressure changes in Upper India.

The mean pressure of the month for the whole of India was almost identical with the normal, differing only by +.004".

The following table gives the barometric anomalies or local pressure variations in different parts of the country and those of the month of June for comparison :

PROVINCES.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALY.	
	Month of June 1889.	Month of July 1889.
Burmah	+ '011	+ '004
Bengal	+ '008	+ '017
Assam	+ '019	+ '019
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	+ '006	+ '019
North-West Provinces	+ '003	+ '015
Punjab	— '016	— '004
Sind and Rajputana	— '013	+ '005
Central India	— '001	+ '012
Central Provinces	— '004	+ '005
Bombay	— '001	— '025
Madras	— '002	— '026

This table shows that the same general relation held in July between the anomalies in Northern and Southern India as in the preceding month. The most important change is the large increase in the negative anomalies of Bombay and Madras, directly related to the heavy rain in the Carnatic.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions were, as usual in July, mainly determined by the distribution of rainfall. The hottest parts of India were Upper Sind and the West Punjab and the southern districts of Madras, including Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. The fourth week of the month was the hottest in both these areas. The following gives the highest temperatures recorded during the month at stations in these areas :

Jacobabad	116° on the 24th.
Multan	112° 3' " 6th.
Dera Ismail Khan	112° 5' " 16th.
Madura	103° 5' " 22nd.
Trichinopoly	102° 1' " 10th and 22nd.

The variation of the mean temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month is shown for different districts in the different divisions :

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the Month.
	8th	15th	22nd	29th	
Burmah	+ 1° 2'	+ 2° 9'	+ 1° 6'	+ 0° 7'	+ 1° 6'
Bengal	— 0° 2'	+ 1° 5'	+ 2° 1'	— 0° 1'	+ 0° 8'
North-Western Provinces	— 0° 8'	— 0° 2'	+ 1° 8'	+ 0° 3'	+ 0° 4'
Punjab.	— 0° 5'	— 3° 6'	+ 0° 7'	+ 3° 1'	— 0° 1'
Bombay	+ 1° 0'	+ 0° 1'	— 0° 1'	+ 1° 3'	+ 0° 6'
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1° 4'	+ 2° 1'	+ 1° 5'	+ 2° 2'	+ 1° 9'
Guzerat and Central India	— 0° 7'	+ 0° 6'	+ 2° 3'	+ 1° 4'	+ 1° 0'
Sind and Rajputana	— 1° 1'	+ 1° 7'	+ 3° 4'	+ 1° 9'	+ 1° 6'
Madras	+ 0° 1'	— 0° 4'	— 0° 6'	— 0° 1'	— 0° 2'

This table shows that the mean temperature of the month was considerably above the average in the Central Provinces and Berar (1° 9'), Sind, Rajputana, and

Burma (16°), in which districts the rainfall was below the normal. The variations in other districts were small.

Rain.—The month has been characterised by a smaller number of storms than usual and by the prevalence of a steady and strong monsoon, more especially on the West Coast. Hence the rainfall of the past month was more uniformly distributed than usual. During the first week of the month the rainfall was scattered in North-Western India and Madras, but was general in all other districts, and occurred almost daily in all districts. In the second week rain fell very steadily in Western and Central India due to the Bombay current. It also fell generally in Northern India until the 11th, when it was confined to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. On the 14th it ceased almost entirely in Northern India and a partial break followed until the 20th, when a storm which had formed in the north-west angle of the Bay crossed the Coast and carried heavy general rain with it over Northern India.

During the last week of the month heavy rain fell over the whole of Northern India, except the Punjab. It was especially heavy in Bengal. On the other hand, the Bombay current fell off in strength and the rainfall diminished greatly in amount in Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, as well as Western India and the Deccan. The rainfall of this period was unusually heavy in the hill districts, and more especially at Mussoorie and Naini Tal.

In consequence of the favourable conditions, the rainfall of the month was above the average over the greater part of India. The excess was generally moderate in amount. It was above the average over the whole of Northern India, including the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Behar, North Bengal, Assam, and Orissa. The only area in which the excess was large was North Bengal, and this was chiefly due to the heavy rainfall of the fourth week of the month. There was a moderate deficiency in Lower Bengal, averaging 25 per cent. of the normal.

The Western Coast districts and the Deccan and Carnatic have received normal or abundant rainfall. Mysore, Bellary, and the Carnatic obtained more than double the normal amount. There was a moderate excess in the Konkan and a large excess of nearly 30 per cent. in Guzerat.

The rainfall of the month was in moderate deficiency in Sind, Cutch, Berar, and Khandeish, and largely in defect in the southern districts of the Central Provinces and in Rajputana and Central India. In these areas the deficiency ranged from 30 to 40 per cent. It was also about 20 per cent. below the average in Lower Burmah.

Some heavy rainfalls were received during the storms described above, but as a rule excessive rainfalls have been quite the exception and have occurred much less frequently than is usual in July. In this respect the monsoon has had the same character as in the preceding month.

Strength of the monsoon currents.—So far as this can be judged by the strength of the winds at the coast stations, it would appear that both currents were above their normal strength. This is shown for the Bengal current by the following data:

Branch of Current.	Coast Stations.	Actual Average Daily Velocity July 1889.	Normal Daily Velocity July.	Variation in Wind Velocity, July 1889, from Normal.	Variations expressed as a percentage.
		Miles per day.	Miles per day.	Miles per day.	
Bay of Bengal.	Akyah	120	105	+15	14 per cent. excess.
	Chittagong.	132	162	—30	19 per cent. defect.
	Saugor Island	408	406	+2	5 per cent. excess.
	False Point.	393	280	+23	8 per cent. excess.
	Gopalpore.	348	300	+48	16 per cent. excess.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in June.	Actual Average Rainfall in June 1889.	Difference from the Average in June 1889.
Punjab, West	7	5'32	7'96	+ 2'64
" East	4	10'45	12'02	+ 1'57
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	14'83	18'68	+ 3'85
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	12'36	13'54	+ 1'18
Behar	2	5'86	9'80	+ 3'94
North Bengal	3	17'90	29'80	+ 11'90
Assam—Cachar	3	14'40	17'17	+ 2'77
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	13'07	10'38	— 2'69
Orissa—North Circars	5	8'84	9'60	+ 0'76
Central Provinces, South	7	18'35	13'15	— 5'20
Berar—Khandeish	2	10'94	9'13	— 1'81
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	12'71	7'59	— 5'12
Sind—Cutch	3	2'68	1'03	— 1'65
Guzerat	3	13'75	17'91	+ 4'16
Konkan	4	24'99	30'14	+ 5'15
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	7'81	7'49	— 0'32
Malabar	5	33'90	29'90	— 4'00
Mysore—Bellary	4	3'30	6'38	+ 3'08
Carnatic	6	2'00	5'48	+ 3'48
Lower Burmah	7	28'21	21'47	— 6'74
Ceylon	1	6'40	7'36	+ 0'96

JOHN ELIOT,

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

SIMLA, 26th August, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, August 26th, 1889.**

The weather over the Peninsula during the past week has been of the normal monsoon character; but Northern and Central India have been under the influence of two slowly travelling vortices, and the weather there has varied between very wet during the presence of the depressions to fair and showery when the disturbances were filling up. The depression in the early days of the week was the same as that noticed at the conclusion of the previous summary. This disturbance filled up on the 21st, and on the 22nd a new one was shown over Bengal. The second disturbance, which during its whole existence was very slight, drifted slowly westward; and on the 26th the centre was near Saugor. The Bay monsoon has been much interrupted during the week and on several days has been largely deflected from its normal direction.

The Chart of the 20th showed that the storm, which during the preceding week had advanced west-north-westward from the Bay, had its centre near Jhansi, where there was an abnormal depression of the barometer of nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. A well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the storm centre, and the winds were rather strong and squally. In Bengal the winds were variable, with a cyclonic tendency, while elsewhere the normal monsoon circulation prevailed. On the 21st the storm near Jhansi had almost filled up, while the tendency towards the formation of a depression over Bengal had increased. The winds were westerly at the head of the Bay, and light and variable in Bengal. The cyclonic circulation near Jhansi had almost disappeared, and the directions generally were fairly normal. On the 22nd a distinct but very feeble disturbance overlay Bengal, and there were still slight signs of a depression over Rajputana. Gradients were moderately steep, and a strong monsoon from the Arabian Sea was blowing across the West Coasts and passing over the Peninsula and into the central parts of the country. In Bengal and up the north side of the Gangetic plain the wind was easterly. The Chart of the 23rd showed that the depression over Bengal had enlarged and moved slightly westward or west-south-westward. Readings were uniform over Northern India, but over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country moderate gradients still existed, and the monsoon winds on the West Coast and across the Peninsula were strong. On the morning of the 24th a moderate to brisk rise of the barometer was reported from the foot of the hills in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Bengal depression had moved southward and lay over Orissa and the east of the Central Provinces. Gradients were rather steep on its southern and western sides, and a well marked cyclonic circulation existed around the depression. The winds were light in the northern quadrants and rather strong in the southern. The monsoon had fallen a little lighter on the Western Coast, but was still above the normal strength. In the Punjab calms and variable airs prevailed. On the 25th there was very little change. Uniform pressures with light easterly winds prevailed over Northern India; the depression with its cyclonic circulation of winds over Orissa and the west of the Central Provinces; and fairly steep gradients and a

strongish monsoon over the West Coast. The Chart of the 26th showed that the depression had suddenly advanced westward, and the centre at 8 A.M. lay near Saugor. The circulation around the depression was feeble and irregular and was complicated by the presence of a very small independent disturbance over the north-west corner of the Bay. The wind was northerly at Saugor Island and Balasore, but with this exception the regular monsoon circulation prevailed throughout India. On the West Coast the force of the wind had still further decreased.

Temperature.—The net result for the week of the daily variations of temperature from the normal exhibits very small departures in all Provinces. Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Bombay show an excess of about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ each, while the other Provinces show a deficiency ranging from 1.1° in the Central Provinces to only 0.2° in Madras. In Bombay the weather was warmer than usual practically throughout the week, and in the Central Provinces, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana it was, on the contrary, colder than usual throughout. In the other Provinces the temperature was on the whole low during the first three and high during the remaining four days. The maxima—more particularly over the central parts of the country and the Punjab—have been remarkably low during the week, the deficiency on some days ranging from 7° to 10° . The night temperatures, on the contrary, have been on the whole higher than usual—a sign of great general cloudiness of the sky.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.4°	— 0.8°
Bengal	+ 0.6°	+ 0.5°
North-Western Provinces	— 0.3°	+ 0.3°
Punjab	— 1.4°	+ 0.6°
Bombay	+ 0.3°	+ 0.6°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1.9°	— 1.1°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1.2°	— 0.9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0.5°	— 0.9°
Madras	0	— 0.2°

This table shows that, beyond an increase of temperature in the Punjab, there has been very little change relatively to the average.

Rain.—As noted above, the Bay monsoon has again been much interrupted and deflected, and as a consequence the heavy rainfall of last week over Northern India has not been maintained, notwithstanding the influence of the two depressions noticed earlier in this summary. The Arabian Sea monsoon has continued to exceed the normal strength, and the regions under the influence of this current, including the greater part of the Punjab, have received ample rain.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain:

On the 20th rain was falling in all parts of the Indian region, except the Bombay Deccan, Guzerat, the western desert, and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The amounts were not large, except in Arakan and in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression. On the 21st the Central Provinces

were also without rain. On the 22nd the Deccan, Guzerat, and the Western desert were the only dry regions. A few large falls were reported, but as a rule the rainfall had been moderate and of uniform amount. On the 23rd rain ceased over the greater part of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, but there was no other change. On the 24th the weather was fair over by far the greater part of Northern India, the only rain reported there being a few showers over and near the hills. Elsewhere rain was general. Similar conditions prevailed on the 25th, but on the 26th rain suddenly extended north-westward and ran up the foot of the hills as far as Peshawar.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that twenty-eight divisions have received more than the average amount and that twenty-two have received less. Burma has received excessive rain, more particularly in Tenasserim and Arakan, where the week's fall is between two and three times the average. In Bengal and Assam on the contrary, with the exception of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the week's rainfall has been deficient—largely so in Bengal North and rather largely so generally. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the single exception of the western district, has participated in this deficiency; but the Punjab, where the influence of the Arabian Sea current is felt, has had slightly excessive rain in all places, except the hill districts. The West Coast districts have received considerably more than the average amount; but inland in Mysore, the Deccan, and Khandeish the rainfall has been defective. The Central Provinces and Berar have had more than usual; but in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall has been largely deficient. Central India and Rajputana, like the Central Provinces, have had ample rain; and in Madras, with the exception of the extreme north and extreme south, the rainfall has also slightly exceeded the normal.

The maximum falls in Burma have been large. In Tenasserim all the stations record between 15 and 16 inches; in Deltaic Burma falls between 13 and 15 inches are reported, and at Kyaukpyu in Upper Burma 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches has been received. In Arakan the amounts are equally large, Maungdaw (Akyab) having received 16 inches and Sandaway 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches during the week. Entering Bengal the falls instantly decrease, and at Cherrapunji (Assam, Surma) the total amount during the week was only 7 inches. In the North-Western Provinces the heaviest amount was 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Dehra Dun; and in the Punjab 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Kangra. In the West Coast districts the falls were in no way remarkable, but in the central parts of the country some large amounts were registered. Jubbulpore received 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Mungeli (Bilaspur) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Kurwai (Bhopal) 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Kerowli 10 inches. In Madras there were several falls of over 3 inches.

The concluding column of the table giving the state of the seasonal rainfall shows that no practical change has occurred during the past week, notwithstanding the shortness of the fall in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, &c.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING August 26th, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO August 26th, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to August 26th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	16'05	8'01	+ 8'04	145'68	133'52	+ 9
	Lower Burmah	6'47	4'08	+ 2'39	53'77	67'42	- 20
	Central Burmah	4'57	3'56	+ 1'03	41'39	54'70	- 24
	Upper Burmah	2'59	?	?	34'56	?	?
	Arakan	18'06	6'68	+ 11'38	138'79	144'78	- 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2'86	3'53	- 0'67	51'00	59'93	- 15
	Assam (Surma)	3'66	4'33	- 0'67	87'95	70'66	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'17	3'55	- 1'38	57'70	51'72	+ 11
	Deltaic Bengal	2'67	2'74	- 0'07	33'73	37'00	- 10
	Central Bengal	1'68	2'92	- 1'24	34'17	36'66	- 5
	North Bengal	1'05	5'12	- 4'07	74'26	68'08	+ 9
	Orissa	3'48	2'40	+ 1'08	34'94	33'43	+ 5
	Chota Nagpur	3'13	2'98	+ 0'15	33'84	34'92	- 3
	Behar (South)	1'78	2'60	- 1'12	28'35	28'79	- 2
	Do. (North)	1'22	2'45	- 1'23	34'71	31'77	+ 9
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH. . . .	North - Western Provinces (East). . . .	1'72	2'42	- 0'70	29'20	24'14	+ 21
	Ouddh (South)	0'91	2'08	- 1'17	29'09	24'39	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0'79	2'38	- 1'59	29'19	27'21	+ 7
	North - Western Provinces (Central). . . .	0'00	1'73	- 1'07	20'04	21'36	- 6
	North - Western Provinces (West). . . .	1'74	1'65	+ 0'09	19'81	19'71	+ 1
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane). . . .	1'96	2'43	- 0'47	40'28	30'33	+ 33
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	1'22	0'82	+ 0'40	10'53	10'01	+ 5
	Do. (Central)	1'80	1'19	+ 0'61	13'90	10'25	+ 14
	Do. (Submontane)	1'79	1'25	+ 0'54	18'73	19'75	- 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3'71	5'00	- 1'29	56'10	64'13	- 12
	Do. (North-West)	1'23	1'11	+ 0'12	14'38	15'10	- 5
	Do. (West)	0'29	0'28	+ 0'01	5'80	5'54	+ 6
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS). . . .	Malabar	6'14	3'48	+ 2'66	85'49	85'23	•
	Madras (South Central)	2'30	0'87	+ 1'43	22'11	10'01	+ 108
	Cochin	0'70	4'95	+ 1'75	70'46	77'15	- 1
	Mysore	0'87	1'18	- 0'31	9'30	13'75	- 32
	Konkan	4'91	3'08	+ 1'23	100'91	78'11	+ 37
	Bombay Deccan	0'89	1'00	- 0'11	17'00	21'14	- 10
	Hyderabad (North) . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. . . .	Khandeish	0'44	1'33	- 0'89	11'69	15'28	- 23
	Berar	2'59	1'76	+ 0'83	27'72	22'60	+ 23
	Central Provinces (West)	2'01	1'84	+ 0'17	28'37	28'29	0
	Ditto (Central)	3'02	2'61	+ 0'41	43'74	38'30	+ 14
	Ditto (East)	4'02	3'37	+ 0'65	41'87	34'82	+ 20
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'80	1'83	- 0'97	29'56	27'16	+ 9
	Kattiawar	0'32	1'15	- 0'83	23'02	20'15	+ 14
	Sind	0'10	0'27	- 0'17	1'48	3'04	- 59
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA. . . .	Central India (East)	3'58	1'98	+ 1'60	33'05	20'42	+ 25
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West). . . .	3'07	1'99	+ 1'08	20'70	18'68	+ 43
	Rajputana (West)	1'80	0'64	+ 1'16	8'36	9'28	- 10
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'86	1'39	- 0'53	21'20	10'68	+ 27
	East Coast (North) (a)	2'55	1'73	+ 0'82	24'15	25'42	- 5
	Hyderabad (South)	1'42	1'35	+ 0'09	15'50	14'58	+ 7
	Madras (Central)	0'90	0'73	+ 0'17	11'83	11'10	+ 6
	East Coast (Central)	1'24	1'22	+ 0'02	12'34	12'31	0
	Ditto (South)	1'71	1'08	+ 0'63	12'03	9'48	+ 33
	Madras (South)	0'27	0'53	- 0'26	4'33	5'03	- 14

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological-Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

SIMLA, 29th August, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris, and suffering from want of rain or water in parts of Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,796; Gopalpore Canal, 677; Ghat Roads, 3,380; other minor works, 2,734. Number on village relief on 17th August, 54,947, including 33,859 children; fed in kitchens, 10,498, including 7,093 children. Imports during week by sea and land, 586 tons. General prospects favourable and continue to improve in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain during week general; more rain needed throughout Nasik and in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops damaged by floods in parts of Karachi; by wind, rain, and breaches in canals in parts of Hyderabad; and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad; also suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. *Rabi* sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Dharwar. Preparations for late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar. Prices rising in one taluka of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th August.*—Good and general rain during the week, except in parts of Behar and North Bengal, where very light and local showers are reported. Transplanting of winter rice is being proceeded with, but more rain is still wanted in places in Western Bengal and Behar. In Balasore the rainfall is still very deficient in the Sadr sub-division, where the prospects of the crops are said to be unsatisfactory. Early rice and jute harvests are progressing. These crops have suffered from floods in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, and Fureedpore. In Behar the *bhadoi* crops are promising, except in the inundated places. Prospects of both *bhadoi* and rice crops in the distressed tracts in the Durbhanga and Muzaffarpur districts are good. Much distress prevails owing to floods in the Sadr sub-division of the Muzaffarpur district, and relief is being given there in the shape of charity and loans. In Chumparun advances are being made to the cultivators whose crops have been destroyed by floods. In this district the number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief at both Government and private expense averages over 1,500. In the north of Bhagalpur 341 persons are employed on two relief works. Foodstocks are sufficient, and prices are almost stationary throughout the affected area in the Patna division.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th August.*—The weather continues favourable, and the *kharif* crops are doing well. Some damage caused to crops on low-lying land by floods in Benares and Ballia. Ploughing for the *rabi* has commenced. Markets are well supplied and prices generally are steady, but a fall is reported from several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain in all districts, except Peshawar and Sialkot. Prices stationary, except in Rawalpindi and Shahpur where they are rising, and in Delhi where they are falling. *Kharif* sowings nearly over. Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Crops in good condition and improved by recent rain. Prospects also good. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Agricultural operations retarded in Saugor by excessive rain. The rainfall continues deficient in the northern portion of Jubbulpore, but elsewhere a break would be beneficial. The rice crops are suffering to some extent from insects in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts. Crops are thriving, and prospects generally are very favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th August.*—Heavy rainfall throughout Lower Burma, and the crops, though backward in places, promise well generally. There has been a considerable improvement in Tounghoo and Prome. In Bassein, owing to the embankment having burst, the greater part of the crop in one circle has been destroyed, and in Tharrawaddy also some damage has resulted from floods. In Upper Burma there was a fair rainfall in Bhamo, Kathe, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Yeu, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, Yamethin, and Pyinmana districts; elsewhere the rainfall was light or there was none at all. Agricultural operations generally are progressing favourably, but more rain is wanted in Sagaing, Myingyan, Minbu, Meiktila, and Yamethin districts. Except in these districts and in Bhamo, where damage has been caused by insects, the crop prospect is fair. Fluctuations in the prices of foodgrains are slight.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Heavy rain in Nowgong; elsewhere the fall has been scanty. Harvesting of summer and transplanting of winter rice continues. Tea blight still continues in Cachar and in Lakhimpur. The weather has been cold and damp for tea.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rainfall good in the Bangalore and Shimoga districts of Mysore and fair elsewhere. Standing crops good all round, excepting parts of Hissar, where rain is needed. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. Season favourable. Crops doing well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Average rainfall fair. Cotton and *jowari* in good condition. Weeding continues. Agricultural stock good. Prices of foodgrains stationary. Fodder sufficient, except in Chikhli and Mehkar talukas, Buldana district.

Rainfall during week at Hyderabad, 1·45; total since 1st January, 20·36. Weeding of *kharij* and *rabi* crops continues. Water in tanks and wells still insufficient. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. A break would be beneficial in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, Goona, and Neemuch, where crops are being damaged from excessive rain. Condition of crops and pasturage improved in Bundelkhand. No other changes of importance.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th August.*—Heavy rain in Abu, Kotah, Harowti, and Kerowlee; slight in Sirohi, Kherwara, and Meywar; moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd August.*—Seasonable rain. Autumn rice in ear; will ripen shortly. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVIII. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST, 1889.			WEEK ENDING 3RD AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 4TH AUGUST, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	State Lines worked by Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
7th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,53,167	431	1,514	6,84,252	452	1,53,07,731	562	1,56,71,815	575	3,64,084	...
7th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,850	137	57	9,379	104	1,45,157	144	1,45,313	150	6,150	...
7th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	589	49	12	695	58	1,00,074	83	1,12,979	79	1,846	...
.....	Sindia	75	5,139	68	.....	(a)	.....	1,40,830	105	(a)	.....	1,40,830	...
8th August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,004	2,68,230	125	1,004	2,01,000	175	6,23,918	218	74,13,678	250	8,89,600	...
8th ditto	Bengal Nagpur (b)	180	17,278	93	305	(c) 17,897	29	6,00,477	182	(c) 1,95,009	131	80,432	...
8th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	78,395	92	857	62,930	73	14,03,222	93	15,31,519	99	1,11,197	...
8th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	8,072	93	210	15,080	64	1,85,410	74	2,45,045	63	63,045	...
8th ditto	Indian Midland	139	1,000	87	701	(e) 46,043	67	2,73,974	114	(e) 10,13,037	91	7,40,013	...
8th ditto	Vilupuram - Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,326	52	83	4,477	54	88,140	59	86,781	59	1,359	...
8th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,324	27	39	1,032	30	23,175	40	3,797	58	7,522	...
	TOTAL	4,715	9,17,222	504	5,418	11,32,341	208	2,47,50,418	290	2,68,74,073	281	21,24,155	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
8th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	3,81,132	155	2,380	5,57,530	234	8,36,348	193	95,45,543	224	11,79,195	...
8th ditto	Quidn and Rohilkhand	074	8,199	120	072	1,00,801	123	25,15,208	108	2,11,192	234	3,20,084	...
8th ditto	Bengal Central	100	9,000	77	100	12,480	100	2,12,193	65	2,44,174	109	31,001	...
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	40	12,400	103	45	10,040	223	2,50,330	320	2,79,534	300	3,00,100	...
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways	673	1,80,171	251	747	2,00,000	605	26,08,800	223	29,22,844	234	2,23,038	...
7th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,000	60	27	1,112	52	34,117	74	14,001	73	1,116	...
7th ditto	Tithoo	259	2,000	52	273	2,015	109	6,23,400	140	6,30,080	147	50,680	...
7th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,840	37	107	4,530	44	9,344	41	1,22,607	65	29,100	...
8th ditto	Sikrampur	25	1,070	43	25	1,200	51	1,000	31	20,000	40	1,000	...
8th ditto	Johat	7	14	5	7	100	21	1,174	9	1,912	14	738	...
8th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	302	50,442	109	513	6,000	120	10,000	150	10,440	100	5,770	...
8th ditto	Burma	4,701	7,57,331	109	4,085	9,91,961	199	1,59,07,182	180	1,54,20,271	209	24,52,509	...
	TOTAL	4,701	7,57,331	109	4,085	9,91,961	199	1,59,07,182	180	1,54,20,271	209	24,52,509	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
8th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,61,916	193	840	1,75,474	209	29,58,054	190	32,65,563	218	3,07,509	...
8th ditto	South Indian	634	1,00,000	13	634	90,000	151	10,00,000	100	20,00,000	177	1,00,000	...
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,437	3,00,000	300	1,440	(h) 3,74,000	200	1,30,57,700	600	1,26,50,371	491	37,04,380	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	401	1,41,919	314	401	1,80,000	410	4,651,131	561	4,635,207	600	2,83,329	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,57,157	259	3,395	5,37,394	47	2,00,27,734	417	2,20,20,400	378	30,07,280	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,960	27,41,207	211	13,825	29,91,600	144	6,06,45,854	180	6,82,15,310	279	15,90,450	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,43,18,030	147	3,49,91,127	143	6,73,091	...
	NET RECEIPTS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,23,27,310	133	3,32,24,183	136	8,16,345	...
	Assisted Companies.												
17th August, 1889	Tarakshwar	22	3,705	162	22	4,450	217	1,05,007	270	1,07,470	268	59	59
17th July, 1889	Dibru Sadiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	(j)	.....	(k) 1,40,000	110	(l) 1,00,000	124	18,900	...
17th August, 1889	Bengal and North-Western	379	3,5613	87	376	35,310	94	9,41,626	130	9,00,041	148	49,315	...
8th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,000	143	67	5,775	80	1,30,510	120	1,43,720	120	7,100	...
	TOTAL	405	4,574	98	405	45,501	98	13,31,730	139	14,09,552	145	74,814	...
	Native States.												
8th August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	277	27,044	134	354	40,407	114	5,47,816	110	7,35,245	116	1,88,429	...
8th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,359	24	59	1,220	21	51,803	49	49,639	47	2,16	...
8th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Venamganu-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	756	36	27	800	29	17,679	47	21,557	45	3,878	...
8th ditto	Bhavnagar-Godavari-Junagadh-Portbandar	193	13,258	69	290	77,421	67	3,80,851	110	5,25,644	113	1,44,763	...
8th ditto	Morvi	80	2,000	41	88	2,000	43	7,2702	59	80,315	60	7,013	...
8th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,200	40	124	5,300	43	1,40,115	63	1,27,201	57	12,83	...
	TOTAL	742	61,175	82	742	68,072	76	12,10,990	91	15,40,691	97	3,20,695	...

(a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umari Branch.

(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Patna and Rajputana-Bharatpur State Railways.

(g) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amritsar, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amritsar State Railways.

(i) Includes the Patni Branch.

(j) Return not received.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th July, 1888.

(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th July, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under Secretary.

Annex, 26th August, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, 1890, will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance, F.A., and B.A. examinations on Monday, the 17th February, and following days.

M.A. and Premchand Roychand examinations on Monday, the 10th November, and following days.

B.L., Honours in Law, L.M.S., and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations on Monday, the 17th March, and following days.

M.B., M.D., and F.E. examinations on Monday, the 5th May, and following days.

L.E. and B.E. examinations on Monday, the 7th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F.A. and B.A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 27th December.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 11th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B.L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.M.S. and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 3rd March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.B. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F.E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.E. and B.E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd June.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed, in the month of March, 1890, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of November, 1890.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) The Law relating to Damages.
- (2) The Law of Estoppel in British India.
- (3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
- (4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiabs.
- (5) The Hindu Law of Endowments.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the

Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1890, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th August, 1889.

No. 758.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 26th August, 1889:—

Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, Student of the Seebpore Engineering College, as an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, on probation.

Mr. W. F. E. Adams, as an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, on probation.

The 27th August, 1889.

No. 759.—Mr. R. W. Senior, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate up to 31st October, 1889, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th August, 1889.

No. 12.—ALTERATION OF DATE.—The leave granted to Mr. C. G. Lee, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, by Survey of India, Revenue Branch, Notification, No. 7, dated 12th ultimo, had effect from 9th July, instead of 15th July.

J. SCONCE, Colonel, S.C.,
*Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 27th August, 1889.

No. 4.—Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twelve days, under the provisions of Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

G. STRAHAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
*Offg. Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd August, 1889.

No. 4204.—Lala Udho Dass, *walad* Dhanpat, Tahsildar on kalat lands watered by Sind Canals, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, with effect from the 5th August, 1889, or any subsequent date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent
in Baluchistan.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 20th August, 1889.

No. 3687.—The privilege leave granted to Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Officiating Squadron Officer and Squadron Commander, 2nd Central India Horse, in this Office Notification, No. 2279, dated 8th June, 1889, is extended to the 4th September, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd August, 1889.

No. 3328-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1411-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, took over medical charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the afternoon of the 10th idem.

The 23rd August, 1889.

No. 3346-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Guru Charan Lusker, attached to the Sudder Dispensary at Ulwar, held charge of the duties of the Agency Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 18th April to the forenoon of 10th August, 1889.

No. 3355-G.—With reference to Foreign De-

April 1889, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major A. Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, was on privilege leave from the 17th May, 1889, to the 12th August, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 24th August, 1889.

No. 3371-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1422-G., dated 8th August, 1889, Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant to the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Marwar, took over charge, in addition to his own duties, of the current duties of the Office of the Western Rajputana States Residency, from Colonel P. W. Powlett, on the afternoon of the 19th idem.

No. 3373-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant No. 456, Anant Prashad, attached to the Merwara Battalion, has been granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, with effect from the 16th August, 1889.

No. 3376-G.—Major E. A. Fraser, M.S.C., and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted eighty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 26th August, 1889.

No. 3410-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith, G.L.I., Bengal, and Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave from the 10th September to the 31st October, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd August, 1889.

No. 2854—2089.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to authorise the District Court of the Civil Judge in the said station to receive applications for probate or letters of administration within the said station.

The Resident is further pleased, with the like sanction, to authorise the reception of such applications in his own Court.

By Order,

J. A. CRAWFORD,

Assistant to the Resident.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th June, 1889.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Sizc.	1st, and, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>I. In the English or other European Language.</i>															
Individuality	English	Isaac David, B.A.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printers— The Morning Star Press, Publishers Messrs. Isaac & Co.	23rd May 1889.	21	8 vo. size	1st Edition.	200	Printed.	0 4	Isaac David, B.A., Blackpully road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 12th June 1889.	A lecture delivered on behalf of the Bangalore Public Improvement Association in Rai Bahadur A. Narasimamy, Moodliar's school hall.
al-Zain-ul Akhdaque	Hindustani and Persian.	Munshi Naser Ali Khan "Sahar."	Philosophy	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Munshi Mahomed Khasim Saib Ghum.	1st June 1889.	50	Quarto.	1st Edition.	100	Lithographed.	0 4	Munshi Naser Ali Khan "Sahar," Narain street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured 18th June 1889.	A commentary in verse on the well-known Karina of Sheikh Saadi in which the author has produced a few lines on every couplet, expanding and illustrating the main idea. The commentary is written in pure Urdu.

BANGALORE,
The 24th August, 1889.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Assistant to the Resident.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Sophia Norah Pasheiro.	Vergomont Farm Hotel, near Naini Tal.	4th May, 1889	Officiating Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on the 10th May, 1889.	No information as to whether there is a will or no. Deceased appears to have resided at Cawnpore. Deceased's daughter, Mrs. Lines of Naini Tal, is reported to be the heir. Assets about Rs 173-6. Reported to have left no will. No application for administration.
Mrs. Coade . . .	Umballa . . .	13th June, 1889 .	District Judge of Umballa, on the 29th July, 1889.	Intestate. Assets worth about Rs 229-10-9. No application for administration.
H. W. Loof . . .	Umballa . . .	13th June, 1889 .	District Judge of Umballa, on the 29th July, 1889.	Will left. Grandniece has applied for probate. Estimated value of property about Rs 1,000.
Mrs. Marianne Smith .	Agra . . .	17th June, 1889	District Judge, Agra, on the 3rd August, 1889.	Intestate. Deceased has left a family. No application for administration.
G. S. Judge . . .	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	29th July, 1889 .	Officiating District Judge of Dinapore, on the 5th August, 1889.	Intestate. Property in the jurisdiction of the District Judge of Rai Bareilly. Reported to have left four sons and two daughters.
Mrs. — Bell . . .	Naini Tal . . .	28th July, 1889 .	Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on the 7th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets below Rs 1,000 in value. The deceased was a driver on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. No application for administration.
Van Maanen . . .	Gorakhpur . . .	19th July, 1889 .	District Judge of Gorakhpur, on the 12th August, 1889.	Intestate. Next-of-kin mother in England. No application for administration.
Warwick G. Johnson .	Doolapodong Tea Estate in the District of Darrang.	1st July, 1889 .	Judge of the Assam Valley District, on the 10th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
G. Gillham . . .	Ajmere . . .	19th July, 1889 .	Commissioner and District Judge of Ajmere-Merwara, on the 12th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
C. L. Dyson . . .	Jessore . . .	10th August, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Jessore, on the 14th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
G. A. Parker . . .	Bhamo, Burma. Upper	7th August, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, on the 8th August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th August, 1889.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	s.	p.		R	s.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	35,16,709	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	91,47,652	14	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 1,07,76,158	5	9	2,67,17,499	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,23,61,915	9	9
Public Deposits at Branches . 1,59,41,340	12	0		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	83,31,744	4	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,26,61,180	8	11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,23,559	0	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,17,006	0	1	Balances with other Banks	9,91,880	1	2
Sundries	10,51,634	5	11	Bullion	27,479	4	3
				Dead Stock	12,41,716	5	6
				Stamps	10,314	15	0
				Sundries	1,75,215	7	0
					6,19,28,186	13	5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 94,49,533	13	2	2,46,19,133
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,51,69,599	6	1	
RUPES	8,65,47,320	0	8	RUPES	8,65,47,320	0	8

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th August, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40'5.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	<i>Found in the Rohtak District.</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>		
93	Shah Allum	Silver .	1	0	0	16	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 1st Oct., 1889. Do. do. 4th Dec., 1889.
	<i>Found in the Sarun District.</i>						
94	Muhammad Shah	Do. .	1	0	0	19	
95	Farokh Syar	Do. .	1	0	0	1	

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th August, 1889.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th August, 1889.

Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st August, 1889	₹	₹
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	1,98,380	
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,84,075	4,82,455
Ditto ditto Government	4,43,550	
	20	4,43,570
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	9,26,025
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	4,064	
		4,064
Balance on the evening of the 28th August, 1889		9,21,961
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,41,930	
Ditto ditto Government	2,80,031	
		9,21,961
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	4,724	
Ditto ditto Government	...	4,724

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th August, 1889.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August, 1889.

No. 20-A.—Lieutenant W. V. Scudamore, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, is ap-

pointed to the charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain T. Digby, R.E., Executive Engineer

G. E. SANFORD, Colonel,
Inspector General, Military Works.

Report of a Deserter from the 4th Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Rangoon, this 20th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 73030, Gunner Thomas McCamley.	At what Place Enlisted, —Macclesfield.
Age, —21 years 2 months.	Parish and County in which Born, —Macclesfield, Chester.
Height, —5 feet 0½ inches.	Marks, —Vaccination, 3 on left arm —(2) mole top of sternum.
Colour of—	Trade, —Fustian cutter.
Complexion, fresh;	Coat or Jacket, —
Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Waistcoat, —
Date of Desertion, —14th August, 1889.	Breeches, — or Regt. medals.
Place of Desertion, —Rangoon.	Trowsers, —
Date of Enlistment, —28th September, 1886.	REMARKS, —
	Under 3 years' service.

H. G. F. SIDDON, Major, R.A.,
Comdg. 4th Batt'y, 1st Brig., Lancashire Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Kamptee, this 21st day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 50—2390, Private James Peckham.	Parish and County in which born, —St. Johns, New-foundland.
Age, —26 years 6 months.	Marks, —Letters J. T. E.
Size, —5 feet 9½ inches.	C. left forearm, anchor back of left hand and wrist, 3 dots between finger and thumb left hand, scar lower third and front of right thigh.
Colour of—	Trade, —Labourer.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Coat or Jacket, —
Date of Desertion, —16th August, 1889.	Waistcoat, —
Place of Desertion, —Kamptee.	Breeches, — or Regt. medals.
Date of Enlistment, —1st January, 1881.	Trowsers, —
At what place Enlisted, —Whitton Park, Hounslow.	REMARKS, —
	Under 9 years' service.

C. FORTE, Major,
Comdg. and Batt'n., Midx. Regt. of Infy.

**Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion,
Middlesex Regiment of Infantry, dated at
Kamptec, this 23rd day of August, 1889.**

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. Mx.—575, Private William Topliff.	Date of Enlistment,—22nd January, 1883. At what Place Enlisted,— Twickenham, Middlesex. Parish and County in which Born,—Stanwell, Middle- sex.
Age,—25 years 8 months. Size,—5 feet 7 inches. Colour of— Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—None. Trade,—Labourer. Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or } Regt- Trowsers,— } mental. REMARKS,— Under 7 years' service.
Date of Desertion,—15th August, 1889.	
Place of Desertion,— Kamptec.	

C. FORTE, Major,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Midx. Regt. of Infy.

**Descriptive Return of a Deserter belonging to
8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division,
Royal Artillery, Details Camp Kailana.**

No.—67692. Rank and Name,—Gunner Smith Frank. Height,—5 feet 7½ inches. Age,—25 years 3 months. Complexion,—Fresh.	Hair,—Dark brown. Eyes,—Blue. Descriptive marks,—Scar on forehead. REMARKS,—
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J. H. HODGSON, Major,
Comdg. Details Camp Kailana, Chakrata.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 10th of July, 1889, treasure consisting of rupees 396 in cash and one Botka rupee worth about annas 12 (total ₹396-12), was found by Aba bin Appaji Waikar, and Bapuji Ramchandra Paradkar, in an earthen jar while digging earth near Vittioha's temple opposite to the Chowd of Puripri Sandas, Taluka Haveli, Poona District.

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Haveli, in his kacheri, at Poona, on the 11th of January, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

W. A. EAST,
Collector of Poona.

POONA,

The 21st August, 1889.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 20th May, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued at ₹220, were found by a woman

named Pudiaval, wife of Rama Muppan, buried in the cattle-stand Puramboke field which lies to the west of a road in Sevagurunadhapuram village site attached to the Surandai Zemin, and which belongs to Iruthalaya Maruthappa, Thevar, Zemindar of Oothamalai, Tenkasi Taluk, Tinnevely District, in the Presidency of Madras :—

Description of articles.	Approximate value.
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5 gold rings, 2 gold tubes, and 6 small gold pieces, all weighing 31½ kalanjis (local measure)	220 0 0
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All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent, before the Collector of Tinnevely, at his office, at Tinnevely, on the 5th day of February, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

F. A. NICHOLSON,
Acting Collector of Tinnevely.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 27th August, 1889.

Boyce, W. (care of Hickie, R. E. (Sur- Mrs. E. Lucas.) geon.)	Smith, Geo., C.I.E., L.L.D.
Drimer, Moses.	Manager, Anglo-Co- Smith, P. Bosworth.
Espino, Federico del.	lonal Metallic
Hautelmann & Co.	Works.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.	Grant, Mrs. Eliza.	Poliscene, N.
Anderson, J. K.	Green, B.	Ramsden, Miss Kate.
Angelina Sander.	Herklotts, A.	Raskovitch, Emma.
Atkins, F. I.	Hill, E. C.	Rivas, D. F.
Bildt, Gillis.	Hindmarsh, William.	Rhoades, A. H.
Boroah, W.	Hooman, J. H.	Robart, P.
Bradley, Walter.	Hoskins, Mrs. C.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Catt, H.	Jackson, J.	Sander, C. J.
Chamberlain, E.	James, Mr.	Smart, O. G.
Colb, Miss.	Jephson, L. M.	Smith, J. M.
Cohn, Martz.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Solomon, Louis.
Cox, F. T.	LeClair, Geo.	Staab, Henry.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Stand, Mary.
Daly, William.	Letham, F. C.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Davis, C.	Madden, J. H.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
De Rylandt, Count J.	Manasah, E. J.	Charles.
Doughty, F. E.	McKenzie, James F.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Dowie, J.	McMaster, J. E.	Taksier, David.
Dutt, G.	Mitchel, Mr. J.	Talbot, H. B.
Ewing, Alexander.	Mullins, L.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Faintley, E.	Munro, Mrs. M.	Thompson, R.
Fischer, I. & Co.	Oldham and Oldham.	Vaz, George.
Freedman, J. J.	O'Brien, W. W.	Vincent, J.
Gailkeera, E.	O'Shea, G.	Webber, M. F. V.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	Percy, W. H.	White, Miss M.
Goldberry, M.	Pinto, Miss.	Wilrow, R. M.

Registered Letters.

Deny, S. O.	Fernandez, F.	Revilliod, Gustave.
Doughty, F.	Gardner, G. B. D.	Rubinstein, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.	Labauti, Pompeo.	
Fishlar, Mrs. A.	Madden, J. H.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th August, 1889.

Holton, H. W.	Hudson, Miss W.	Wckely, J. M.
Corbett, R. d laCour.	James, Rev. F.	Wood, H. S.
Harvey, Mr.	Statham, J. H.	
Hudson, Mrs.	Sullivan, W.	

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st August, 1889.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1889. 31st August	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	7th Sept.	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	6th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nosni Be and Réunion.	7th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	7th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	9th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	9th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	1st "	Per French Str. <i>Tibre</i> .
Straits and Hong-Kong.	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Japan</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein.	3rd "	Per Steamer <i>Kistna</i> .
Ditto ditto.	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Palitana</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon.	4th "	Per Steamer <i>Pachumba</i> .
Mauritius.	2nd "	Per Steamer <i>Warora</i> .
Port Blair via Rangoon.	3rd "	Per Steamer <i>Kistna</i> .
Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane.	2nd "	Per Private Str. <i>Duke of Sutherland</i> .

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA
FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 7-4*; per pound tin, *Rs. 14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs. 14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs. 9-4*; per pound tin, *Rs. 17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوائی سائز سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک صفت بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہر وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر

نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی —
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No. 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1889.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

Eastern Hill Tracts—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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† Not procurable.

Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum hypoleidum</i>).		MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
Bengal—continued.																											
Behar, south—																											
Monghyr	16 12	16 4	17 4	18 14	10 8	10 8	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	10 0	19 2	20 0	16 12	10 8	17 5	126 0	126 0	9 14	9 8
Gya	15 8	15 8	19 8	20 8	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 8	16 8	18 8	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	...	...	20 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	10 0
Shahabad	14 8	14 0	18 4	19 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	19 0	...	...	13 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																											
Purneah	16 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	...
Bhagalpur																											
	15 12	15 12	17 10	17 10	11 6	11 6	12 10	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	16 6	16 6	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga																											
	13 4	14 13	17 4	18 4	9 2	10 4	12 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 4	17 2	14 13	18 4	140 0	160 0	10 8	11 1
Muzafferpore																											
	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Saran																											
	14 12	14 4	18 4	19 0	8 8	8 8	11 14	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 12	17 12	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Champaran																											
	14 0	13 0	17 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																											
Eastern—																											
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0		
Benares	14 10	14 10	17 14	18 11	9 3	8 6	11 6	11 2	13 13	11 15	14 10	14 3	14 3	...	12 14	12 15	18 2	17 9	17 4	14 13	19 4	120 0	120 0	10 6	10 6		
Ghazipur	15 7	15 7	18 10	18 10	6 7	6 7	10 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 12	18 0	18 0	20 0	154 8	154 8	9 10	9 10
Jaypur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	20 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	14 0	13 8	18 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	16 0	...	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																											
Banda	14 4	14 4	18 8	17 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Fatehpur	14 4	14 0	19 0	18 8	10 4	10 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	22 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	15 12	15 0	19 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 4	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 4	20 14	...	...	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 5	10 4
Jalaua	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	23 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0		
Cawnpore	15 12	15 12	22 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	21 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0		
Etawah	16 0	16 4	20 0	22 0	6 4	6 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 12	18 8	14 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	...	25 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8		
Parukhabad	14 12	14 4	21 0	20 8	4 8	4 8	11 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	25 2	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	16 0	16 6	22 4	22 4	4 8	4 8	11 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2	24 14	...	...	25 2	160 0	160 0	11 2	10 4
Etah	16 12	16 12	24 8	23 12	7 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	14 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																											
Lahpur	14 6	14 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0		
Jalaua	15 7	16 0	21 15	22 21	7 14	7 14	11 3	11 3	19 0	20 10	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	19 2	19 10	...	...	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	21 8	21 12	22 0	22 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Aligarh	16 0	16 12	22 8	23 10	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	23 12	24 4	28 0	27 8	30 0	130 0	130 0	11 6	11 6
Bulandshahr	17 0	16 14	25 8	25 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 8	26 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 4	16 8	25 8	25 8	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 4	22 4	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4		
Subsidiary—																											
Balia	14 4	14 2	18 0	19 5	8 4	8 4	13 3	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 10	...	...	19 6	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 4
Amroha	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 3	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 12
Gorakhpur	13 6	13 6	20 13	20 13	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 12	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Benet	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	21 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahjahanpur	17 0	16 8	26 8	26 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	25 8	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0		
Bachan	17 4	17 4	27 0	27 0	8 8	8 8	11 0	11 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0		

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GURMU (Pennisetum typhloideum).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANGSI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Sorghum italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	105 0	105 0	9 0	9 0
Rohtak	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	95 0	95 0	10 0	10 0
Sul-mulani—																										
Umballa	20 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiarpur	22 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	38 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	20 0	21 0	29 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote	21 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	19 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Ghyrat	22 0	22 0	33 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	20 0	20 0	35 0	34 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hazira	21 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	21 0	22 0	43 0	43 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	41 0	41 0
Kohat	24 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	125 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	24 0	35 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	24 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	20 0	20 0	32 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	36 0	37 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	125 0	125 0	25 0	25 0
North and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gudu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sindh	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	60 0	60 0	11 0	11 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1889—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Zizania indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR BUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	13 5
South, central—																										
Camalore	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	21 11	21 11	25 6	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	12 11	12 11
Nilgris	10 11	9 14	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 3	13 3	25 14	25 14	23 0	23 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 5	13 5	28 2	28 2	21 10	21 10	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	30 14	30 14	25 6	25 6	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 6	104 6	10 11	10 11
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 10	11 10	13 5	12 0	21 5	22 8	23 10	23 10	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	23 10	23 10	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Canjam	8 0	8 14	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264 6	264 6	12 5	12 13
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 3	10 3	17 5	18 6	15 13	15 13	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 6	12 14	14 8	14 0	23 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	20 0	20 8	23 8	23 8	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	22 11	22 11	23 8	23 8	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 14	13 2	...	...	...	...	25 10	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 6	92 6	12 5	12 5
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 6	12 13	13 10	...	...	17 3	17 3	24 11	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	8 6	8 6	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	29 14	31 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 2	13 8	14 0	14 0	20 3	20 3	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	23 3	23 3	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 6	12 6
Tiruchopoly	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 5	12 5	19 10	...	20 5	20 5	24 14	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 5	53 5	14 6	14 6
Madura	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 8	13 2	25 14	26 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 5	13 5
Mysore—																										
Mysore	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	27 0	27 8	17 8	17 8	29 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	23 0	26 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 0	9 0
Kolar . . . . .	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan . . . . .	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0	360 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	11 0	11 0	12 10	12 10	11 9	11 9	14 11	14 11	31 8	31 8	...	...	44 2	51 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 0
Iden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1888-89, AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RALI, 1888-89.

No. A23.—RABI STATEMENT.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

District.	Area in Acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED.		1888-89 as compared with 1887-88.		RAINFALL FOR SIX MONTHS OCTOBER TO MARCH, 1888-89.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Rabi 1887-88.	Rabi 1888-89.	Increase. Acres.	Decrease. Acres.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			1887-88.	1888-89.			1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887-88.	1888-89.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Saharanpur	14,25,920	10,93,101	39,279	27,907	...	11,372</

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.W. P. and Oudh, A. W. S. 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

NO. B 23.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal-Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Subrampur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Rah.	Mainpuri.	Farrukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jaloun.	Kanoun, Bhabar.	Baunl State.	Bairi State.	Total.
Gardens and Orchards	676	476	873	764	564	76	96	139	55	11	179	203	..	67	501	2	6	6	63	2	24	2,695	286	5	..	7,769
Sugarcane	8	48	113	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	126	..	..	343
Cereals	24,493	69,610	102,181	61,630	44,454	6,364	8,103	22,258	35,866	15,869	48,511	56,917	9	6,185	5,878	17,38	7,347	3,686	17,891	517	601	9,682	25,298	2	4	575,094
	836	1,029	9,257	4,630	6,152	2,266	1,008	3,847	7,296	12,025	3,033	34,877	..	1,454	471	282	281	635	2,225	..	572	..	5,356	..	..	97,562
	283	1,440	533	31	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,841
Other grains	..	..	4	125	348	2	64	281	304	53	118	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	10,938
Palms	89	94	3,882	11,538	26,997	11,579	5,090	14,016	23,076	431	56,251	33,578	40	15,246	..	906	1,247	1,960	6,682	549	390	1,978	..	9,603	..	215,645
	158	422	1,114	904	832	9,890	1,963	498	1,278	508	3,190	1,787	1	7,296	69	217	159	267	905	406	185	258	..	805	2	33,074
	28	613	2,629	2,601	86	..	322	41	648	769	1,672	2,047	..	..	193	49	423	49	860	..	3	..	..	159	..	13,192
Fodder crops	..	..	..	23	22	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	13	21	..	1	75	..	..	..	177
	138	421	194	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	105	52	166	731	25	..	..	1,537	..	..	3,967
	613	207	350	256	303	..	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,764
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	..	2	149	15	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
	..	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18
	20	..	1	62	168	14	54	251	2,455	2,462	3,431	460	..	44	398	..	7	7	155	..	..	1	589	..	10,489	
Oilseeds	246	70	3	252	1	..	..	11	72	..	..	..	..	..	252	104	135	198	1,217	..	6	28	12,978	..	..	15,573
	319	401	1,203	341	613	173	200	419	922	595	2,185	2,693	..	105	..	2	17	54	471	5	751	13,349	449,123	4	..	25,393
	27,997	74,859	122,491	83,254	80,569	38,395	16,934	41,785	71,978	32,725	118,536	132,588	50	30,397	8,396	3,405	9,676	7,041	31,223	1,519	2,534	28,072	57,183	145	21	1,013,623
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89.	30,279	83,976	118,388	65,219	76,757	23,663	18,310	43,232	70,993	29,811	109,884	115,117	23	25,521	9,098	4,143	11,399	8,184	36,060	538	1,142	21,721	58,938	..	..	971,326

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,

Offg. Registrar, N.W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

NO. C 23.—RABI STATEMENT.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	UPPER GANGES CANAL.					LOWER GANGES CANAL.					Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Din Canals.	Tara! Canals.	Bharat Canals.	BUNDLEHAND IRRIGATION WORKS.		GRAND TOTAL.		
	Northern.	Amdeshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	TOTAL.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.									Bhognipur.	TOTAL.		Jhelai Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.
Gardens and orchards.	473	432	483	621	864	2,873	4	14	212	143	54	427	670	209	2,723	75	2	501	..	286	2	1	7,769
Sugarcane	6	25	118	41	..	190	..	..	..	3	1	4	16	..	6	2	..	..	..	123	..	..	341
Wheat	33,081	44,111	57,373	50,263	61,828	246,656	9,708	11,992	40,143	69,932	31,446	163,241	72,927	19,626	9,736	23,865	7,738	5,878	5,059	25,298	905	565	575,094
Barley	415	3,363	7,265	3,025	10,942	25,010	308	5,781	49,911	..	698	56,698	1,297	4,735	..	3,074	282	471	67	5,356	..	572	97,562
Oats	1,723	..	532	54	3	2,312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	..	..	..	..	2,841
Chana	..	..	4	..	885	889	..	80	81	189	15	365	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	9,603	15	..	10,938
Other grains	18	3,842	1,403	6,216	48,960	60,439	698	495	107	75,307	32,698	1,09,305	1,007	31,156	2,053	9,889	906	..	..	..	549	241	2,15,645
Gram	103	436	233	1,234	1,091	2,897	78	336	1,357	1,864	3,142	6,777	1,030	19,097	284	1,331	217	69	..	805	406	161	33,074
Peas	..	1,188	..	3,442	..	4,630	..	401	2,539	717	1,507	5,164	1,340	322	..	1,332	49	193	..	159	..	3	13,198
Arhar	..	8	..	14	24	46	..	..	5	3	8	16	..	3	76	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
Masur	181	11	118	53	..	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	..	..	949	105	155	..	1,537	25	..	3,597
Fodder crops	48	69	15	161	416	709	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,023	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,764
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	..	..	85	17	20	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	..	1	10	6	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
Drugs—Opium, &c.	..	1	..	29	313	343	118	1,100	3,195	4,483	62	8,958	20	101	1	169	..	308	..	589	..	..	10,489
Oilseeds	53	253	..	..	..	306	..	83	..	..	..	83	266	..	31	1,550	104	252	..	12,978	..	3	15,573
Miscellaneous	220	198	601	234	1,172	2,425	55	284	2,146	2,291	1,528	6,303	991	449	14,221	542	2	..	..	449	..	11	25,393
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89.	36,321	53,938	68,240	65,210	126,518	350,227	10,969	20,566	99,696	154,931	71,179	3,57,341	81,084	75,796	29,131	42,814	3,406	8,396	5,126	57,183	1,302	1,658	10,13,683
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88.	49,927	55,417	66,313	44,344	125,911	341,912	12,416	19,479	89,636	133,414	72,219	3,27,164	85,489	65,608	21,845	48,037	4,143	9,098	7,536	58,938	522	1,034	9,71,326

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.W. P. and Oudh, F. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 18th July 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

NO. A 23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

DISTRICT.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.				
			KHARIF, 1888-89.			RABI, 1888-89.			WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.				1887-88.	1888-89.	Inches.	Inches.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Kharif, 1887-88.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with Rabi, 1887-88.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with 1887-88.							
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		
Saharanpur	1,425,020	1,003,101	53,105	5,739	...	27,901	...	11,372	81,012	...	5,633	-6.5	53.2	53.72	+0.98		
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	86,208	8,606	...	74,839	...	9,137	161,047	...	531	-0.3	28.5	43.65	+53.15		
Meerut	1,507,840	1,314,209	125,459	10,950	...	122,491	4,103	...	247,950	15,053	...	+6.5	27.5	43.62	+58.62		
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	60,109	30,689	5,589	...	83,254	18,035	...	143,363	23,624	...	+19.7	34.5	36.67	+6.29		
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	39,689	328	...	8,560	3,812	...	120,258	4,140	...	+3.6	42.3	31.58	-25.34		
Muttra	932,480	862,096	23,087	...	5,611	30,395	6,732	...	53,482	1,121	...	+2.1	37.5	26.11	-30.37		
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	8,843	...	2,775	16,934	...	1,376	25,777	...	4,151	-13.9	41.0	31.04	-24.29		
Etah	1,112,000	804,829	22,534	...	18	41,785	...	1,447	64,319	...	1,465	-2.2	40.3	33.32	-17.32		
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	26,444	...	58	71,078	985	...	98,422	927	...	+0.9	32.6	54.36	+66.75		
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	15,771	2,507	...	32,725	2,914	...	48,496	5,421	...	+12.6	35.2	49.40	+40.34		
Etawah	1,084,160	795,233	53,572	5,296	...	118,536	8,052	...	172,108	13,048	...	+8.8	44.4	41.00	-7.66		
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	59,806	10,138	...	132,588	17,471	...	192,394	27,609	...	+16.8	41.2	56.02	+35.97		
Delhi	805,120	523,440	18	...	10	50	27	...	68	8	...	+13.3	35.5	46.6	+31.27		
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	17,653	...	1,847	30,397	4,876	...	48,050	3,029	...	+6.7	30.1	28.2	-6.31		
Dehra Dún	764,544	385,285	6,781	481	...	8,356	...	742	15,137	...	261	-1.7	79.7	87.27	+9.50		
Bijnor	1,193,520	1,024,539	4,238	...	129	3,405	...	738	7,613	...	867	-10.2	32.9	48.90	+48.63		
Tarai	590,720	500,856	26,012	8,149	...	9,670	...	1,653	35,688	6,496	...	+22.3	47.4	59.80	+26.16		
Pilibhit	878,720	700,334	5,989	...	1,823	7,041	...	1,443	13,030	...	2,966	-18.5	44.2	67.29	+48.87		
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	35,183	2,201	...	31,223	...	4,837	66,406	...	2,636	-3.8	36.0	40.80	+13.33		
Idharoi	2,002,752	724,553	65	...	2	1,510	981	...	1,584	979	...	+16.8	54.2	38.22	-29.48		
Hamirpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	203	...	79	28,072	1,392	...	2,737	1,313	...	+92.2	27.8	50.64	+82.15		
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	3,478	1,188	...	57,183	6,351	...	31,550	7,539	...	+31.4	44.7	40.30	-9.84		
Kumaun Bhábar	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	28,712	3,551	...	145	...	1,755	85,895	1,796	...	+2.1	71.0	86.65	+22.04		
Baoni State	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	...	...	...	21	15	...	145	21	...	...	...	...	...
Bairi State	(Not known.)	(Not known.)	...	...	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	702,959	64,723	12,361	1,013,623	76,497	34,200	1,716,582	113,169	18,510	+5.8	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE			52,362	NET INCREASE			42,297	NET INCREASE			94,659	J. CAMERON,		
			NET INCREASE			52,362	NET INCREASE			42,297	NET INCREASE			94,659	ALLAHABAD,		

ALLAHABAD,

The 18th July, 1889.

J. CAMERON,

Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and
Oudh, P. W. D., I. E.

NO. B 23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jaloun.	Kumaun Bhabar.	Baoni State.	Baoni State.	Total.
Gardens and orchards .	1,529	1,086	2,233	1,544	1,151	162	210	313	169	22	349	414	...	132	808	4	14	16	122	4	24	2,715	498	5	13,554	
Sugarcane .	19,437	52,325	83,830	17,021	2,617	675	1,028	3,274	3,859	3,836	7,048	5,542	...	2,618	1,320	3,405	1,528	2,485	10,746	39	156	2,330	472	...	225,621	
Rice .	28,898	24,530	11,046	679	746	...	14	216	459	53	1,071	3,980	...	...	4,965	810	19,889	2,701	18,746	7	22	29	22,991	...	141,852
Bajra .	...	4	...	3	...	33	...	11	...	...	114	4	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	200
Juar .	...	...	210	869	600	107	272	298	243	45	334	94	...	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,717
Maize .	223	938	3,336	1,929	2,644	55	118	748	1,388	254	564	162	...	14	23	...	4,538	774	5,187	...	...	...	886	...	23,781
Wheat .	24,493	69,610	102,181	61,630	44,454	6,364	8,103	22,258	35,856	15,869	48,511	56,917	9	6,185	5,878	1,738	7,347	3,686	17,891	517	601	9,682	25,298	2	575,094	
Barley .	836	1,029	9,257	4,630	6,152	2,296	1,008	3,847	7,256	12,025	3,033	34,877	...	1,454	471	282	281	635	2,225	...	572	...	5,356	...	97,952	
Oats .	283	1,440	533	31	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,841
Chana .	...	...	4	125	348	2	64	281	304	53	118	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	9,663	...	10,938
Other grains .	226	551	4,091	11,818	27,181	11,583	5,129	14,391	24,530	797	57,696	33,689	40	15,253	...	2	906	1,247	1,960	6,698	552	390	2,275	2,653	13	223,686
Pulses (kharif) .	18	162	274	19	2	100	3	2	1	26	3	9	...	893	...	1,513
Gram .	158	422	1,114	904	832	9,890	1,963	498	1,278	508	3,150	1,787	1	7,296	69	217	159	267	905	406	185	258	805	2	33,074	
Peas .	28	613	2,629	2,601	86	...	322	41	648	769	1,672	2,047	...	...	193	49	423	49	860	...	3	...	159	...	13,198
Pulses (rabt) .	...	...	...	23	22	1	2	1	6	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	13	21	...	1	75	...	...	177
Arhar .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	105	52	166	731	25	...	...	1,537	...	3,597
Masur .	138	421	194	43	6	3	1	...	8,730
Fodder crops .	972	1,368	3,989	1,187	692	420	65	14	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,612
Fibres—Cotton, &c. .	492	1,847	3,923	6,931	4,981	6,365	1,367	1,316	1,022	5	613	41	10	7,410	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	46	240	...	225,626
Dyes—Indigo, &c. .	1,399	3,173	16,262	30,161	26,090	14,385	5,146	15,315	15,075	9,755	37,459	44,011	2	6,508	...	...	...	...	147	...	1	607	...	...	11,289
Drugs—Opium, &c. .	156	32	40	112	178	24	115	261	2,507	2,542	3,484	475	...	54	471	...	12	7	195	...	...	3	591	...	15,666
Oilseeds .	246	70	3	260	1	...	...	19	149	...	...	...	...	...	252	104	135	198	1,217	...	6	28	12,979	...	...
Miscellaneous .	1,550	1,426	2,801	843	1,455	818	818	1,215	3,621	1,961	6,881	8,329	5	433	...	22	61	73	709	15	767	13,456	934	123	48,380	
TOTAL YEAR, 1888-89 .	81,012	161,047	247,950	143,363	120,258	53,482	25,777	64,319	98,422	48,496	172,108	192,394	68	48,050	15,137	7,643	35,688	13,090	66,406	1,584	2,737	31,550	85,805	145	1,716,982	
TOTAL YEAR, 1887-88 .	86,645	161,578	232,897	119,739	116,118	52,361	29,928	65,784	97,495	43,075	158,160	164,785	60	45,021	15,398	8,310	29,192	15,996	69,042	605	1,424	24,011	84,099	...	1,621,923	

ALLAHABAD,
10th July, 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D. B.

No. C23.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1888-89.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	UPPER GANGES CANAL.					LOWER GANGES CANAL.					BUNDLEHEAD IRRIGATION WORKS.						GRAND TOTAL.							
	Northern.	Aunpeshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhogmipur.	Total.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.		Bijnor Canals.	Dun Canals.	Tardi Canals.	Bharat Canals.	Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.	
Gardens and Orchards	1,002	789	1,378	1,347	1,802	6,318	8	20	420	319	121	888	1,668	470	3,743	152	4	808	...	498	4	1	13,554	
Sugarcane	30,488	32,077	42,795	44,807	51,100	125,267	1,636	1,435	7,470	8,113	2,561	21,215	52,354	4,304	2,330	13,855	3,405	1,320	904	472	39	156	225,621	
Rice	19,086	1,523	7,078	1,162	1,007	30,756	10	139	238	4,348	820	5,555	35,348	3	29	21,447	810	4,095	19,889	22,991	7	22	241,853	
Bajra.	4	...	...	...	14	18	...	...	1	117	...	118	...	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Juar.	...	32	...	1,110	916	2,059	7	60	97	466	33	663	...	956	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,717
Maize	...	342	172	2,073	3,568	6,155	7	482	421	1,213	88	2,311	3,850	157	...	10,499	...	23	...	886	...	...	23,781
Wheat	33,081	44,111	57,373	50,263	61,828	246,656	9,708	11,092	40,143	96,032	31,466	163,241	72,027	19,626	9,736	23,865	1,738	5,898	5,059	25,208	505	565	575,094	
Barley	415	3,353	7,265	3,025	10,942	25,010	308	5,781	40,911	...	698	56,698	1,297	4,735	...	3,074	282	471	67	5,356	...	572	97,962	
Oats	1,723	...	532	54	3	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	...	...	...	2,841
Chena	...	...	4	...	885	889	...	80	81	189	15	365	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	9,603	15	...	10,938
Other grains	340	4,080	1,592	6,253	49,458	61,723	912	1,009	653	77,429	32,753	112,776	1,275	31,203	2,350	9,905	906	2	...	2,653	552	341	223,686	
Pulses (Kharif)	79	86	70	...	9	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,513
Gram	103	436	233	1,034	1,091	2,827	78	336	1,357	1,864	1,342	6,777	1,030	19,097	284	1,331	217	69	...	893	3	9	33,074	
Peas	...	1,188	...	3,442	...	4,630	...	401	2,539	717	1,507	5,164	1,340	322	...	1,332	49	193	...	159	...	161	13,192	
Fulkes (rabi)	...	8	...	14	24	46	...	...	5	3	8	16	...	3	76	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Arhar	181	11	118	53	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	...	...	949	105	155	...	1,537	25	...	3,567
Masur	497	1,286	2,006	730	962	1,481	...	...	...	...	7	7	2,745	487	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	8,730
Fodder crops.	588	1,740	1,551	5,952	7,765	16,896	45	213	24	467	335	1,587	2,777	15,063	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,612
Fibres—Cotton, &c.	1,049	15,038	8,374	23,350	35,059	83,780	8,382	4,081	32,659	39,761	26,721	111,664	3,884	25,543	607	147	...	1	...	240	...	1	235,606	
Dyes—Indigo, &c.	...	12	19	83	327	441	125	1,144	3,295	4,539	62	9,165	192	182	...	214	...	471	...	591	...	...	11,259
Drugs—Opium, &c.	...	261	...	...	...	314	...	168	...	...	...	168	266	...	31	1,550	104	252	...	12,978	...	3	15,666
Oilseeds	53	1,421	1,171	335	2,457	6,010	167	1,105	5,808	6,985	6,679	20,744	3,372	2,030	14,328	831	22	...	12	934	10	27	48,320	
Miscellaneous	656
TOTAL, 1888-89	90,215	107,104	131,731	115,087	184,127	628,264	21,416	28,446	145,122	277,763	107,076	519,022	185,026	124,434	32,509	89,193	7,643	15,137	25,931	83,895	1,567	1,861	1,716,582	
TOTAL, 1887-88	100,031	103,372	124,325	90,619	183,157	601,904	21,255	26,678	129,038	183,646	102,325	470,492	176,213	124,557	24,135	93,694	8,510	15,398	20,536	84,099	589	1,316	1,621,923	

ALLAHABAD,
 The 26th July 1889.

J. CAMERON,
Offg. Registrar, N.-W. Pro and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 36.]

SINLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

The Merchandise Marks Act (XII. of 1889).

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

The Forest Bill.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th September, 1889:—

Acts XVII. of 1864, X. of 1865, II. of 1874, and V. of 1881 Amendment Bill.
The Merchandise Marks Bill.
The Forest Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 36.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sinla, the 3rd September, 1889.

His Excellency THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 10th December 1889, at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Native Regiments of the Garrison are invited to attend.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting not later than Saturday, the 30th November 1889, after which "No Cards" will be received, and to bring with them to the Levée two cards, with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House will be good enough to add the names of Gentlemen who will present them.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

The 4th September, 1889.

Their Excellencies THE VICEROY AND MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 13th December 1889, at 9-30 P.M.

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting not later than Saturday, the 7th December 1889, after which "No Cards" will be received, and to bring with them to the Drawing Room two cards, with their names legibly written on them—one to be given on entering Government House, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House are requested to send their cards, through the Ladies intending to present them, with their addresses, to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will be expected to appear in full dress, but without trains.

The carriages of those who have the Private Entrée will enter by the South-West Gate, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th September, 1889.

No. 545.—Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 1252.—With effect from the 1st May, 1889, and in supersession of Notification No. 518, dated 26th April, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII. of 1884:

Mr. J. Frizelle, Bengal Civil Service, temporary Judge of the Chief Court, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. A. W. Scoglon, Bengal Civil Service, to be a temporary Judge of the Chief Court until 15th August, 1889.

POLICE.

The 31st August, 1889.

No. 621.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 13th May, 1889:

Colonel E. J. Gunthorpe, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd (officiating 2nd)

Class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 1st Class.

Mr. H. A. Heath, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd Class.

Mr. Yezdiar R. Viccaji, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 333.—The services of the Reverend A. A. Sharp, Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

EDUCATION.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 402.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Honourable Sir William Comer Petheram, K.T., Q.C., whose tenure of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1889.

No. 1765-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying—

No. 136 of 1888.—Ad. Albert Chambers, Engineer, a resident of the City of Troy, County of Rensselaer and State of New York, in the United States of America, for apparatus for treating vegetable substances for making paper stock.

No. 142 of 1888.—James Myddel, of Belgium, in the District of Schaumburg, Zeeland, for improvements in Oil Mills.

No. 1766-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1858, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying—

No. 28 of 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer, and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for the construction of light ploughs.

No. 39 of 1888.—Ambrose Shere Massey, Engineer, and Partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for improvements in Sugarcane Mills.

No. 32 of 1889.—Frederick Barker Hill, Engineer, of London, England, for improvements in ice making, cooling, and refrigerating apparatus.

No. 36 of 1889.—William Phillips, Pensioner on the Military Establishment, and Resident of Fyzabad in the Province of Oudh, for an improvement on a Sugarcane Mill, known as "Phillips (portable) automatic cane-divider and squeeze mill."

No. 82 of 1889.—John Hope, Engineer, of the City of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for fare checking, indicating, and advertising apparatus for use in omnibuses.

No. 131 of 1889.—Henry Harrison Doty, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in the treatment of rheu or ramie and other fibrous plants, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 141 of 1889.—Walter Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, for the automatic adjustment of rollers and their bearings, either separately or together, of sugarcane crushing rolls, the adjustment being performed by the force obtained by the gravity of a suspended weight.

No. 147 of 1889.—George Westinghouse, Junior, and Frank Moore, both of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains.

No. 169 of 1889.—G. Etlich Dünler, of Cannstatt, Württemberg, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines.

FORESTS.

The 5th September, 1889.

No. 935-F.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days of Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Oudh Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from 15th July, 1889, and until further orders:

Mr. C. J. Pensonby, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the Oudh Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. G. Allan, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 954-F.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are made consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. van Someren, M.G.L., Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, and until further orders:

Lieutenant-Colonel van Someren—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators from 10th August, 1889, and to hold charge of the Berar Forest Circle from 10th to 12th August, 1889 (both dates inclusive).

Mr. E. P. Dansey, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Berar,—reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 10th to 12th August, 1889 (both dates inclusive), but remained on duty in Berar during that period, and resumed charge as Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, of the Berar Forest Circle from Lieutenant-Colonel van Someren on the afternoon of the latter date.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1889.

No. 1557-G.—Mr. J. Wade, Superintendent of the Office of the Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, and Superintendent of the Residency Civil Offices (on probation), with effect from the 20th August, 1889, *vice* Mr. A. W. S. Murray, deceased.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 1573-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mons. Pernet as Consul for France at Bombay.

The 5th September, 1889.

No. 1577-G.—Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana.

No. 1584-G.—Govind Rao Khandekar, Superintendent of the Office of the Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer at Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Pandit Jia Lal, transferred to foreign service.

No. 1585-G.—Captain A. F. DeLaessle, C.M.G., C.I.E., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, until further orders, as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

Munshi Bishen Sarup, Rai Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, is appointed, temporarily, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 3524-I.—In substitution of Foreign Department notification No. 1343-I, dated the 28th March, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification, which shall be deemed to have been in force from the date of the said cancelled notification:

Whereas the Governor-General in Council has, by arrangements made with the Rulers or Representatives of the States mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective territories and are occupied or may be hereafter occupied by the sections of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway system, mentioned opposite

their names respectively in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other railway purposes); In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

- (1) The provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Railways in India shall apply to the aforesaid lands.
- (2) The Governor of Bombay in Council shall, for the purposes of the said law, be deemed to be the Local Government in respect of the lands aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

Sections of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	States.
Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway	{ Baroda. Junagad. Gondal. Wadwan. Bhavnagar. Lamri. Chura. Wda. Lathi. Pipria. Bantwa. Jetpur.
Jetalsar-Verawal Extension	{ Junagad. Gondal. Jetpur.
Dhoraji-Porbandar Extension	{ Gondal. Navanagar. Porbandar.

No. 3527-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as declared in force in the lands occupied by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1008-I, dated 21st March, 1884, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Rai Bahadur Pundit Bala Prashad, the Assistant to the Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, and exercising second class magisterial powers within the Central Indian Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway System, with the power to pass sentences of whipping within the limits of the said Central Indian Section.

No. 3531-I.—I. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person holding the office of Chaplain of Chadderghat, for the time being, to be the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the said Act, for the Hyderabad State.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Madras Presidency, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the Hyderabad State.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 1591-G.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1593-G.—Consequent on the appointment of Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Civil and Sessions Judge, the following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 1st July, 1889:

Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

Colonel F. W. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Elliott, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

The appointment of Colonel Grant is provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1595-G.—Pandit Suraj Narayan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, officiating in the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the 1st July, 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Captain R. V. Garrett, or until further orders.

No. 1597-G.—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, consequent on the replacement of the services of Colonel F. W. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, at the disposal of the Military Department:

Mr. H. S. Nicholletts, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Colonel H. deP. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, but to continue to be seconded during his employment in foreign service.

Mr. R. D. Hare, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, but to continue to be seconded for employment in foreign service.

The substantive appointments are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1599-G.—Wasudeo Sadashiv Pisolkar, Clerk of the Court of the Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in Berar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Ganesh Shrikrishna Kharde, resigned.

No. 1601-G.—The following appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from this date:

Bandhuji Janardan Chaobal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

The undermentioned Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class:

Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar.

Mr. C. H. Price.

The undermentioned Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 5th Class to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class:

Maniksha Ruttanji Dastur.

Ardasir Dinshaji Cheney.

Waman Narayan Bapat.

Mr. R. MacGill.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd September, 1889.

No. 4494.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, from the 14th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4496.—Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 8th October, 1889.

The 4th September, 1889.

No. 4516.—Surgeon-Major J. Scully (Bengal Establishment), Assay Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 11th October, 1889.

Surgeon-Major H. P. Yeld (Bengal Establishment), Officiating Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, but will continue to officiate at Bombay till relieved by Major Martin. Surgeon A. Milne (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, until he is relieved by Surgeon-Major Yeld.

The 5th September, 1889.

No. 4574.—Mr. E. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, from the 16th October, 1889.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 4608.—Mr. E. Rule, Comptroller of India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, from the 11th October, 1889.

Mr. J. E. Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller of India Treasuries during Mr. Rule's absence on privilege leave.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 4613.—Mr. E. J. Sinkinson is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 16th July, 1889.

J. F. FINLAY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th September, 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

BURMA.

No. 782.—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the subjoined correspondence and despatches relating to the late operations in Upper Burma :

From MAJOR-GENERAL E. H. H. COLLEN, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 2164-B,—^{“ Field Operations ”}_{Burma}),—dated Simla, 27th August, 1889).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3238-A, dated 18th July 1889, forwarding a despatch* from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., reviewing the principal military operations in which the forces under his command in Upper Burma were engaged between the 31st March 1888 and the 31st March 1889, the period between the date of his last general report and that on which he relinquished the command on appointment to the Staff as a Major-General on the Bengal establishment.

* No. 1, dated 9th July 1889.

2. Sir George White has held the chief command in Burma, except during the intervals when their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army were present in person, from March 1886 until April 1889, a period characterised by almost continuous operations in the field, at first against the bands of insurgent dacoits which overran the country, and of late more especially against the frontier tribes, to repel their incursions into Burma and their ravages upon the peaceful inhabitants of the country. The success of these operations, which have involved great hardship and labor on the troops, and the satisfactory progress made towards the pacification of the country, must be ascribed in very large measure to the skill, judgment, and ability of Sir George White. The Governor-General in Council fully concurs in the high approbation expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Major-General; His Excellency in Council also cordially endorses the Commander-in-Chief's praise of the ability and energy with which the several commanders, acting under Sir George White, have directed the detailed columns under their commands; also His Excellency's approbation of the troops, officers and men of all ranks alike, both British and Native, for the untiring and cheerful endurance displayed by them throughout these protracted and laborious operations. It will be the pleasing duty of the Governor-General in Council to bring these valued services to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

3. The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Sir Frederick Roberts that the cordial relations maintained by Sir George White with the successive Chief Commissioners of Burma, and the hearty co-operation of the Civil and Military administrations, have conducted in a high degree to the success which has been achieved towards the pacification of that country.

From MAJOR-GENERAL W. K. ELLES, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 3233-A,—“*Field Operations*,”—dated Simla, 18th July, 1889).

In continuation of my despatch No. 2133-A, dated 11th May 1888.¹ I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India,

* No. 1, dated 9th July 1889.

to transmit herewith a despatch* from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., containing a report of the principal military operations in which the forces composing the garrison of Upper Burma were engaged between the 31st March 1888 and the 31st March 1889, comprising generally the period between the date of the last report and the date on which Sir George White relinquished his command in Upper Burma on the consolidation of the Burma Command into a District of the Madras Army.

2. The services performed by the troops have been so fully described by Sir George White and the leaders of the several field forces, that it remains only for His Excellency to endorse the high terms in which the Major-General speaks of the ability and energy with which the several commanders have directed the detached columns, and the untiring and cheerful endurance displayed by the troops, officers and men of all ranks alike, both European and Native. The names of those officers and men whom His Excellency would bring to the notice of the Government of India as specially deserving of reward are submitted separately.

3. But while commending to the notice of the Government the good work of the Upper Burma Force during the past year, Sir Frederick Roberts cannot but briefly refer to the general results of those operations, and to the progress in the great work of the pacification of the province of Burma to which they point. The operations of the year 1887-88, while including frontier reconnaissances, had been chiefly confined to the suppression of dacoity in the districts acquired in 1885-86, the bordering States having been but scantily visited and being practically unknown.

During the past year on the other hand, while the maintenance of order in the central districts has been principally entrusted to the police, supported by the reserves of the regular troops, the operations of the military by well equipped forces have comprised expeditions into the outlying regions on the west, north and east—expeditions attended with almost unvarying and continuous success, and resulting, as shown by Sir George White, in the inclusion within the settled influence of British rule of tracts comprising 50,000 square miles, inhabited by tribes who, while to some extent nominally subject to the old Kingdom of Burma, were practically inimical alike to the ruler and his people. In the east, hands were joined with the advanced parties of the troops of the King of Siam; in the north a step in approach has been made towards the eastern borders of Assam on the Upper Irrawaddy, and in the neighbourhood of Bhamo

¹ The following extracts are here given in explanation of Sir George White's present account :

• From the Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 2133-A, dated Simla, the 11th May, 1888.

• 2. In the 24th paragraph of his despatch Sir George White briefly refers to the work which has been done. This, in addition to the ordinary duty of preserving order and suppressing dacoity in the territory occupied by our troops, has consisted of expeditions to the distant frontiers of the recently acquired territory.

• A vast area hitherto unexplored by Government officers has thus been brought directly under the British rule.

• The Commander-in-Chief wholly endorses the high terms in which Sir George White speaks of the ability and tact with which the various Commanders of the expeditionary columns have overcome difficulties of all sorts, both political and physical; and His Excellency would particularly bring to the notice of Government the unvarying success with which this often delicate task has been accomplished.

• 4. The cheerfulness and endurance with which the troops of all ranks have sustained these long and harassing marches cannot be too highly commended; and the perseverance with which the less interesting duty of following and breaking up bands of dacoits which have shown themselves in the settled districts has been carried out, merits equal praise.

From Major-General Sir G. S. White, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 55-B.C, dated Mandalay, 1st April, 1888.

2. Since my former despatches, submitted through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, dated 10th March and 11th April 1887, the operations in Upper Burma, although less general throughout the province, have been of much the same nature as those described in the despatches above referred to.

24. In submitting this report, I would solicit the attention of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the vast work which has been accomplished by the troops in this command during the last open season. Public attention has been but little directed to the marches of our numerous columns; but the area that they have covered may be described as follows :

- (a) The Shan Hill States,—from the Moby on the south along the line of the Salween on the east to Northern Theinni on the north.
- (b) The country north of Bhamo,—from that station to Mogaung, thence to the Jade mines on the north-west, and to the Endawgyi Lake and to Monhyin on the west and south.
- (c) Two routes from Htigyaing on the Irrawaddy have been traversed to and from the Chindwin, both passing through the State of Wuntho—one debouching on the Chindwin at Kendat; the other higher up the same river at Sittaung.
- (d) Our western frontier has been reconnoitred and surveyed from Tammu on the north along the valley of the Myittha, to Gangaw, Thilin, Yaw, Saw, Laungshe, and Sidotia on the west and south.

turbulent tribes on the borders of China have been brought to order; while on the west the expedition to the Chin Hills, primarily caused by the incursions of these brave but barbarous tribes, and the carrying into captivity the inhabitants of peaceful Burman villages on the west of the Chindwin, has prepared the way for the opening up of direct communication with the shores of the Bay of Bengal.

The political significance of these results requires no special indication; but with reference to the Chin expedition, it may be stated that the establishment of Fort White within about 80 miles of the police post of Lungleh, recently planted in the Lushai hills by the expedition directed from Chittagong, will have an important effect in the settlement of the tract of hills comprising the country of the Lushai and neighbouring tribes, which have proved a source of annoyance for years past on the eastern borders of Bengal. The civilizing influence of these posts, dominating, from the east and west respectively, a hitherto unexplored mountainous region, may be safely predicted from the experience of the now settled Jyntiah hills in Assam, with regard to which it is within the knowledge of Government that not many years ago the district of which Shillong is the centre was as turbulent and as great a source of annoyance as is the Lushai country of the present day.

4. While according the fullest credit to the troops who have been instrumental in achieving these great results, Sir Frederick Roberts desires to record his obligations to Major-General Sir George White. During the three-and-a-half years of his employment in Burma, Sir George White has for two years held the chief command of the large force employed in the Upper Provinces; and His Excellency feels that it is due to the ability and discretion of this officer, and to the cordial relations which he has invariably maintained with successive Chief Commissioners, that the Civil and Military administrations have gone hand in hand, and that their united efforts have been rewarded with undeniable success.

5. In conclusion, Sir Frederick Roberts cannot but express his concurrence with Sir George White's observations in the last paragraph of his despatch. The rulers of Upper Burma have been persistently misrepresented in certain irresponsible quarters from the beginning of our occupation, and no pains have been spared to disparage the results obtained. The present record may be safely appealed to in vindication of the wisdom and soundness of our administration and of the true progress which is being made, with very moderate establishments, towards the complete pacification of a vast and in great part uncivilized territory.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, K.C.B., V.C., late Commanding the Upper Burma Force, to the Adjutant-General in India.—(No. 1, dated Simla, 6th July, 1889).

Having been directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to furnish a report on the principal military incidents of the last year of my command in Burma, and having now been furnished with copies of the reports submitted by Brigadier-General Faunce, commanding the Chin Field Force, and Captain O'Donnell, commanding the Mogaung Field Force, of the operations of the columns under them, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the work done by the troops in Upper Burma since the 31st March 1888.

2. Up to the 1st April 1888 the troops in Upper Burma had been considered on field service. On that date they were reconstituted, on the ordinary footing, as "The Upper Burma Force."

3. At the close of the trooping season, 1887-88, the garrison of Upper Burma consisted of—

1 Garrison Battery.	4 Battalions of Bengal Infantry.
2 (Bengal) Mountain Batteries	7 " Madras "
3 Battalions of British Infantry.	1 Battalion of Bombay "
1 Regiment of Madras Cavalry.	2 Companies of Madras Sappers.
1 " Hyderabad Cavalry.	1 Company of Burma "

4. During the season the regular garrison had been reduced by the following corps, which returned to India without relief :

1 Mountain Battery (British).	3 Battalions of Bengal Infantry.
1 Battalion of British Infantry.	3 " Bombay "
1 Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.	1 Battalion of Madras "
1 " Bombay "	1 " Hyderabad "

5. This large reduction of the garrison was rendered possible by the organization and arrival in Burma of the Military Police battalions. The troops remaining were

redistributed among the more important places in each district, and a number of posts hitherto held by them were handed over to the Military Police.

6. Brigadier-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., was in command of the troops in Upper Burma from 2nd April to 25th July 1888, during my absence on short leave to England.

7. I now pass on to a brief review of the principal military incidents of the occupation of Upper Burma since April 1888.

8. Sagaing and Ava were still infested by dacoit bands, the chiefs of which were the virtual rulers of these districts. They organized a system of local government, under which the villagers paid regular assessed sums for the support of these bands. These amounts were regularly paid to the dacoit tax-gatherer, even while the villagers were appealing to our Civil officers for a remission of their more legal revenue, pleading the presence of dacoits as a justification, and the unsettled state of the district. If the people gave intelligence of the dacoits to the troops, or were even suspected of doing so, their treachery to the older established institutions of their district was promptly punished by death. The relatives of the dacoits were constantly on the watch, and an adverse report from them was a death-warrant. This, combined with the systematic murder of village officials who took office under us, created such a reign of terror, that it was for long impossible to get intelligence on which the troops could act, or evidence on which the Civil officers could convict.* The ability, patience, and eventual success with which Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Symons fought this system, step by step, and finally broke it down in the Sagaing district, are on record and have been acknowledged by the Government of India. In the adjoining district of Ava, Captain Knox, of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, pursued the same plan, and also achieved a remarkable success. Moveable columns were constantly out in both the Ava and Myingyan districts, during the month of April, in pursuit of Boh Toke and Shwe-Yan. Boh Toke, at last, fell into the hands of a party of the Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry, under Major Sir Bartle Frere, and was killed.

9. On the 2nd May Myinmu police post, on the banks of the Irrawaddy, in the Sagaing district, was attacked and burnt down by a party of dacoits under Nga-U. The police suffered some loss, and the dacoits got off. No word of warning was conveyed to the police post, although the dacoits had to pass through the village to attack it. In the latter end of April the Shan State of Maukme, under British protection, had been overrun by Twet-Na-Lu, an aspirant to the Sawbwaship of that State. An expedition consisting of 50 men of the 1st Rifle Brigade and 100 of the 27th Bombay Infantry (Baluchis) left Fort Stedman on the 2nd May to drive out the invader. By a series of rapid marches the troops succeeded in surprising Twet-Na-Lu in the Sawbwa's palace at Mone, which State he had also invaded. He was cleverly captured, with some thirty of his followers. Mr. Scott, the Political Officer, and Lieutenant Fowler, of the Baluchis, specially distinguished themselves on this occasion and received the thanks of the Government of India. The force then moved on to Maukme and restored order there. Twet-Na-Lu was subsequently shot in an attempt to escape. On the 5th May Lieutenant R. G. LeF. Williamson, commanding a detachment of Mounted Infantry, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Mr. O'Dowda, of the Military Police, were killed in an engagement with dacoits in the Ava district. On the 9th May news was received that the Chins had invaded the Myittha Valley. They captured Indin, carried off the Kale Sawbwa, and professed their intention of pressing on to Mingin, Kalemyo, and Kalewa. Three columns were despatched to the Myittha Valley by different routes, and arrived within two days of each other. The Chins however had retired to their hills, and it was then impossible to follow them up. During this month disturbances also broke out again in Pagyi, on the right bank of the Chindwin. On the 20th May the police were defeated in an engagement against dacoits. A column under Major Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry, took the field and restored confidence and order.

10. The month of June passed uneventfully. There was however no cessation of watchfulness; and hard work in pursuit of dacoits was kept up. They found their occupation daily becoming more and more arduous and their field a narrower one. Hunted from point to point, they grew tired of their old pursuits and surrendered in considerable numbers. This was notably the case in the Ava district.

11. On the 12th July a body of Shans and Karens from Sawlapaw's territory of Eastern Karenni attacked Maukme. Lieutenant Fowler, with 50 Baluchis went against them and defeated them with great loss. This operation was conducted with much promptitude and skill under trying circumstances. The rains had now well set in, but the efforts of the

troops, more especially in Ava and Sagaing, were not relaxed. On the 27th July the celebrated dacoit Boh Shwe-Yan was hunted down in the Ava district by a party of Mounted Infantry, Royal Munster Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Minogue, and killed. This Boh had long been a celebrated leader in the Ava and neighbouring districts, and after his death there was peace.

August 1888.

12. The month of August was uneventful.

13. In September I submitted proposals for further reductions of the regular garrison of Upper Burma, and also plans for three important expeditions which the Chief Commissioner considered to be politically necessary, and which it was proposed to carry out during the winter of 1888-89,—

September 1888.

I.—Against the Siyin Chins.

II.—Against Sawlapaw, the ruler of Eastern Karenni.

III.—Against the rebellious Kachin tribes round and beyond Mogaung.

14. On the 25th October the Chief Commissioner reported another invasion of the Myittha Valley by Siyin Chins, and asked for troops to occupy it. The 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were accordingly ordered to proceed to Sihaung and Kalemio from the Ruby Mines and Maymyo. During this month also the sanction of the Government of India was accorded to the expedition (No. II) against Sawlapaw.

October 1888.—Operations on the Chin Frontier.

15. During November the Government of India sanctioned the Mogving expedition (No. III), and also the measures taken for the security of the Chin Frontier.

November 1888.

16. The month of December was occupied in pushing forward preparations for the three principal expeditions detailed above.

December 1888.

17. At the close of the year 1888 the progress of the interior of the country towards pacification had been most marked. With a few exceptions, the dacoit leaders of note had been hunted into surrender, captured, or killed.

18. Towards the end of December I joined the Chin Field Force, which was under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Faunce.

19. In January 1889 the Ruby Mines district, which had previously been remarkably quiet, became disturbed. The 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry had been removed from Bernard Myo to the Chin Frontier; and the Military Police force had been weakened by the withdrawal of men to form an escort to Lieutenant Daly, who, as Political Officer was making a tour in the Northern Shan States. About the middle of the month Lieutenant W. T. H. Nugent, 1st Hants Regiment, with a handful of men, made a rash attack upon a band of dacoits about eight miles from Momeit in the Ruby Mines district. Lieutenant Nugent and his party came unexpectedly on a stockade held by the enemy. He and two of the private soldiers of the Hants Regiment were killed and six of the remainder were wounded.

20. On the 1st February it became necessary to organize a column at Meiktila to act against Yan Nyan and others who had joined him in the jungles round Popa. Major Francis Howard, Rifle Brigade, was named to command, and the troops were detailed from the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. The work was well done, and the dacoits' combination was defeated and dispersed. On the 4th February a detachment of Military Police under Mr. Segrave, proceeding towards Sikaw in the Bhamo district, was suddenly fired on from a stockade near Malin. Two policemen were killed and ten wounded. Ten ponies were shot and thirty fell into the hands of the enemy, with the baggage they carried. This proved to be the first overt act of a rebellious movement of some extent the inception of which had escaped attention. A force was promptly put into the field, under command of Captain Smith, R.A., and marched from Bhamo. On the 7th February this column met the enemy strongly posted and stockaded across the road at Malin. After a hard fight, Captain Smith drove the enemy out; but our casualties were heavy: Second-Lieutenant G. R. D. Stoddart, 17th Bengal Infantry, two men of the Hants Regiment, and two sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry, were killed; eight men of the Hants and ten sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry were wounded. Captain Smith's victory however crushed out the rebellion in the Malin district. Other attempts later on, near Mansi, were met and frustrated by troops sent out from Bhamo.

February 1889.—Operations in the Ruby Mines district.

21. On the 9th March the Officer Commanding at Bhamo reported that a party of dacoits had stockaded themselves at Mansi. A column under Major Spencer, 17th Bengal Infantry, was sent out against them. The rebels attacked this column two miles out of Mansi. The enemy was defeated with loss and three of his stockades demolished. On the 14th of March the dacoits again engaged Major Spencer's force. Twenty of them were killed, a police post was established at Mansi, and the column returned to Bhamo on the 17th. On the 27th March the police post at Mansi was attacked by the same gangs, and the village was burnt. These bands were said to number over 200 men.

22. In consequence of these continued raids on Mansi and its neighbourhood by mixed bands of dacoits, reported to be based on Katran, the stronghold of a Sawbwa, some distance in the interior of the Kachin hills, south-east of Bhamo, the Chief Commissioner asked me to propose a plan for the military defence of that frontier. I accordingly submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, who was then at Mandalay, a scheme for throwing a force into Katran, and there dictating terms to the offending tribes. This plan was approved by His Excellency and by Sir Charles Crosthwaite. It has since been carried out under the orders of Major-General Gordon, C.B., who succeeded me in the command of the troops in Upper Burma on the 1st April last.

23. The reports submitted by the officers who commanded in the three principal operations of the past season, referred to in paragraph 13 of this paper, are—

- (I.) The expedition against the Siyin Chins, under Brigadier-General Faunce;
- (II.) Operations against Sawlapaw, ruler of Eastern Karenni, under Brigadier-General Collett, C.B.;
- (III.) Operations against the rebellious Kachin tribes round and beyond Mogaung under Captain O'Donnell.

are given separately. General Collett's report has already been published. General Faunce's and Captain O'Donnell's reports are herewith submitted, having been very lately received at Army Head-Quarters and having been made over to me, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to be annexed to this report.

24. These expeditions were, one and all, conducted with great ability, energy, and success. The work gone through by the Chin Field Force was quite exceptionally heavy and trying. The troops employed in the Mogaung expedition also had continuous hard work. The task entrusted to Brigadier-General Collett was most successfully concluded, but the operations were of shorter duration.

25. It would make this report too long to enter upon a review of the work gone through by these columns; but I would invite attention to the detailed accounts of the operations given by the officers who commanded the field forces, from which their vast scope and the results attained may be gathered. In the earlier paragraphs of this despatch I have given an outline of other work carried out by the troops in different parts of the province during the last year of my command in Upper Burma. These make up a history of continuous military activity and of difficulties and dangers keenly undertaken by our troops and, almost without exception, conducted to a successful conclusion. In consideration of these services, I have the honor to forward, in a separate letter the names of officers whom I wish to recommend to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

26. From the nature of the service required for the pacification of Upper Burma, the operations have been worked out in small details and have been long drawn out. This naturally reduces the public interest with which these operations are followed, and has a tendency to detract from the appreciation given to the undoubtedly great work accomplished in the aggregate by the troops. This work has not been carried out without a considerable number of casualties in the field. Losses incurred, one here and another there, are apt to be lost sight of; and in support of the recommendations of officers for service in the field, which I have submitted, I would beg to give the following list of casualties which have been recorded since 1st May 1887 up to 31st March 1889:

	Killed or died of wounds.	Wounded.	Total.
British officers	6	6	12
Native "	2	4	6
British soldiers	10	35	45
Native "	42	97	139
TOTAL	60	142	202

The casualties in a campaign from the results of fatigue and exposure are invariably out of all proportion to the losses from the weapons of the enemy. This has been the case in Upper Burma to even an unusual extent. Over six thousand officers and soldiers have been invalided since November 1885.

28. As I have had exceptional opportunities of watching the military operations in

General aspect of affairs in Upper Burma and its progress towards pacification.

Upper Burma since their commencement, in November 1885, until the present time, it may not be out of place if I conclude this report with a few remarks on the general aspect of affairs in that province, and its progress towards peaceful and settled government. The narrative of events with which this report commences is, as I have already said, a story of continuous military activity. To those unacquainted with the previous military and political history of this the newest province of our Eastern Empire, that story may convey an idea of anarchy and lawlessness still rampant throughout its great area. But to those who know the stages through which Upper Burma has passed since our earliest attempts at establishing government, the progress made towards law and order seems most remarkable. It has been too much the view put before the public that we found Upper Burma a peaceful province, and that the dacoity and anarchy revealed later were the after-growth of our occupation. This was not the case. Years of weak yet cruel government, nominally by the king whom we displaced, but actually exercised by the corrupt officials of his court, had deprived the country of all government worthy of the name. Some of the strongest ministers were known to be the patrons of dacoits, from whose ill-gotten gains they did not scruple to swell their incomes. The dacoits, on their part, were glad to pay something to secure immunity from punishment, in the rare cases in which they were brought up. The punishment which the dacoit chief had earned fell, not rarely, on the officer who had arrested him for his temerity and ignorance in interfering with an institution under the scarcely veiled protection of so strong an official as, say, the Taingdar Menghy. The people thus left to themselves fell back upon that panacea of more advanced communities—local government. The villagers grouped themselves together under the leadership of the strongest dacoit chief they could attract to their service, for the protection of their own property and for the acquisition of their neighbours'.

29. We had not been long in Mandalay before we found that though its capture had been easy, yet that the preparation of Upper Burma for the reception of civil government was likely to be a much tougher and more tedious task than any one had anticipated; and it was not until we had forced our way to the Shan Hills on the east, and to the Arakan Yomas on the west, that we had any gauge of the vastness of the system of dacoity which it was our first duty to eradicate. The dacoit leader was in many cases rather the chief and defender of the people in his own immediate circle than the common enemy. Socially he was a hero, not an outcast; and the sympathy of the people was largely with him. As an instance of this, I may cite a case that occurred in the Ava district. A column had attacked a band of dacoits reported in this district and dispersed them, driving away the leader Shwé Yan. This disturbed the offensive and defensive arrangements of the villagers whose chief he was. Greatly to the surprise of our officers, the villagers asked for a military post. This was the last request expected. The explanation given was that they would now be dacoited by the villagers upon whom they had previously preyed. In fact that, as we were the cause of their helplessness, they looked to us for defence. Dacoity was thus an institution of the country. The more enterprising enjoyed it as a pastime combining profit with distinction. A young Burman was not considered to have won his spurs until he had been out once or twice. There was thus at first not only the terrorism which, as we gained ground, became the chief weapon against us, but also a considerable amount of sympathy with and admiration of the calling. This made our task a most difficult one. To introduce the elements of civilized government, we had to protect the weak, in spite of themselves, against the strong.

30. Since that time the military force in Upper Burma has been reduced by four battalions of British Infantry, four regiments of Cavalry, and eighteen battalions of Native Infantry. It may be said that the Military Police have, to a large extent, replaced these regular troops; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that we have enormously extended the area of our occupation. Until the spring of 1887 we had not entered the Shan States. All this vast country is now under our rule and paying us tribute. Until the spring of 1888 we had not attempted to administer the large country north of Sinbo, on the Upper Irrawaddy, which stretches on the north

to the Kachin Hills beyond Mogaung, and to the jade mines on the west. We had not a soldier in the great Yaw country or along the Chin Frontier until November 1888. We have now subdued the Kachins, ninety miles beyond Bhamo. We have reduced Sawlapaw and his Red Karens to submission on the south-east; and we have established ourselves right in the heart of the Chin Hills to the west. All this has been done while reducing the garrison. A map of Upper Burma is attached to this report on which the principal territories taken within our administration, in 1887 and 1888, are shown coloured. Besides those coloured, other smaller districts have been added to our later responsibilities, increasing the area to over 50,000 square miles,—about the size of England.

31. The operations of last season were nearly all confined to the more remote districts, while the central and more important ones were generally undisturbed. Where disturbances did take place, they were transient outbreaks of dacoity, easily met and rapidly put down. Such periodical and local outbreaks must be expected for some years to come; but they are in very marked contrast to the anarchy which obtained in 1886-87. The operations of the three field forces, to which I have alluded before, were carried out beyond the borders of the country which we had occupied in 1886-87.

32. As a proof of the change that has been worked in what I may call Upper Burma Proper, I would instance the present state of the district in which Brigadier-General Lockhart commanded in 1886-87. But two short years ago he was continuously engaged against strong and organised bands of dacoits. The railway has since been constructed through the heart of this district, and now connects Mandalay, in undisturbed and peaceful communication, with the sea. The bright forecast of Sir Charles Bernard, as to its influence as a pacificator, was more than realised, even during its construction, and its success as a financial venture—a success which, it is patent, could only be secured in a peaceful country—is being verified daily by increasing traffic.

33. Although the general progress made towards happier relations between the people and the system of government introduced by us has been very satisfactory, yet a system of dacoity such as I have described takes long to eradicate thoroughly. The minor military expeditions during the past year sufficiently establish the national tendency of the Burmans to take up arms in season and out of season. It is this tendency that makes a general disarmament of the people so necessary. Arms left in a village for defence will, in nine cases out of ten, sooner or later fall into the hands of some enterprising dacoit leader, or be used by the villager himself for a little venture of his own in some neighbouring district. A Burman living in a district affording opportunities of dacoity looks upon a gun hanging idly in his hut, for defence only, as so much unemployed capital. Where there is no dacoity, arms are not required, and their absence is a safeguard against its reappearance.

34. It has been urged that a disarmed village is at the mercy of dacoits. Experience however shows how often the arms are the special prize of which the dacoits are in search, and how seldom they are used by the villagers to defend themselves. The dacoit leader, when organising his forces, makes his requisitions on the villagers at so many guns. The villagers often fear the consequences of refusal and become compromised. On the other hand, if villagers will help the authorities now constituted by giving the intelligence which is at their disposal, dacoity will be rapidly stamped out. A few hard cases may result from a general disarmament, but individual cases make bad law.

35. With regard to the future. There is still much to be done before the tribes of wild Chins living along the western frontier of Upper Burma can be subdued. They are savages, and must be thoroughly dominated. No other *modus vivendi* need be attempted. Before I gave up the command in Upper Burma a strong military post had been established in the heart of the Chin Hills at Tokhlaing (Fort White). The Siyins and other neighbouring tribes had fought us obstinately, but had, later, owned their inability to cope with us and had opened negotiations. Their advances I believe to be due to the enterprise and activity of the troops. The success attending our occupation of their hills will be in exact proportion to the state of insecurity and unrest which it causes to these tribesmen. Such savages will only own our ascendancy while they feel it. The Chins are boastful to a degree, and very prone to over-estimate their bravery and power. If the pressure on them is relaxed before our terms are complied with, they will believe their turn has come again; that we are tired of the struggle, and about to give it up. The work entailed on our troops is no doubt very great. The hill paths are mere goat-tracks; and the difficulty of getting from point to point, when shod in ammunition boots, must be experienced to be fairly realized.

A coolie corps composed of suitable hillmen, such as the Kassias, is indispensable ; in such a country the troops cannot be otherwise mobilised. Without mobilisation and activity the presence of the troops amongst the Chins will generate familiarity, and they will begin to take liberties. During the rains, movements to any distance may involve too great hardship on the troops to be advisable ; but advantage should be taken of intervals of finer weather. Roads should be pushed on as far as practicable, to prove to these tribes that we mean going on. Broad roads should be made everywhere in the immediate vicinity of the posts, to facilitate prompt counter-attacks in the event of the Chins approaching our positions.

36. On our Eastern and South-Eastern frontiers, in the Shan States, the people are more docile, and the topography of the Shan plateaux makes it easier to establish and maintain supremacy over the Shans than over the tribes on our northern and western frontiers.

37. I have the high authority of the Marquis of Dufferin for saying that one of the pleasantest features of the earliest years of our administration in Upper Burma has been the happy relations which have existed between the Civil and Military officers employed on the great work of the pacification of that province. I cannot more fittingly conclude this report than by putting on record my most grateful recollections of the uniform consideration and cordial co-operation which I and the troops under me received, in the first instance from Sir Charles Bernard, and afterwards from Sir Charles Crosthwaite, under whose straight, strong, and energetic administration the hold we have now firmly established on the country is rapidly developing, bringing with it increased security of life and property and consequent happiness to the people, and adding to their material prosperity. The darkest chapters of the early history of British rule in Upper Burma were the legacy of the dynasty which we overthrew in 1885. Soldiers and civilians have since worked together for the common purpose of removing those evils and of giving the advantages of peace and a happier condition of life to the very interesting and attractive people of our newest province.

38. I have ventured to submit this long report, as I have been three-and-a-half years in Upper Burma, in a position to know the many and great difficulties against which the Chief Commissioner has had to contend, and to appreciate the unremitting labor and consideration for the true interests of the people which have characterized every measure introduced by him to meet those difficulties ; and I cannot close this paper without expressing the regret with which I have observed the systematic misrepresentation which nearly every act of the local administration has undergone at the hands of a section of the public press.

From MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, K.C.B., V.C., late Commanding Upper Burma Force, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 2, dated Simla, 6th July, 1889).

In accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, I have the honor to submit the names of the following General and other officers who rendered specially valuable service to the State during the last year of my command in Upper Burma.

2. *Brigadier-General H. Collett, C.B.*—When I forwarded General Collett's report of the operations against Eastern Karenni, which he personally directed, I invited the Commander-in-Chief's consideration on behalf of this distinguished officer. His previous services are better known to Sir Frederick Roberts than to me ; but since he has commanded a brigade in the Upper Burma Force, he has relieved me of all anxiety regarding the conduct of affairs in that part of the province over which he had command.

3. *Brigadier-General E. Faunce.*—Since Brigadier-General Faunce assumed command of the 2nd Brigade I have had ample opportunities of recognizing his high value as an officer. The conduct of the important operations in the Chen Hills tell within the limits of his command ; and I cannot speak too highly of the prescience, energy, and success with which he directed them ; they have been the most difficult operations of my command in Burma. The Commander-in-Chief knows the value of the services previously rendered by General Faunce at the Head-Quarters of the Madras Army ; and I submit his name with confidence to His Excellency for reward.

4. *Brigadier-General G. B. Wolseley, C.B.*, has held the important command of the Mandalay Brigade for two years ; and though no field service of the same scope as the Chin and Karenni operations has fallen within his district, he has had numerous smaller affairs to deal with, and has personally directed several of them. Since I left Burma, he has commanded an expedition of considerable importance against the Ponkan Kachins, south-east of Bhamo, the result of which has been very successful and conclusive.

5. The services of *Colonel W. P. Symons*, South Wales Borderers, have been most distinguished and varied. The Chief Commissioner has testified to the great ability which he has shown in the civil administration of some of the most rebellious districts in Upper Burma ; and his services as a military commander have proved him an officer of exceptional promise whose advancement would be a benefit to the service.

6. *Colonel H. A. Little, 12th Bengal Infantry*, commanded at the frontier post of Bhamo, where he most successfully organized, in 1887 and 1888 respectively, two important expeditions against the Kachin tribes about and beyond Mogaung. He also met several calls upon him for rapid and determined action against bands of insurgents round Bhamo with promptitude and success.

7. In connection with the Chin Expedition, I would beg to specially recommend the following officers:

8. *Major A. G. B. Ternan, 44th Gürkha Light Infantry*, was the only staff officer with the Brigadier-General Commanding the Chin Field Force (except departmental staff). Brigadier-General Faunce mentions his services with the highest commendation; and I have much pleasure in supporting his recommendation.

9. *Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene, D. S. O.*, commanding the 42nd Gürkha Light Infantry, had been actively employed throughout the former phases of the conquest of Upper Burma, and has distinguished himself again in the Chin Hills by gallant leading and successful command of subsidiary expeditions.

10. *Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, 44th Gürkha Light Infantry*, has not only commanded his battalion in the above-mentioned operations, but has rendered valuable service, independently, in the suppression of the disturbances round Gangaw; and has proved himself to be a commander of enterprise and resource.

11. *Lieutenant-Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Commissariat Department*, has had charge of the Supply and Transport Departments of the Chin Field Force, and has worked most assiduously in these branches, upon which the success of the expedition largely depended.

12. *Major C. H. Shepherd, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment*, has commanded the British infantry in the Chin Field Force; he has also had command of separate expeditions against the Chin tribesmen, and has proved himself a valuable and zealous officer.

13. *Captain C. H. Westmorland, 6th Regiment Bengal Infantry*, attached to the 42nd Gürkha Light Infantry, has done particularly good service on several occasions on which he has been selected by Brigadier-General Faunce for commands of importance. I consider him an officer of great promise and worth pushing on in the service.

14. *Lieutenant H. B. H. Wright, R.E.*, was senior officer of the Royal Engineers in the advance to Siyin in the Chin Hills, and rendered invaluable service in road-making, in the erection of stockades, and eventually in providing accommodation for 1,150 troops, with followers, &c., at Tokhlaing (Fort White).

15. *Surgeon I. P. Doyle, I. M. D. (Madras)*, distinguished himself much by personal courage and care of the sick. On the 9th December 1888 he was twice wounded. On the 1st January 1889, during the withdrawal from Kan to Gangaw, he again distinguished himself; and it is greatly in consequence of his courage and bearing that the wounded got safely into Gangaw. I commend this officer very specially to the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

16. The following officers have also well earned mention in this despatch for service in the Chin Hills:

Captain R. H. F. Lombe, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Surgeon-Major A. B. Stranan, 44th Gürkha Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. deL. Faunce, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Orderly Officer to the General Officer Commanding.

Surgeon F. A. Rogers, 42nd Gürkha Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. V. Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, Transport

Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

17. I have submitted the names of several officers who have rendered good service with the Chin Field Force, as in that expedition the nature of the work was generally more arduous than in the other expeditions in Upper Burma, and the parts played by individuals were more marked; the service, too, was of longer duration, as a great part of the original field force is still holding Tokhlaing. For details of the arduous nature and of the scope and extent of the operations in the Chin Hills, I invite attention to the report which accompanies this letter.

18. In this connection I must acknowledge the invaluable services rendered to the commander of this column, and to the troops composing it generally, by Major F. D. Raikes, C.I.E., Political Officer with the Force, who did everything in his power to help on the expedition and to meet the requirements of the troops.

19. For specially valuable service with the Mogaung Field Force, I would name *Captain H. O'Donnell, 44th Gürkha Light Infantry, Commandant Mogaung Police Battalion*, who was entrusted with the command of this column; and though of junior rank, he has justified the selection by discharging the duty entrusted to him with judgment, dash, and success. His command was a large and important one, including two guns of a Bengal Mountain Battery, 50 rifles of the Hampshire Regiment, and the Gürkha Police Battalion. I recommend him specially for the advancement in the service for which he has proved himself so qualified. The result of his work has been that 98 villages around Mogaung previously in a state of rebellion have formally submitted.

20. Of the other officers with this column, I would beg to mention *Captain R. P. Macdonald, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment*. This officer rendered very valuable service in the earlier phases of the campaign when he belonged to the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment. On this occasion he volunteered to serve under his junior officer, Captain O'Donnell, to whom the command of the Mogaung Field Force had been given, rather than lose the opportunity of active service. His excellent service on this and former occasions in Upper Burma deserves special recognition.

21. *Lieutenant T. C. Benson*, Royal Munster Fusiliers, has done very useful work in Burma as Superintendent of Signalling. He volunteered for service at Mogaung with the Police levy, when an officer was required for that work. Captain O'Donnell speaks of his services during the operations round Mogaung in the highest terms. I commend him to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon C. S. Cronin, Medical Staff, has also earned mention in this despatch by his devotion to duty and care of the wounded.

22. *Lieutenant Charles H. Clements*, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, has accompanied columns sent out from Bhamo to Mogaung for two successive years. Colonel Little, commanding at Bhamo, has written in high terms of the value of his assistance in organizing the supply and transport of these expeditions—arrangements upon which their success mainly depended. This year he also acted as Staff Officer to the Officer Commanding the column, who has brought his valuable services to notice.

23. Of the officers named by Brigadier-General Collett for specially good service with the Karenni Expedition, I submit the names of—

24. *Lieutenant M. F. Tighe*, 27th Bombay Infantry. General Collett brings this officer's name very prominently forward, for dashing and most successful leading of the Mounted Infantry throughout the operations, and places him first on his list of recommendations.

25. *Colonel G. C. Sirtorius*, commanding the 27th Bombay Infantry, has done valuable service in Upper Burma, especially in the operations during May and June 1888, when the rebel leader TWET-NA-LU was captured, and in the late Karenni Expedition. He is also entitled to special mention as Commandant of the 27th Bombay Infantry, the conduct of which, on every occasion in the field, has earned the highest commendation from all associated with it.

26. *Lieutenant F. J. Fowler*, 27th Bombay Infantry, distinguished himself in July 1888 by driving a superior force of Karens out of their entrenchments. These Karens had invaded the Shan State of Maukme, which was under British protection. This attack was made on the sole responsibility of this young officer; and the operations, conducted by him during heavy rains and with fever-stricken men, were most successful in their results.

27. *Captain F. J. Pink*, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, served as Staff Officer to General Collett throughout the Karenni Expedition and has been reported on most highly by that General Officer. He also served under Brigadier-General Lockhart in the former phases of the campaign in Upper Burma, and was equally well reported on by him.

28. I have made the gallant conduct of *Surgeon J. Crimmin, I. M. S.* with the Karenni Field Force, the subject of a special report and recommendation.

29. The following officers who took part in the Karenni Expedition have also earned mention in this despatch:

Major C. H. B. Norcott, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Captain F. Beaufort, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant A. H. Morris, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment.

Captain H. M. Jackson, Royal Engineers.

30. I would here recommend *Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Hursey*, South Wales Borderers, for consideration. He commanded the column from Lower Burma, which co-operated with General Collett's column. That General Officer reports that he rendered excellent service.

31. Of officers who have distinguished themselves above their fellows on occasions other than the three field forces previously alluded to, I would mention *Lieutenant C. W. B. Farrant*, Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose continued exertions with the Mounted Infantry in the Sagaing district have done much towards the improved condition of that district.

32. The following officers also deserve mention:

Lieutenant J. O'B. Minogue, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Captain F. R. B. Knox, 4th Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry.

Lieutenant S. M. Mason, 4th Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. King, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Captain E. A. Smith, Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.

Major Francis Howard, Rifle Brigade.

Major T. E. Spencer, 17th Bengal Infantry.

Major C. W. J. Hingston, 10th Bengal Infantry.

33. It is now my duty to bring prominently to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the following officers of the Divisional Staff who have been associated with me in the work in Upper Burma.

34. *Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B.*, has been my principal Staff Officer for two years, and has during that period rendered me most valuable assistance; his work has been both arduous and responsible, and I cannot speak too highly of the ability, loyalty, and success with which it has been carried out. He is now entering upon the duties of Senior Staff Officer in all Burma, which I venture to class as the most responsible and laborious position of any Staff Officer of similar grading in India; and I hope it may be found possible to recognise his services in Burma by some special mark of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's approval.

35. *Major T. P. Cather, D.S.O.*, has been Commanding Royal Engineer in Upper Burma since the 1st April 1888; and in this capacity, as well as when previously Director of Transport, his help and advice have been most useful to me. His great practical experience in many branches of the profession makes him a specially useful officer on field service, and I consider his advancement would be for the benefit of the service.

36. *Captain B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.*, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and *Captain G. H. More-Molyneux*, 1st Bengal Infantry, have ably assisted Colonel Morgan as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals. The latter officer has no permanent appointment on the Staff of the Army—a position for which his military education and culture fit him.

37. Lastly, I beg to recommend my Aide-de-Camp *Lieutenant S. C. F. Jackson*, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, to the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This officer has been both Aide-de-Camp and Secretary to me for three years, and has given me valuable and loyal assistance.

38. I desire to conclude this report by stating that I have confined myself to the mention of those officers who, owing to special opportunity, have earned distinction in the numerous operations which have characterised the service in Upper Burma. I am well aware that there are many others who have had unusually heavy work in their several departments, whose names I have not been able to bring forward.

From CAPTAIN H. O'DONNELL, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Mogaung Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 26-A, dated Camp Senbo, 19th April, 1889).

In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to report as follows :

1. The column arrived at Mogaung on the 4th January 1889, and on the 8th January I started for Kamein with my fighting column by land, and the garrison for Kamein with all stores and rations by boat. I arrived before Kamein on the 11th January, and after a slight resistance on the part of the rebels who held the village, it was occupied by my force. The same day the boat party arrived.

2. After the column left Mogaung and had taken the village of Kamein, which was held by the rebel Lepoi tribe, small-pox broke out amongst the Gurkhas of the Mogaung Levy, and I was unable in consequence to leave that place. However, after a delay of one month, I took the responsibility of moving out against the Lepoi tribe on the 15th February.

3. On the 30th January, while detained at Kamein, I marched against the village of Hwetom (Lepoi) with the detachment of the Hants Regiment, one gun of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, 100 Sikhs, and 40 Gurkhas, by boat. On proceeding some three miles, being fired at occasionally, we came on the village of Hwetom, where shots were exchanged, and then the place was rushed and captured. I returned by boat the same evening to Kamein.

4. I left Kamein on the 15th February with the following force :

51 of the Hants Regiment	Captain R. P. Macdonald.
2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mount. Battery	Lieutenant A. C. Richards.
320 of the Mogaung Levy	Captain R. W. Fisher, R.A.
	(Lieutenant W. C. Howker, Hants Regiment.
	(Lieutenant T. C. Bassett, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Commanding.
	(Lieutenant W. H. Morrison, South Wales Borderers (12th Bengal Infantry).
	(Mr. Crowder, Inspector of Police.
	Lieutenant G. H. Clements, Staff Officer.
	Lieutenant L. E. Ellis, Assistant Quartermaster, Political Officer.
	Surgeon C. S. Cronin, Senior Medical Officer.
	Mr. Ogilby, India Survey Department.
	300 Transport mules, with followers, and eleven days' rations.

On the 16th I marched into the hills, and about 10 A.M. took the villages of Khunru and Pawlam, after a running fight for some two miles. I marched on, and at 2 p.m. took the village of Paokor after a short fight. I camped here : distance $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

5. On the 17th I started with a column, 25 of the Hants Regiment and 100 Mogaung Levy Gurkhas, to take Tangorbun. Before the village, which turned out to be Paowela, I met the enemy strongly stockaded ; they had also cut away the road in front. On our approach we were met by volleys and stones rolled downhill on our right. I sent out flanking parties to dislodge the enemy on the hill ; this was capitally done, and I ordered the charge on the main road, and after a twenty-minutes' fight we occupied their stockade across the road. I hurried on and captured Paowela, a large village, with unlimited stores of grain, &c.

Tangorbun taken 18th.

On the 18th, after a difficult march of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, I took Tangorbun without any opposition.

6. On the 19th I marched with a column for Thama, and after a severe climb of 4½ miles we came out near the village. On arriving at the crest of the hill Lieutenant Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, received a letter, stuck in a stick on the road, from the Thama Sawbwa, in which he said we might come and burn his village; he would do nothing but hide in the jungle, &c. This put us on our guard, and we went on cautiously over the crest and then saw what appeared to me through my glasses a garden paling. I examined it well, but found nothing suspicious about it. However, I ordered the advance with all caution. The Hants were in front, the Gurkhas forming flanking parties in rear. When about 60 yards from the place we could not make out that it was more than a paling, when suddenly we were saluted by a volley from many guns. Three Hants men fell under this badly wounded, but the remainder walked off the road into the jungle and poured in some very steady volleys. The Gurkhas were quickly up on the right flank, and the guns were brought up and two rounds fired at the stockade, and then with a cheer it was rushed and taken, the rebels not waiting. I went on, leaving the rearguard to bring on the wounded. We came before a second stockade; we were again saluted, but no casualties occurred, and one round from a gun and another charge made us masters of this also. In this charge much damage was done us, two officers and 11 rank and file being spiked by bamboo spikes. Captain Macdonald and I were both spiked through the foot. After this no more opposition was met with, and Thama remained in our hands.

On the 20th I sent a column to take the village of Tanikee, on the hill above us. This it did, meeting with no opposition.

7. On the 21st I started for Wawang, took it after a short fight, and went on for Muklón. Crossing the Tanikee for the last time, we came on a splendidly arranged ambuscade. The advance guard

was very heavily fired upon. One naik of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery was mortally wounded here. Lieutenant Clements had a bullet through his helmet. I came up as the position was taken, and then we went on for Muklón, where we were received by volleys, which fortunately did no harm, the Gurkhas in flank doing excellent work. Muklón was rushed and taken, and found heavily spiked. Lieutenant Hawker, while leading the Hants men, got dangerously spiked in the thigh; also one private of the Hants Regiment, a Native officer of the battery, and some sepoys. I regret to add that Lieutenant Hawker has since died of his wound at Bhamo.

8. On the 22nd I marched against Kumóngyi, which was occupied by 10 a.m., after a little skirmishing. From here I sent Captain Fuller to take the village of Nikungyi. This village was strongly occupied by the enemy. I halted the column at Kumóngyi. Captain Fuller's advance could be traced through the deep gorge below us by the sound of firing; at 4-30 p.m., after a sharp fight, he got through the gorge, and occupied Nikungyi.

On the 23rd I marched through this gorge to Nikungyi, and arrived at Nampaung at 5 p.m.

On the 2nd March I proceeded against the villages of Kadón and Wanangyan.

9. I returned to Mogaung in two marches; and on the 6th March proceeded by boat up the Mogaung river against the Pontu Sawbwa.

Expedition by boat against Pontu, 6th to 9th March.

On the morning of the 8th I landed and marched for Póntu, which we occupied at 8 p.m. No opposition. From here I proceeded against Lashi. I returned to the boats by noon by another road; and the 9th March saw us in Mogaung. I halted on the 9th and 10th, preparing for the expedition against the lithi tribe.

When I marched against Pontu, I ordered Captain Fuller to march against the village of Laza, which was taken on the 7th, without opposition.

10. On the 5th March I sent 100 Gurkhas to capture the village of Koumba. This they did by dividing their party into three parts, and taking to the jungle and entering the village from all sides.

The above completes the punishments meted out to this tribe. The punishment has been severe.

Completion of operations against lithi tribes.

11. The expedition against the Ithi tribe was noted for its heavy marching under a very severe sun and in the plains. As to the opposition met with by the column there was none. While detained in Kamein, Lieutenant Elliott, Assistant Commissioner, was informed that this tribe intended submitting to Government, but would wait and take our expedition against the Lepei tribe as a test case and act accordingly. This they evidently did, for they showed no fight and in fact the enemy was never seen.

Operations against the Ithi tribe. Force leaves Mogaung 13th March. 12. I started with the following column from Mogaung,—

44 of the Hants Regiment,
2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery,
340 of the Mogaung Levy,

on the 13th March, and occupied the first Ithi villages, the Shan and Kachin villages of Nyaungbintha. Here I established a police outpost at the Shan village, using all village material for my fort.

Police post established at Nyaungbintha.

13. From camp at Nyaungbintha I sent out columns daily to punish the Ithi villages, and by the 22nd March all had been visited, with the exception of three on Panga hill. On the 22nd March I sent the Hants Regiment detachment back to Mogaung. They were, by order, to be back in Bhamo by the 31st March.

Parties sent out daily to destroy Ithi villages up to 22nd March.

Detachment of Hants Regiment returns to Bhamo 22nd March.

14. I had to remain in Nyaungbintha till the 28th March, to enable the garrison of that place to fortify themselves sufficiently. On the 28th the column left Nyaungbintha, and marched back to Mogaung.

Force detained at Nyaungbintha to fortify post and throw in supplies. Marches back to Mogaung 28th March.

Operations against Lataung tribe. Force leaves Mogaung 1st April to punish the Sana Sawbwa.

15. I started from Mogaung on the 1st April, with the following force, to punish the Sana Sawbwa of the Lataung tribe :

2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
260 of the Mogaung Levy.

16. Owing to the excessive heat and the necessity of marching long marches through open plains for the sake of water, I had much sickness in this column. From my first camp I had to send back Captain Fuller sick and some 16 sepoys.

Sickness in column owing to great heat.

On the 4th I marched with one gun and 140 Gurkhas and took Panlang, the Sana Sawbwa's village, consisting of eight houses.

Panlang taken 4th March.

Next day I began my return journey to Mogaung, and arrived there on the 7th April. After seven days' marching we had covered 47 miles, and this, too, under a hot April sun. I had in consequence to give the whole column some days' rest.

Force returns to Mogaung.

17. I come now to the expeditions on the Senbo side. These tribes are situated to the east of Senbo, and to get at them I had to march down to Senbo from Mogaung, a distance of 56 miles by road, and all through the plains. This march was done in six days, and owing to the great heat many of the men were unfit to proceed any further on these expeditions.

Operations against the Maran and Hleggyoman tribes. Column leaves for Senbo 10th April.

I marched from Mogaung on the 10th April with land and river parties, and was able to commence operations against the Maran tribe on the 20th April, with the following forces :

Arrives 13th April.

Commences operations 20th April.

2 guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
220 of the Mogaung Levy.

18. On the night of the 20th I camped in the jungle close below the village of Makan, the Maran people's chief village. During the night the Kachins came down and shouted defiance at us for some hours, but did nothing further. On the 21st I marched against this village; had to fight for a mile and a half along the road, taking three stockades *en route*. During this fight my transport for the first time during all these operations was attacked. At 7 a.m. I occupied the village.

Makan taken 21st April.

Pinzun and Lasha taken.

19. On the 22nd I sent a force of one gun and 110 military police under Captain Fuller to take and occupy Malwe and Lwegyo, which was accomplished in the course of the day. At the first village much opposition was met with, and the Kachins actually exchanged shots from their stockade, with *jinjals*, with our gun. The stockade was finally rushed, and was found quite destroyed by the shell fire, though none of the enemy's dead were found. The village of Malwe was seen and found full of men, and was swept with shell fire and volleys. No more opposition was met with.

On the 23rd I returned with the whole column to Senbo. The troops suffered very much, owing to the great heat and rain.

Force return to Senbo, 23rd.

20. I had yet two villages of this tribe to punish,—namely, Mansin and Sekan. These, after giving the men a halt, I visited with a column of 100 police and one gun on the 26th April. I started at 3-45 a.m., and arrived after a hard climb up hill at Mansin at 7 a.m. I left a small party here and went up to the second village of Sekan, where I arrived at 9-30 a.m.

Mansin and Sekan taken, 26th April.

The capture of these two villages completed the punishment of the Maran tribe. I still had the punishment of the tribe concerned in the Hlegyoman dacoity.

Completion of punishment of Maran tribe.

21. At this time I had much sickness amongst my police, and most of the men were completely worn out by the hard work of the two previous months. I could not replace these men with any trained sepoy of the police, so I had to ask for a reinforcement of 100 men from Bhamo. For this purpose I also went down to Bhamo personally, and returned to Senbo on the 29th April, with the following reinforcements for my column:

52 all ranks of the 32nd Madras Infantry.

50 all ranks of the Mogaung Levy.

Force marches on 1st May.

On the 1st May I started with the following force:

2 guns, 1 N. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.

52 all ranks of the 32nd Madras Infantry.

200 of the Mogaung Levy.

22. On the 2nd May I camped below the village of Kawan 2½ miles off. On the 3rd I proceeded against Assin, which was occupied without opposition.

Kawan and Assin taken, 3rd May.

On the 4th I started with a column of one gun, 25 of the 32nd Madras Infantry, and 100 police for the village of Kachaing. Kachaing proved to be further off than was anticipated, and I did not reach it till 9 a.m. The distance was 4½ miles. During the last two miles the enemy proved very stubborn, and fought us the whole way into the village. One sepoy was dangerously wounded. The enemy built no stockades, but kept up a steady fire at us the whole way up from the jungle. The flanking done by the Gurkhas was splendid, and it is entirely owing to their jungle work that I had not more casualties. Kachaing proved to be a magnificent village of forty very large houses.

Kachaing taken, 4th May.

23. I had hardly left the village when the rear guard and both flanks of the column were severely engaged by the enemy from the jungle, and two sepoy were wounded. The whole jungle seemed alive with the enemy, who had a great number of guns. This running fight went on for two miles. Eventually the column returned to camp after one of the hardest day's fighting at 12-30 p.m.

Column attacked on way on 4th from Kachaing.

Column arrives at Pakung on the 5th May, and completes its operations.

24. The column arrived at Pakung at noon on the 5th May. This completes the whole of the operations of the field force under my command.

25. I hope that the work done by the column under my command will meet with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and also of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

26. During these operations the column marched over 650 miles, and the Survey Department of India mapped in over 2,000 square miles of ground. The column was almost daily engaged in jungle fighting with the enemy. Two police posts were established,—namely, at Kamein and Nyaungbintha, and each is held by 150 military police. The whole country about here has been much quieted thereby.

Summary.

27. A list of casualties is appended.

NOMINAL LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE MOGAUNG FIELD FORCE.

Wounded—

Captain H. O'Donnell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding the Mogaung Field Force, slightly, at Thama, 19th February, 1889.

1ST BATTALION HAVIS REGIMENT.

Wounded—

Captain R. P. Macdonald, bamboo-spiked, foot, slight, Thama, 19th February, 1889.

Lieutenant W. C. Hawker, bamboo-spiked, thigh, dangerous, Muklôn, 21st February, 1889; died at Bhamo, 15th March.

Lieutenant A. C. Richards, spent bullet, slight, Sansagula, 14th March.

No. 1567, Corporal Berst, twice hit in same volley, left shoulder severe and leg slight, 19th February, 1889.

No. 1485, Private Nicholas, thigh, severe, 19th February, 1889.

No. 1919, Private Leveen, leg broken below knee, severe, 19th February, 1889.

No. 1996, Private Pioner, foot, slight.

No. 576, Private Ratt, hand, slight.

NO. 2 BENGAL MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

Killed—

No. 10, Nalik Fazil Khan, 21st February, 1889.

Bamboo-spiked—

Jemadar Imam Ali Shah, hand, slightly.

Havildar Nazam-ud-din, foot, slightly.

Havildar Umar Khan, foot, slightly.

Gunner Abdul Ghafur, foot, badly.

32ND MADRAS INFANTRY.

No. 1222, Sepoy Fakir-din, head, gunshot, slight.

MOGAUNG LEVEE.

Wounded, gunshot—

No. 336, Sepoy Badhawa Singh, mortally, 23rd March, 1889; died 26th March, 1889.

No. 2204, Sepoy Badhawa Singh, severely, 3rd March, 1889.

No. 26, Sepoy Nihal Chandra, severely, 2nd March, 1889.

No. 157, Sepoy Thoke Singh, slightly, 2nd March, 1889.

Sepoy Lala Singh, slightly, 2nd March, 1889.

Bamboo-spiked—

Lieutenant T. C. Benson, Royal Munster Fusiliers, at Midwe, 22nd April, slight.

Lieutenant W. H. Manning, 12th Bengal Infantry, at Makan, 21st April, slight.

No. 375, Sepoy Kama Singh, thigh, severe.

Lance Naik Basawa Singh, foot, slightly.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

One driver, dangerous, in chest, by gunshot, not expected to live.

Two mules, gunshot wounds, one *fatal*.

One mule, gunshot wound, bad.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. FAUNCE, Commanding the Chin Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—No. 305-C-F, dated Fort White, Chin Hills, 25th April, 1889).

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram No. 175, directing me to submit detailed reports of the operations of the Chin Field Force.

2. To take first the Northern Column, with which Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., was present from the 29th December to the 8th February 1889.

I arrived at Kambalé with 50 of the 1st Madras Lancers on the 3rd December 1888, and found there 159 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, two guns and 70 rank and file of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, and 48 rifles of No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners. One hundred and fifty-eight rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were at Sihaung, two marches south of Kambalé.

I enclose a map by Mr. Kennedy, Survey of India, and will in this report put in brackets after the name of any place the number which it bears on that map.

I found work had been commenced in clearing a track for cart traffic from Kambalé to the foot of the Chin Hills, some twelve miles off, and on the 5th December measures were commenced to collect carts for the transport of rations when the track should be complete. Six miles having been completed, the sappers and 40 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry went out to establish a stockade (No. 11) on the bank of a *nulla* at a point where there was a Chin path leading from the hills. Here

Lieutenant G. Palmer, commanding the Sappers, was mortally wounded on the 7th December by some Chins lying in ambush close to the stockade.

The cart-track was continued from No. 1 stockade (No. 11), and on the 10th December I selected a site at the 12th mile for another stockade (12). No. 2 stockade (12) was at first constructed to hold four officers, 150 rifles, and commissariat sheds, and so constructed as to be easily capable of enlargement, as was subsequently done when it became the advanced depôt, whence mule carriage was used. It was occupied on the 13th December, work back towards No. 1 stockade (11) being continued. No. 2 stockade (12) was from time to time fired at by Chins, and continued to be till after the general advance to No. 3 stockade (13).

On the 19th December the mule-track up the hills was commenced, and a reconnaissance some six miles up to Thyetbin Sakan, now called No. 3 stockade (13), was commenced.

On the 22nd December I went from Kambalé (10) and selected a site at an elevation of 3,700 feet for No. 3 stockade (13). Water was found about half a mile from the site, not in any large quantity, but sufficient for the proposed permanent post and, with management, for the larger force that must temporarily occupy it in the advance. A mule-track was made to it.

3. On the 24th December one sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry of the escort covering the working party beyond No. 3 stockade (13) was killed. On the 25th a very determined attack was again made on the working party and escort commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Butcher, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. The track here ran along a narrow spur, with heavy tree jungle and close undergrowth all round. The attacking party was estimated at 800 to 1,000 men, and this estimate has been confirmed by information since received from Chins and escaped Burman captives. The attacks came from the front and flanks, while a small party moved round in the jungle and attacked the rear, where the sapper mules and an officer's pony were under charge of some of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. Three mules and a pony were killed.

Lieutenant Butcher, being hampered by the necessity of protecting the coolies of the working party, was unable to take the offensive and charge, and the Chins stood their ground behind trees, &c. for nearly two hours, but were repulsed with a loss of about 40 killed and wounded.

4. On the 10th December Sihaung village and post, also the villages of Kyawywa and Kundu, two and one mile off respectively, were attacked by a large body of Tashôn Chins, said by a wounded Chin to number 1,000, under the leading Tashôn Chief Sônpek and five others.

The attacks on the villages and posts were made simultaneously at about 4 a.m. Some 80 men attacked the camp of the detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, wounding two followers, one of them mortally. Having repulsed this attack, which repulse led to the flight of the Chins attacking Sihaung village, Captain Westmorland, commanding the detachment, went with one party through the jungle to the village of Kyawywa, and coming unperceived within forty yards of the raiders, charged and pursued them for a mile, their loss being not less than twenty killed and many wounded. The Chin tribes appear at this time to have been acting in concert, as on the same date (10th December) Indin, between Sihaung and Kambalé (10), was fired at without result from the left bank of the Myittha, while on the 11th the village of Kangyi, about 24 miles north of Kambalé and held by 50 military police, was attacked by about 60 Chins, probably Kanhows, who were repulsed and pursued.

5. On the 29th December Major-General Sir George White arrived at Kambalé. On the 30th December 13 rifles of No. 2 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and 14 rifles of the Burma Sappers, under Lieutenant B. A. James, R.E., joined the force.

On the 1st January I made a further reconnaissance, which Major-General Sir George White accompanied, with 200 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, from No. 2 stockade (12) to a point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the site selected for No. 3 stockade (13), reaching a point at 5,600 feet, whence a fine view of the hills was obtained. The ascent was continuous and very steep, but it was found to be quite practicable to make a mule-track.

6. On the 16th January the advance was continued to Thyetbin (13), a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O., being sent there to construct and occupy No. 3 stockade (13).

From No. 3 stockade (13) the making of the mule-track on was continued. On the 21st January I proceeded to No. 3 stockade (13), being accompanied by Sir

George White; and on the 22nd we proceeded with 50 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry to reconnoitre towards Siyin. The ascent was at first exceedingly steep; it then ran along a long and very narrow ledge with a steep *khad* on the left and precipitous hill on the right, from which the enemy fired as the flanking party advanced on them. The enemy were turned out by the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, who had, till quite close to them, to advance in single file. At about five miles Ehsin Sakan, the future site of No. 4 stockade (14), was passed. The track, which only admitted of single file, led round the side of a very precipitous hill with a *khad* on one side. A very strong stockade was placed right across the path; another, built up on the *khad* at an angle to it, commanded a bend in the track; while there was another, which being in heavy jungle, was not seen above the stockade across the path, but was come across by 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant Butcher, whom I had sent to crown the hill so as to turn the *sangas* on the track. To do so he had to move far round to our right, the hill being impracticable nearer. He therefore first came on the left of the enemy's upper *sanga*, in dislodging them from which one sepoy was killed and one severely wounded. As soon as the flanking party became engaged, the main body advanced to the direct attack and carried the lower *sangas*. One bugler and three sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry were slightly wounded. The ascent, which continued very steep and led through tree-jungle with thick undergrowth, was continued to the Letha range at 8,200, and about eight miles from No. 3 stockade (13). On the return march the *sangas* already alluded to were destroyed, the timber burnt, and the stones thrown down the *khad*.

7. On the same day, 22nd January, the convey coming up from No. 2 stockade (12) to No. 3 stockade (13) was attacked, one private of the Norfolk Regiment being killed and another slightly wounded.

On the 24th January I went with 50 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 125 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with the double object of searching for a water-supply at Ehsin Sakan, where No. 4 stockade (14) was to be constructed, and of attacking the village of Mawklin (10), the inhabitants of which had opposed us on the 25th December and the 22nd January.

We reached the village at 11-45 a.m. without any resistance, a few shots being fired from a distance.

On the 25th January I went down to Kam'bak (10) to arrange for the rapid supply of rations for the troops in advance, Major-General Sir George White remaining at No. 3 stockade (13).

8. On the 27th January the working party and its escort of 40 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under the command of Major Cather, D.S.O., R.E., who had kindly undertaken the superintendence of the road construction, found itself met by a large body of Chins. Major Cather at once sent the working party back to No. 3 stockade (13) and drove back the enemy, who retired slowly, making a stubborn resistance till they reached the stockades first mentioned in paragraph 6, and which had been rebuilt. Here they made a stand. In the meantime Major-General Sir George White, on hearing the firing, had joined the party with 30 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, and ordered and took prominent part in a charge on the stockades which, as he described to me, was "brilliantly led" by Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O. Our loss was extraordinarily small—only one lance-corporal of the Norfolk Regiment dangerously wounded in the thigh, necessitating subsequent amputation of the leg.

9. On the 31st January, accompanied by Major-General Sir George White, I proceeded at 7 a.m. with the division of No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, 98 sappers, 162 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, and 255 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to establish a post, No. 4 stockade (14), at Ehsin Sakan, the greater part of the mule-track to which place had been completed by the sappers. The troops intended for the post were 50 of the Norfolk Regiment, 98 sappers, and 100 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O. The larger force was taken as it was probable that the *sangas* on the precipitous hill beyond would be rebuilt and occupied. It was found that not only had the stockades destroyed on the 22nd instant been rebuilt, but that several more loopholed *sangas* of very strong profile, some as much as four feet thick, had been carried right across the face of the hill, flanking each other and forming a complete chain of defences. The *sangas* were destroyed, a party of 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 75 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Lombe, Norfolk Regiment, being placed on the hill above them in a breastwork hastily constructed by the sappers and Gurkhas, while 25 rifles of the Norfolk

Regiment and 25 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry and the sappers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, held the knoll above the water-supply, being assisted by the remainder of the troops in constructing a rough stockade.

10. Leaving 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry established in a small stock-

Norfolk Regiment	5 officers, 170 rifles.	ade on the higher of the two knolls over
No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery . . .	1 officer, 2 guns.	looking the water-supply at No. 4
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	6 officers, 250 rifles.	stockade, and in charge of supplies
No. 2 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.	2 do. 91 rifles.	that had on the previous days been

pushed on here, the remainder of the force, as per margin, with 170 coolies and mules carrying rations, marched on the 4th February, at 8-15 a.m. for Siyin, accompanied by Major-General Sir George White and Major Raikes, Political Officer. The track led along the northern slopes of the Letha range. At 1 p.m. the highest point to which we went was reached at 8,300 feet. From here the track to Siyin struck off south-west. Before commencing the descent, the enemy fired at us from a *sanga* about 300 yards down. I detached Lieutenant E. J. Lugard, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with a party from the advance guard to a point on the Letha ridge which commanded this *sanga*, from which a volley or two dislodged the enemy, who were pursued as quickly as the difficulties of the descent permitted; but, beyond a few shots, they offered no further resistance.

We reached the village of Siyin after a descent of 2,700 feet in about two miles, at 3 p.m. It had been fired by the retreating Chins, only six or seven houses at the top and some twenty at the bottom of the village, out of 200 houses, escaping, but we found large quantities of planks and thatching grass, which enabled us to make some shelter, which was very necessary as the nights were very cold, the thermometer at Siyin (21) standing at 38° at 7 a.m., while at No. 5 (15) the water froze in the men's water-bottles. There was a frost on the ground, and a very strong and biting wind.

11. Having settled on the 5th February to move against the villages of Tókhlaiing (22) and Bweman (23) on the other side of the valley, I sent 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry on the 6th idem, to No. 5 (15), with instructions to Captain Westmorland to move at 7 a.m. on the 7th from No. 5 (15) north-west for about two miles, and then to turn south-west along the western side of the spur on the eastern slope of which Tókhlaiing (22) stands, with instructions to cut off the retreat of the Chins while being attacked by the two small columns operating from Siyin (21). These two columns consisted of 25 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 50 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, D.S.O., and 75 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, under Major Shepherd. Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, leaving Siyin (21) at 10 a.m., was instructed to move to the north-west round the head of the valley, parallel with Captain Westmorland's party which however was much in advance of him, and getting above Tókhlaiing (22) attacked it, while Major Shepherd's party, which I accompanied, attacked Bweman (23), 25 rifles of it being placed in position on the east side of the valley to cover the ascent of the party up a very steep climb. Both parties, especially Lieutenant-Colonel Skene's, had hard work over very difficult ground. Captain Westmorland's approach was signalled by a shot or two from the Chins, who began to evacuate the villages at once; they however fired a few volleys at him and at Lieutenant-Colonel Skene's party. Major Shepherd's was also fired at, but practically there was little or no resistance.

12. On the 8th February Major-General Sir George White started for Mandalay.

On the 12th February I made a reconnaissance to the south along the spur on which Siyin (21) stands, to ascertain whether the Sagyilain (26) villages could best be reached from Siyin (21) or from Tókhlaiing (22) through Bweman (23), and also to look for a permanent post, should one be determined on. I found none, and that the villages in question could much more easily be reached from Tókhlaiing (22).

On the 13th the whole force moved across the valley to Tókhlaiing (22).

On the 17th February I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Skene, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, with 100 rifles of his regiment, 100 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment, and one gun of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to attack the two Sagyilain (26) villages, 90 houses.

All material that might be useful for building purposes having now been removed from Bweman (23), that village (91 houses), which the enemy visited and fired from frequently at night, was destroyed.

13. Having learnt from Major Raikes, C.I.E., that it had been determined to leave a post in these hills for the rest of the year, and having in consultation with him come to the conclusion that our several reconnaissances, north, south, and west, showed this to be the most central position, I selected a site some 400 feet above and to the south-west of Tókhlaiing (4,800 feet), which occupied not only so much ground as to make it

necessary to have a large number of men on duty, but was also commanded on three sides, notably from the site where the present post is, which, with the permission of Major-General Gordon, C.B., and the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, I have called "Fort White." Major Raikes and I considered this a better position than any other we have seen in our several reconnaissances and in our subsequent expedition to the Kanhow country, because here

- (i) we are at the western limit of the track occupied by the Siyins, within close touch of all the sites of the villages which we have destroyed, and the rebuilding of which we can from here prevent till they come in ;
- (ii) to have gone further north into the country occupied by the Kanhows would take us away from that occupied by the Tashóns, while here we have the Kanhows in close touch to the west and north, and are yet within reach of and able to threaten the Tashóns on the south.

The first mule convoy came in on the 27th February. The Sappers also returned to Fort White on the 24th, having completed the track from No. 5 Camp (15).

14. The Force having on the 5th March been reinforced by 150 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, I was able on the 8th March to leave Tókhlaing (22), accompanied by Major Raikes, with 75 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment under Captain Lombe, 75 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry under Captain Westinorland, and 100 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, including gun detachments and two guns of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, with 481 coolies under Surgeon Robinson and Lieutenant Senior, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, carrying kits and rations for fifteen days. Leaving Tókhlaing (22), 5,000 feet, at 9 a.m., we marched south-west along the spur, 5,750 feet, on the eastern slope of which that village stands, then turning north-west, made a very precipitous descent of 2,850 feet to a stream, which was reached at 11-25 a.m. While descending, a line of three stone-and-timber breast-works was seen high up on the other side of the valley, one across the track and one at some distance on each side. All were well placed in commanding and the two flank ones in almost inaccessible positions. The ascent even by the path was very steep ; but as to follow it would necessitate a front attack up a steep ascent and in face of continuous fire, I made a flank move to our right up an ascent which, being almost perpendicular, caused the men to constantly slip back. Two rounds from one of the guns that had come up landed in their left stockade and caused it to be evacuated, but the enemy continued obstinately to hold the other two, though shells burst over them : as soon however as the main body got on a level with them to their left, they evacuated their position. About 2 p.m. we reached the top, 6,000 feet. Here the ground was open, the track leading by a gradual and easy gradient over three low ridges, each of which the enemy in turn tried to hold, only retiring when the flanking parties endangered their retreat, then along a very narrow ledge leading round the shoulder of a high hill with, at the shoulder, a small spur running south-west with a knoll at a short distance. Here a small party of the enemy had established themselves so as to command the approach along the narrow ledge, which necessitated moving in single file. A charge by a party of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry quickly dispersed them. Going north-west along the side of the hill already referred to, we reached and occupied the village of Wunkathé (28) at 3-30 p.m. The rearguard reached camp at 6-30 p.m. Our casualties during the day were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded, one havildar of the same corps slightly wounded, and one Native officer of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry contused by a ricochet. During the night there was heavy firing into camp.

15. On the 10th March, at 8-45 a.m., I marched for Tsayan (29). The enemy went out of the village in two bodies, one to the north and one to the west over the crest behind the village. Both took up positions behind the crest, while smaller outlying parties remained under cover in front, keeping up a continuous fire, retreating behind the crest as we advanced in two bodies, south and east, as quickly as the steepness of the ascent, 2,020 feet, would permit. They stayed too long here for their own chances of escape. When we got near the crest they were charged by a party of the Norfolk Regiment and the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry. The descent behind their position to the north was so precipitous, that the men could not follow. This they probably counted on, but forgot that the long level and clear space of ground they then had to cross laid them open to effective fire. To the west of the crest, at about two miles off in a direct line, was seen the Nankathé river, about 70 feet wide, towards which both bodies made ; that on the west was in more open ground and many were seen to fall to our volleys. Their object was evidently to cover and give time for the flight across the river of their families and cattle, &c., that were seen from the crest passing over. I therefore sent a party of the Norfolk Regiment and

the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Lombe, Norfolk Regiment, after them, leaving another, under Lieutenant Swinton, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, to move along the crest and cover their return. Captain Lombe had to make a long detour; and seeing the enemy had abandoned their cattle, grain, &c., and most had effected the passage, he fired long-range volleys, which took effect, for those still crossing left the ford and went higher up the river, where some had to swim, while others were up to their arm-pits. Before the party could get down the enemy had dispersed in the ravines.

Our casualties were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry severely and one havildar of the same regiment slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 15 killed and 35 to 40 wounded.

16. On the 12th March, leaving Tsayan (29), 300 houses, which is at 4,900 feet, the force marched for Tigyin (37), general direction throughout being north, beginning with a stiff ascent to 6,000 feet, and then a gradual descent along the western slope of a spur for some three miles. Shortly after large bodies of the enemy were seen to be moving towards us from the village of Tigyin, away on our right, to the point where the track turned to our right. We advanced in extended order, the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, under Captain Westmorland, leading. The enemy were found first on our left front. Wheeling up part of the 42nd in that direction, the enemy, who had been firing persistently, were at once charged with great spirit by a party of the 42nd, led by Captain Westmorland and Lieutenant Lugard, who pursued for some distance down the *khad*. In the meanwhile another party of the 42nd, under Subadar-Major Bhola Baja, was engaged with the enemy in our front (Captain Westmorland's right), while a party of the Norfolk Regiment and 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant G. W. B. Brett of the former regiment, dealt with a third body on our right. These latter had taken up a position in the rearmost of two deep trenches, an old disused defensive work, and they actually crossed over the open space between the two under fire to get nearer: when dislodged they had to cross a wide open space where volleys told with effect. The party under Subadar-Major Bhola Baja drove before them the enemy, who retired slowly through thick jungle, firing persistently till they got on to more open ground west of the village, when they also dispersed down the *khad*, Lieutenant Brett, with a party of the Norfolk men, pursuing them.

Our casualties were one sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry dangerously wounded and one havildar and two sepoy of the same regiment severely wounded, while the loss of the enemy is probably under-estimated at 25 killed and 45 to 50 wounded.

Tigyin (37), 5,600 feet, which consisted of about 250 houses, had been fired by the Chins at 2 p.m., but the fire was arrested after about one-third had been burnt by a party sent for the purpose.

17. On the 16th March the force marched north-east for Tanki (40). The village, though deserted, had not been fired; everything was intact. On the 18th March I marched for Welwum (38), opposite to Tigyin (37).

On the 19th March the column started at 8.45 a.m. for the main Letha range. Leaving Welwum, 5,470 feet, the ascent at first was gradual and easy. Continuing along the Welwum (38) spur, we rose to 7,500 feet, where it joins the spur from the Letha range on which Tsayan stands. The ascent then became more and more difficult, through large tree forest with high and thick under-growth till, at 8,300 feet, the spur joined the main Letha range. Here we turned south along the range, through open country rising gradually to 9,025 feet. The troops bivouacked in a basin just below this point, after a very exhausting day's work.

On the 20th March the column left in two parties, following, for about 1½ miles, the same track, the one which I accompanied for Tokhling (22) going south and a little west, leaving No. 5 camp (15) well on our left, and having to cut our way through jungle, reaching Tokhling (22) at 3 p.m.

The other party of 40 rifles of the 42nd and 70 rifles of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor of the latter corps, went south-west to the villages of Yon (47), Phonon (49), and Taungwè (50), returning to Tokhling (22) on the 22nd March.

18. Early on the 19th April messengers came to say a Tashón Chief, named Bweman, was waiting and was very desirous of having an interview. Having been given full powers to treat, Major Raikes and I at once went out and found the Chief, with 200 armed followers. He was informed that the terms they must accept were—

(1) Surrender of all Burman captives held by the Tashóns.

This he agreed to.

- (2) Surrender of all such captives held by Siyin-Sagyilain and Kanton-Kanhow tribes within three months.

He replied that the authority of the Tashôns over these tributary tribes was not so great that he could absolutely promise compliance, but that the Tashôns would summon all the chiefs of those tribes and put pressure on them to comply.

- (3) The Tashôn country to be open to all British officials and troops.

This he agreed to.

- (4) Surrender of the Shwegyobu the Pretender Prince, Po Hmi the Mozo Thugyi, and five other rebels.

He said that this condition he had not been authorized to deal with, and that he must lay it before Sônpek and the other chiefs. It had however been mentioned in the letter referred to as having been received by them.

- (5) He was then told that if he wished for another interview to communicate to us the result of this consultation, he must come to Fort White, as we would not again come to meet him.

This he agreed to do before the 28th instant. He was told that, failing acceptance of the terms by that date, we should deal with the Tashôns as with the other tribes.

19. The results of our operations have been that all Siyin villages and eighteen Kanhow villages have been captured.

Every opportunity was taken of telling these people we had no wish either to kill them or inflict suffering on them if only they would come in and give up their captives; but they cling to these with a strange pertinacity, and it is only since the severe lesson given to the Kanhows that there have been any signs of submission.

20. To turn to events in the southern section of the Chin Field Force. In consequence of the receipt on the evening of the 28th December of a telegram from the Chief Commissioner, asking that troops might, if possible, be sent to Gangaw, even if the advance into the Chin Hills had to be postponed, orders were at once sent to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, at Silhaung, to proceed with all possible despatch to reinforce Gangaw with 171 rifles and two guns of his regiment. He left Silhaung on the 1st January. On the 2nd idem he heard at Logyi that dacoits were lying in ambush a mile further on. He got to their rear with 70 rifles, charged and routed them. Three were killed, probably six more were wounded, and four guns captured. On the 5th his rearguard was fired at without result, and on arriving at Maw-kin a considerable number of rebels were seen on the opposite bank of the Myittha, who fired on the advance guard. The river was crossed under fire from the guns; and as the rebels recommenced firing, two rounds of grape were fired, which dispersed them.

On the 6th Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor marched for Gangaw. Almost a continuous fire was kept up by the rebels on the rearguard. The rebels were found to have taken up a position in breastworks on the opposite side of the Myittha. Three rounds were fired from the guns, while the 44th crossed the river and charged with great spirit up the steep bank, one sepoy being severely wounded. The rebels however kept up a persistent fire on the column till it reached Gangaw. No further casualties occurred. Their loss could not be ascertained.

On the 6th January Major Hingston, with 150 rifles of the 10th Bengal Infantry, 130 rifles of the Lower Chindwin Military Police, and 140 rifles of the Pakòkku Military Police, arrived in the vicinity of Shunshe, about two miles south-west of Gangaw, and finding it was held by rebels, the mounted infantry of the Pakòkku Military Police, under Lieutenant Ivor Philipps, pushed on and, dismounting, attacked the rebels, who at first began a sharp fire, but soon began to retire in face of the advance of the military police, by whom some were killed and some, while escaping, by the rest of the column. Another body of the rebels was holding some *pôngyi kyaungs* and pagodas. Firing having been heard at Gangaw, mounted infantry were sent out to join Major Hingston. They were posted north and south of the position to cut off the rebels, while with the remainder of his force he advanced in extended order and charged. Major Hingston estimates the number of rebels at Shunshe at from 200 to 300, of whom 24 were killed. Number wounded not ascertained, and nine were taken prisoners.

21. On the 7th January a party of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, under Lieutenant G. R. Row, came across a few dacoits and killed two, while the mounted infantry killed seven.

On the 8th January Captain G. S. Eyre, Deputy Commissioner, having reported that the rebels were in great force at Zahaw, about two miles west of Gangaw, three columns were sent out to surround them, but there were none to be found.

On the 15th January Kan was reoccupied without opposition by a party under Captain G. F. Shaw, Leicestershire Regiment. On the same day three small columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, left Gangaw to make a combined attack on a rebel stronghold at Kunzé, twelve miles north-east of Gangaw.

The village of Kunzé, which had been deserted and fired, was occupied on the evening of the 16th by Nos. 2 and 3 parties, which were found there by a detachment of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, under Captain E. M. Nedham, who had come from Saga, and on the 18th by No. 1 party from Myauk-kyaung.

On the 19th January Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor sent the wounded, under an escort of 46 rifles of the Leicestershire Regiment, 60 rifles of the 33rd Bengal Infantry, and 40 rifles of the Pakòkku Military Police, under Captain Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to Gangaw, while he himself, with the whole of his detachment of the 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, left for Kan *via* Myauk-kyaung, reaching Kan on the 20th; and as, from all he could hear, the bands of rebels and dacoits had been completely broken up and dispersed, he returned to Sihaung.

Since then the Yaw valley has been free of dacoit bands, and has been perfectly quiet.

ROLL OF CASUALTIES, CHIN FIELD FORCE. 1888-89.

CORPS.	Killed.	Dangerously wounded.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	1	...	...	...	Lieutenant G. Palmer.
Norfolk Regiment	1	1	...	2	
Leicestershire Regiment . . . . .	...	1a	1b	1	a Private Draper since dead. b Lieutenant F. E. Glossop.
10th Bengal Infantry	1	...	...	...
33rd Bengal Infantry . . . . .	...	...	...	2	
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	7	1	7	4	c Including one sepoy missing.
44th Gurkha Light Infantry . . . . .	...	1	2	3	
10th Madras Infantry	10	1	8	4d	d Including Lieutenant G. M. MacHutchin.
Medical Department . . . . .	...	...	1e	1f	e Surgeon L. P. Doyle wounded twice—once severely, once slightly.
Transport Department	1	1g	1	1	f Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson.
Private Followers	1	...	1	...	g Since dead.
TOTAL	22	6	21	18	GRAND TOTAL . . 67.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. HARVEY, South Wales Borderers, Commanding Lower Burma Column, Karen Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 64, dated Moulmein, 14th February, 1889).

I have the honor to report, for the information of the General Officer Commanding, that the column under my command, consisting of 9 British officers, one warrant officer, two Native officers, 100 rifles of the Cheshire Regiment and 100 rifles of the 8th Madras Infantry, left Rangoon on the 11th December, to co-operate from the south with Brigadier-General Collett's force operating from the north into Eastern Karenni, with orders to occupy Bawlake not earlier than the 7th January.

The column marched on 26th December from Papun, having already sent 50 rifles of the 8th Madras Infantry to Koludo.

The country traversed was as difficult as can be conceived for the transport of troops, elephants being the only animals which could make any progress over the track, which is a narrow path used by elephants (but rarely) going over steep mountains, the ascents and descents being frequently like flights of stairs.

From reports received *en route* the column was expected to be opposed on crossing the Pachaung; but no enemy was visible there.

Telegraphic instructions were received at Pachaung on 2nd January not to advance to Bawlake further than would admit of the safety of the district, the rear of the column being ensured and flank and line of communication guarded. Knowing that it would be impossible to obtain transport at Papun to enable me to keep open the line of communication, and to arrive at Bawlake on 7th January, I determined to take and hold Pazaung, and so guard the river and road routes into the Salween district. On arrival at Kemapyu information was confirmed that a force of 400 of Sawlapaw's men were holding Pazaung, reported a strongly stockaded position, and one from which they could descend at any time to raid the district. I marched straight on to Pazaung with 50 Cheshire men, 20 of the 8th Madras Infantry, and 20 Gurkha police, the remainder of the force guarding the baggage. We were evidently not expected so soon, and the steep hill on which the stockade stands was ascended in silence and the place rushed, the garrison not knowing we were near till the men cheered as they charged in through the open gateway. The stockade on the sides and rear was surrounded by thick scrub jungle, and into this the garrison bolted to the hills.

Having communicated with Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., and reported my arrival on 5th January at Pazaung and forwarded him a copy of your telegram dated the 28th December 1888, which would explain to him my non-arrival at Bawlake on the date ordered, I received instructions from Brigadier-General Collett, C.B., on the 14th January that the column was no longer required in Eastern Karenni, and directing me to use my own discretion in returning to Papun.

On the 16th January the column marched to Pachaung, arriving on the 17th January.

On the 28th January, having received a report from the Deputy Commissioner that the district was quiet, no further raiding anticipated, and that he had recommended that the troops be withdrawn, the column marched for Papun, where it arrived on the 4th February 1889.

The many difficulties which had to be overcome in crossing an almost impracticable country (the men on many occasions being under arms from daylight to dark) were always met in a most cheerful and soldier-like spirit, and the determination and endurance displayed by the men cannot be too highly commended.

From BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. B. WOLSELEY, C.B., Commanding Ponkhan Field Force, to the District Staff Officer, Burma District,—(No. 7-P, dated Mandalay, 24th May, 1889).

I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of the Ponkhan Field Force up to the date of its return to Bhamo on the 16th May 1889.

2. The instructions conveyed in your No. 127 of the 4th April 1889, and subsequent orders, may be briefly summarised as follows, *viz.*, (a) to attack and break up the Ponkhan tribe of Kachins and occupy the Sawbwa's capital; (b) to punish the tribe until they submitted to such terms as the Political Officer accompanying the force should dictate; (c) to open up a good road from Mansi to the Ponkhan capital; (d) to endeavour to open up communication with Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, at Namkham, and let the presence of the troops be felt in and about the Ponkhan territory.

I.

Southern Column.—Under Captain E. A. Smith, R.A.
2 guns No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery
100 rank and file 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.
100 rank and file 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry.
50 rank and file Burma Sappers and Miners.

II.

Northern Column.—Under Major C. H. St. Paul, Rifle Brigade.
2 guns No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery.
150 rank and file 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.
150 rank and file 17th Regiment Bengal Infantry.

3. The troops as per margin were concentrated at Bhamo in two columns on the 14th April 1889.

4. From information received it appeared that there were three practicable roads to Karwan, the capital of the Ponkhan Sawbwa's territory. It also seemed certain that we were expected by the central and shortest of these roads, which had been followed by both the previous expeditions sent against this tribe, both of which expeditions had failed. Furthermore this road was reported to be strongly stockaded and held. The two alternative roads, on the other hand, passed chiefly through friendly tribes and would probably be undefended. I therefore determined to divide my force into two columns and march by the alternative routes on Karwan, opening up communication between that place and Mansi, by returning by the direct road after the occupation of the Sawbwa's capital.

5. I determined to accompany the Southern Column, and we marched from Bhamo to Mansi, the site of a village lately burnt by the Ponkhan Kachins, on the 15th April, leaving orders with Major St. Paul to commence his march on the following morning.

6. On the 16th, after the Southern Column had advanced about two miles from Mansi, the advance guard came upon the enemy in a strong position on both sides of the road, which here ran up the side of a steep hill, densely covered with jungle and bamboos, which completely hid the Kachins from sight. The enemy fired on the advance guard immediately on their approaching the foot of the hills, and some sharp fighting ensued, during which Captain Smith, R.A., was slightly wounded whilst shelling the enemy's position with his guns, and a sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry mortally wounded (since dead). The enemy were driven out of their position, and the troops occupied the heights, along the crest of which the road ran to Pita, the direct road to Karwan running onwards down the opposite side.

7. On the 18th we advanced on Karwan, returning to Warabon, from which place the road to Karwan branched off. A good deal of difficulty was experienced in obtaining guides to show us the way; but we eventually reached the village of Lawkhun, from which Karwan and the other Ponkhan villages were plainly visible on the top of the opposite ridge, across a deep valley. From here we got guides, who took us to the bottom of the valley and pointed out the roads to Karwan, but were unwilling to accompany us further.

The baggage was all left behind under a guard, and the column proceeded against Karwan up an exceedingly steep path, by which we were apparently not expected, as we met with no opposition until the top of the ridge was reached and we actually found ourselves in the village. The people were evidently completely taken by surprise, as our different movements had confused them; and on seeing us advance from Lawkhun, they had supposed that we would attack by a road which passed along the valley and up to the end of the village and had concentrated to oppose us there, but we had left this road by taking the steep path of which mention is made above. On discovering us the people in the village opened fire, and the others at once hurried up from the end of the village to oppose us, but the troops advancing with a rush cleared everything before them, and occupying one point after another with the greatest rapidity, drove the enemy completely off the ridge. The casualties this day were one sepoy of the Burma Sappers and Miners mortally wounded (since dead) and four sepoy of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry wounded, one severely.

8. On the 19th the Northern Column arrived, having found the road *via* Lëka much longer and more difficult than was expected. They had met with no active opposition on the way, but found the road had been much blocked. In the evening I made a reconnaissance to the Ponkhan village of Neinsin about three miles distant, and met with no opposition; in fact from this time all opposition ceased.

9. On the 20th the whole force, consisting of both columns, moved along the ridge towards Mansi and advanced against the villages of Pantat and Kan, both of which were found to be deserted. We arrived at Mansi without being opposed. The entire distance from Karwan to Mansi is about 15 or 16 miles.

10. On the 23rd the column with supplies had arrived at Kan, and I was in a position to occupy the Ponkhan country as long as should be considered necessary, as the direct road was rapidly being opened up to Mansi, to which place it was reported to be completed on the 30th April.

11. On the 24th the force moved along the ridge to Karwan, where a more extensive site was procurable, and commenced hutting themselves. In the mean time search parties had been and were being continually sent out to scour the Ponkhan country, and bring in or destroy cattle, grain, &c., of that tribe. In this way much damage was done to the Ponkhan Kachins; and the result was undoubtedly the speedy acceptance of the terms of submission imposed by Mr. Shaw, the Deputy Commissioner.

12. Up to the 23rd April no signs of submission had been shown; but on the afternoon of that date a deputation, consisting of the Sawbwa of the Kura village of Washa, with his elders and *pawmangs*, came into Kan to see Mr. Shaw, and undertook to produce within two days all the Ponkhan Sawbwa's *pawmangs* to make their submission. From this date onwards the terms of submission were slowly but steadily carried out until the 10th of May, by which day all the money fine had been paid up, and there only remained 17 guns and one captive to be handed over.

13. As all had been quiet for so long, and as the Kachins seemed to be making submission in earnest, I resolved to push on to Namkham, if possible to do so without entering upon Chinese territory. I resolved to go as far as I could within friendly Kachin limits, and having despatched a letter to Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent, Northern Shan States, by special messenger, I started on the 2nd May with a force of two guns of No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, 100 men of the Rifle Brigade and 100

men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, and proceeded three marches towards Namkham to the village of Namkhai.

Here on the evening of the 5th May I received a reply from Lieutenant Daly to my letter of the 3rd May, informing me that it was sent by the hand of two reliable guides, who would conduct me to Namkham by a circuitous route of three or four marches, avoiding all Chinese territory, and that he considered a small escort, such as I had proposed, *viz.*, 45 rank and file of the Rifle Brigade and 20 rank and file of the 42nd, would be ample.

I accordingly left Namkhai on the morning of the 6th May, sending the remainder of the column back to Karwan. The circuitous route named by Lieutenant Daly proved to be much shorter than anticipated, with the result that we arrived at Namkham on the 7th May.

14. I consider the arrival of the troops from Bhamo at Namkham two days after Lieutenant Daly had arrived with his escort (150 military police) from Lashio was a very happy hit, and no doubt had a good effect upon the people of the district.

15. We started on our return journey on the morning of the 10th May. The next day we marched *via* Loilaw and Neinsin to Karwan. This was a long, difficult march, but the troops and transport did well.

16. On arriving at Karwan I found that Mr. Shaw had induced the Ponkhan *paumaings* to enter into a solemn treaty of allegiance with him, and having accepted a hostage in the person of one of the *paumaings*, as a guarantee for further compliance with the terms of submission, had returned to Bhamo.

17. On the morning of the 13th I left Karwan for Bhamo. I reached Mansi in the forenoon, and leaving the Gurkhas there, came on to Bhamo in the afternoon. At Bhamo I met Major-General Gordon, and from him I received a telegram from the Chief Commissioner to the effect that the troops might now be withdrawn from Karwan, as a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at with the Ponkhan tribe. The withdrawal of the troops accordingly took place on the 15th, as I had before arranged, and they all marched into Bhamo on the 16th.

18. I trust I have shown that the Major-General's instructions have been successfully carried out and that he is pleased with the result, which happily was accomplished with so little loss of life.

19. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behaviour of the troops, both British and Native, and of the Military Police. The health of the troops throughout was excellent.

Report by CAPTAIN C. H. WESTMORLAND, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to the District Staff Officer, Chin Field Force,—(dated Fort White, 5th May, 1889).

When Captain Mayne, Norfolk Regiment, was wounded a second time yesterday, the command of the troops detailed in Field Force Order No. 435, dated 2nd May 1889, devolved upon myself. I have the honor therefore to submit the following report of the attack on New Tartan.

2. The column, strength as per margin, left Fort White at 4-40 a.m., and occupied the heights above New Tartan by 9 a.m. without opposition. A covering party of 15 rifles of the Norfolk Regiment and 10 rifles of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry had been left at the end of the Siyin spur, as directed in Field Force Orders.

No signs whatever were seen of Chins on the road, and the village was apparently deserted. Captain Mayne left a small party of the Norfolk Regiment to hold the heights, and ordered the rest of the column to advance on the village, which was some 300 or 400 feet below.

A few men from the advanced guard of both regiments under myself were leading in extended order. Captains Mayne and Donne, with some more men in support, were following closely, and Second-Lieutenant Michel was with the remainder of the men in rear as a main body, with orders to halt above the village.

Whilst descending, a Chin was heard below shouting. Captain Mayne then ordered the main body to advance, and the troops in front began to double, with the intention of rushing the village. On reaching it fire was opened by the Chins, who were very strongly posted in two stockades at the bottom of the ravine.

Second-Lieutenant Michel, who with a few men descended by the spur to the east of the ravine, came suddenly on the lower of the two stockades, and was mortally wounded by a shot from it. His party halted near where he fell and began firing on the stockade. The rest of the men advanced right up to the upper stockade firing.

3. The upper of the two stockades consisted of a log hut, the sides and roof of which were quite bullet-proof. It was connected with the ravine to the east by a trench about three feet wide and five feet deep and twenty yards long. This trench was covered with logs and planks flush with the ground. The hut itself was surrounded for a distance of five or six yards, with rows of sharp pointed stakes about three feet high. The second stockade was in the bed of the ravine. It consisted of a hole about six feet or nine feet square, from which a trench ran down the ravine

a short distance. Both trench and hole were covered with logs and planks, and were bullet-proof. In both stockades there were a few spaces between the logs through which the Chins fired, and the only way in which they could be carried was by pulling away some of the timber. This would take some little time, during which the men working would be in a position of great danger.

4. On the troops reaching the upper stockade, they endeavoured to turn its defenders out by firing through the openings between the logs. This went on for a few minutes, and several men had been hit when the covered-in trench was noticed. It was soon pulled open, and all the Chins inside (some 10 or 12) were shot, some in the trench itself, and others whilst trying to escape by the ravine.

All this time a dropping fire was coming from the lower stockade. The troops had occupied both sides of the ravine, and kept up a steady fire on it and on the end of the trench, from which Chins would every now and then try to escape.

Below the stockade the jungle was very thick, and a large number of Chins had collected in it and were keeping up a heavy but harmless fire.

After a short time Captain Mayne, who had been slightly wounded at the commencement, was severely wounded and was obliged to hand over the command to me. Surgeon LeQuesne, whilst dressing his wounded, was severely wounded himself. Eleven officers and men had been killed and wounded; and as there were only two doolies with the force, I considered it advisable to withdraw to Tartan. I was loth to leave the second stockade, and the men were eager to take it; but carrying it would have probably entailed several more casualties, and I thought we were already sufficiently encumbered with dead and wounded.

5. After the hospital had been removed, I retired slowly to Tartan, burning the village as I left. The column was not followed up by Chins, as has always hitherto been the case. I attribute this to the heavy losses they had suffered, and to the covering party left on the heights. The non-commissioned officer in charge of it stated that there were a large number of Chins in the valley below him, and it was only the presence of his party which kept them off.

The troops reached Fort White by 9-30 p.m., after having been seventeen hours under arms. No men fell out.

6. The enemy's loss I estimate at, at least, 30 killed. Eight bodies were found in the trench of the upper stockade. Several more were lying between it and the lower one, and there was a heap of corpses in the ravine below. They fought with the most determined bravery, and when penned up in the lower stockade answered our shots with shouts and yells of defiance. During the action Captain Mayne ordered the "cease fire" to sound, and through the Interpreter, told them that if they gave themselves up they would not be killed. They replied by a shot, which mortally wounded one of our men.

7. All ranks behaved with great bravery and steadiness. Several men greatly distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

Surgeon LeQuesne was conspicuous for his coolness and gallantry whilst dressing Second-Lieutenant Michel's wound.

8. Our casualties were as follow:

<i>Killed and died of wounds.</i>		Total
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Michel and 2 men of the Norfolk Regiment		
One naik of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry		4
<i>Severely wounded.</i>		
Captain O. Mayne, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment	}	
Surgeon F. S. LeQuene, Medical Staff		
4 men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry		
1 Kahar		
		7
<i>Slightly wounded (by panjis)</i>		
3 men of the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry		3
GRAND TOTAL		14

This heavy loss I consider was quite unavoidable.

9. The amount of ammunition expended is as follows:

Norfolk Regiment	742 rounds.
42nd Gurkha Light Infantry	763 rounds.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 783.—Captain C. C. St. E. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 4th class:

Lieutenant G. F. D. Hamilton, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 28th July, 1889, *vice* Major E. F. J. DeC. Rennick, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, deceased.

No. 784.—Lieutenant H. B. Murray, Bengal S. C., 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd

class, on probation, with effect from the 25th July, 1889.

No. 785.—Lieutenant F. Murray, Bengal S. C., officiating Quartermaster, 20th Bengal Infantry (Duke of Cambridge's Own), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 21st August, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 786.—24th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadars Asa Singh and Sakt Chand, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 592 of 1887, are

confirmed in their rank with effect from the 13th and 15th August, 1887, respectively.

No. 787.—1st Battalion, 3rd Gürkha Regiment—

G. G. O. No. 959 of 1887, appointing Mohan Singh Sâhi, a Jemadar, on probation, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 788.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel W. I. Bax, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for fifty-two days.

Colonel M. Clementi, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) till 11th June, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for seven days.

Captain E. H. Rodwell, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 789.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

1st September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mellish Madden, Bombay General List, Infantry.

3rd September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan George Pitcher, Bengal S. C.

4th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Cautley, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Salmon Blaxland, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, Madras General List, Infantry.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 790.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Cornelius O'Gorman (since retired) to be Deputy Commissary, with effect from the 1st November, 1884.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 791.—Store-Sergeant John Collinson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th June, 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor F. Ford, seconded.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 792.—43rd Gürkha Light Infantry—

Jemadar Ran Singh Chhetri to be Subadar, and Havildar Aita Singh Ghale to be Jemadar, *vice* Randal Limbu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th May, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 793.—2nd Sikh Infantry—

Havildar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 794.—Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., General List, Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th August, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 795.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Alfred Broom Cross, Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th August, 1889.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 796.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned individuals to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

42nd Gürkha Light Infantry.

No. 2754, LANCE-NAICK SINGH LAMA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 4th May, 1889, during the attack on New Tartan, Upper Burma, on which occasion he was foremost in dislodging, under fire, a number of the enemy from an entrenched position and subsequently assisted in carrying Second Lieutenant Michel, Norfolk Regiment, (who was mortally wounded) under cover.

No. 2540, SEPOY PARBIR THAPA, and No. 2879, SEPOY SAHABIR THAPA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, while under fire, assisted Surgeon LeQuesne in dressing the wound of Second Lieutenant Michel, and subsequently in carrying the latter under cover.

No. 2461, SEPOY MATBAR CHATTRI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in keeping up a hot fire, from an exposed position, on the enemy in the stockade, a few yards distant, with the object of drawing off the fire of the enemy from Surgeon LeQuesne, who was dressing the wounds of Second Lieutenant Michel.

No. 2781, SEPOY MANI NARAYAN THAPA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, under a heavy fire, assisted in carrying away the body of a British soldier from the vicinity of the stockade.

No. 2333, NAICK UMAR SINGH RANA, and No. 2872, SEPOY CHANDRABIR GHARTI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in having, while under fire, carried a wounded comrade under cover.

No. 513, THIRD GRADE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT MUHAMMAD MASHAF ALI.—For conspicuous gallantry on the occasion above referred to, in having, while under fire, assisted Surgeon LeQuesne in dressing the wound of Second Lieutenant Michel.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 797.—Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—
Mr. Alan Cadell to be Major-Commandant, *vice* Reynolds, resigned.

No. 798.—4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers—

Second Lieutenant E. Layton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 6th May, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant R. H. Twigg, resigned.

G. G. O. No. 545 of 1889 is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 799.—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilkinson Campbell, C.I.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Noblett St.

Leger Carter, having each completed twenty years' commissioned service, are granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 800.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain R. F. Springett and Lieutenant J. W. W. Welsh resign their commissions.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 42.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Marine have been granted extensions of

furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain E. Bishop, Port Officer, Aden, (m. c.) for six months.

First grade officer G. A. Lye (m. c.) for two months.

First grade officer W. H. Crozier (m. c.) for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th September, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 31st August and the 6th September, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decese.	Place of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieutenant J. D. Perkins	22nd August 1889.	Sialkot.		
General List Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Kirke.	23rd August 1889.	Jalapahar.		
General List Infantry	Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Dodsworth.	24th August 1889.	Dinapore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st August and the 6th September, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decese.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
James George Kinahan. (a)	Second Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.	28th May, 1889.	Intestate	131 14 9	...	5th November, 1889.

(a) Next-of-kin—Father—(Christian name not known) Kinahan, Esq., Low Wood, Nr. Belfast, Ireland.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August, 1889.

No. 267.—Mr. F. W. Vvall, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is transferred to Burma, for employment on Provincial Works.

The 2nd September, 1889.

No. 268.—Mr. St. J. Hewitt, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, temporarily employed in the Railway Branch, is transferred permanently to State Railways.

No. 269.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pra tem.*, State Railways, attached to the Establishment under the Government of Bengal, is transferred to that under the Government of Madras, for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The 6th September, 1889.

No. 270.—The services of Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Officiating Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Consulting Architect to that Government.

No. 271.—Colonel S. S. Jacob, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana, employed under the Jeypore State, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 272.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Monies, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	...	24th April, 1889.
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	24th April, 1889.
Rhuth, R. S. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent	1st June, 1889.
Monies, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	6th June, 1889, <i>vice</i> Mr. Campbell, on furlough.
Tickell, J. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	6th June, 1889.
Shadbolt, E. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	8th June, 1889, <i>vice</i> Mr. Baxter, on furlough.
DeBrath, S.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	18th June, 1889.
Nixon, G. T. St. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	18th June, 1889.
Newham, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	28th June, 1889, <i>vice</i> Mr. DeBrath, on furlough.
Elliot, E. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	28th June, 1889.
Keelan, E. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Smith, Major S., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th July, 1889.
MacIvor, C. V.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
List, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Oldham, A. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Hodson, C. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Selby, Major H. O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Birkerton, C. H. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Chabrel, M. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Haig, W. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent	10th July, 1889.
Gilchrist, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th July, 1889.
Hebbert, F. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	10th July, 1889.
Newham, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	...	10th July, 1889.
Nixon, G. T. St. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	...	10th July, 1889.
Tickell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	10th July, 1889.
Bennett, H. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	13th July, 1889.
Phillips, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	27th July, 1889.
Killick, C. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	27th July, 1889.

No. 273.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey to be undertaken of a line of Railway from Berwada to Cuttack, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Government of Madras; and to appoint Mr. F. B. Walker, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project. The project will be known as the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 274.—The services of the Honourable L. M. St. Clair, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, temporarily employed in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 6th September, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 4th September, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XII. OF 1889.

An Act to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable Local Governments to permit piece-goods to be imported at any time before the first day of November, 1889, without having their length stamped thereon in standard yards, or in standard

yards and a fraction of such a yard; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) The Local Government may in its discretion, and either absolutely or subject to conditions, declare that the provisions of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended VII of 1878, by section 10, sub-section (2), of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, shall, as regards IV of 1889, any piece-goods mentioned in the declaration, be deemed to be in abeyance up to, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of October, 1889.

(2) The Local Government may delegate to a Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by it in this behalf the power conferred upon it by sub-section (1).

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th September, 1889:

NO. 13 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Forest Act, Title and commence- 1889: and ment.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Indian Forest Act, 1878.

2. (1) For the definition of "Tree" in section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, Amendment of sec- 2 of the Indian Forest Act, tion 2, Act VII, 1878. 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:—

(2) For the definition of "Timber" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Timber" includes trees when they have Regulation 1, 1887, s. fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed, or been converted into charcoal, or been applied to any other use:—

(3) For the definition of "Forest-produce" Regulation 1, 1887, s. in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Forest-produce" includes—

- (a) trees, and timber, caoutchouc, ca'echu, wood-oil, resin, varnish, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees; and
- (b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest; that is to say:—
 - (i) plants not being trees, and all parts or produce of such plants,
 - (ii) animals, and skins, tusks, horns, silk, honey, wax and lac, and all other parts or produce of animals, and
 - (iii) peat, surface-soil, rock, and minerals (including mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):—

3. For clause (b) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land; and". [Act XIX, 1881, s. 6, and Regulation VI, 1887, s. 4.]

4. To section 5 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement-officer, or any clearings lawfully made for shifting cultivation by persons in the habit of practising such cultivation on such land." [Act XIX, 1881, s. 8, and Regulation VI, 1887, s. 6.]

5. After section 9 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"9A. (1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest Settlement-officer shall record any local rule or order under which such practice is allowed or regulated, or, if no such rule or order exists, shall make an order specifying the particulars

of the claim, and permitting, or refusing to permit, such practice wholly or in part.

"(2) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest Settlement-officer may—

(a) alter the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(b) cause certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and give permission to the claimants to practise shifting cultivation therein under such rules and conditions as he may prescribe.

"(3) No absolute right to practise shifting cultivation shall be deemed to be conferred by any such local rule or order as is referred to in sub-section (1), or by any order made by the Forest Settlement-officer under that sub-section permitting such practice; and, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, such cultivation shall only be practised by the persons to whom such permission is granted."

[Regulation VI, 1887, Chaps. V and VI.]

6. (1) In the heading of Chapter VII of the said Act, for the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER" the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE" shall be substituted.

(2) In section 39, after the word "timber" in both places where the word occurs, the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(3) In clause (a) of section 41 of the said Act, for the words "and other" the words "or other" shall be substituted.

7. For the first paragraph of section 67 of the said Act, beginning with the words "The Local Government" and ending with the words "as estimated by such officer," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed or for the evasion or attempted evasion of the payment of any money which would, if not paid when due, be recoverable under this Act as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and

(b) to release any property which has been seized as liable to confiscation on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer;

Provided, with respect to clause (a), that the sum of money to be accepted by way of compensation may extend to, but shall not exceed, ten times the value of the forest-produce which has been damaged, or ten times the amount of the money of which the payment has been evaded or attempted to be evaded."

8. After section 83 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Addition of new section after section 83, Act VII, 1878.

"84. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Act, binds himself by any instrument to perform any

duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and upon breach of the condition of such instrument the whole sum mentioned therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue."

Burma Forest Act, 1881.

9. (1) For the definition of "tree" in section 3 of the Burma Forest Act, XIX of 1881, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'tree' includes bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes."

(2) For the definition of "timber" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'timber' includes trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed, or been converted into charcoal, or been applied to any other use."

(3) For the definition of "forest-produce" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'forest-produce' includes—

(i) trees, and timber, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, varnish, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees; and

(ii) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest; that is to say—

(i) plants not being trees, and all parts or produce of such plants,

(ii) animals, and skins, tusks, horns, silk, honey, wax and lac, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iii) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries)";

10. (1) In the heading of Chapter V of the said Act, for the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER" the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE" shall be substituted.

(2) In sections 39, 41 and 42, after the word "timber", wherever it occurs, the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(3) Throughout section 43, after the word "timber", except in the first paragraph where the word first occurs and in clauses (c), (i), (l) and (m), the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

11. For the first paragraph of section 66 of the said Act, beginning with the words "Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf" and ending with the words

Amendment of section 66, Act XIX 1881.

[Regulation VI, 1887, Chaps. V and VI.]

"as estimated by such officer", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf—

(a) may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed or for the evasion or attempted evasion of the payment of any money which would, if not paid when due, be recoverable under this Act as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and

(b) where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer:

Provided, with respect to clause (a), that the sum of money to be accepted by way of compensation may extend to, but shall not exceed, ten times the value of the forest-produce which has been damaged, or ten times the amount of the money of which the payment has been evaded or attempted to be evaded."

Addition of new section after section 80, Act XIX, 1881.

12. After section 80 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

1878, "81. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Act, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; and upon breach of the condition of such instrument the whole sum mentioned therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue."

Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

13. (1) For the definition of "tree" in clause

Amendment of section 2, Regulation VI, 1887. (2) of section 2 of the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) 'tree' includes bamboos, stumps, brush-wood and canes:—

(2) For the definition of "timber" in clause (3) of the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) 'timber' includes trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed, or been converted into charcoal, or been applied to any other use:—

(3) For the definition of "forest-produce" in clause (4) of the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) 'forest-produce' includes—

(a) trees, and timber, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, varnish, bark, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce of trees; and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest; that is to say—

(i) plants not being trees, and all parts or produce of such plants,

(ii) animals, and skins, tusks, horns, silk, honey, wax and lac, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iii) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):—

14. For sub-section (1) of section 62 of the said Regulation the following shall be substituted, namely:— [Act XIX, 1881, s. 66.]

"(1) Any Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf—

(a) may accept from any person reasonably suspected of having committed any forest-offence, other than an offence under section 58 or section 59 a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed or for the evasion or attempted evasion of the payment of any money which would, if not paid when due, be recoverable under this Regulation as if it were an arrear of revenue, and

(b) where any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer:

Provided, with respect to clause (a), that the sum of money to be accepted by way of compensation may extend to, but shall not exceed, ten times the value of the forest-produce which has been damaged, or ten times the amount of the money of which the payment has been evaded or attempted to be evaded."

15. After section 78 of the said Regulation the following section shall be added, namely:—

"79. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Regulation, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, such duty or act shall be deemed to be a public duty or an act in which the public are interested, as the case may be, within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; and upon breach of the condition of such instrument the whole sum mentioned therein as the amount to be paid in case of such breach may be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of revenue." [Act I, 1878, s. 25.]

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

IX of 1872.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE expediency of amending the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, has for several years past been constantly brought to the notice of the Government of India. Since the date of its enactment, several other Forest Acts, Laws and Regulations* have been passed for different parts of India. They have all been cast very much on the model of Act VII of 1878, changed only in so far as was necessary to adapt them to the pecu-

* Burma Forest Act, 1881.
Madras Forest Act, 1882.
Baluchistan Forest Law, 1886.
Berar Forest Law, 1886.
Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

liar circumstances of special localities. At the same time, defects brought out in the enforcement of Act VII of 1878 were recognized and remedied in the more recent enactments.

The present Bill has for its main object the amendment of the Forest Acts and Regulations of the Governor General in Council, so as to place forest legislation as far as possible on the same footing wherever local circumstances permit.

2. It is proposed to add to Chapter II of Act VII of 1878 the additional provisions regarding forest-settlements and shifting cultivation contained in the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887. The necessity for these provisions has been fully made out on previous occasions, and their insertion in Act VII of 1878 calls for no special explanation.

3. The sections which provide for the compounding of offences have been revised and recast. Under Act VII of 1878, only compensation for any damage which might have been committed could be accepted, while, under all Forest Laws passed between 1878 and 1886, compensation could be demanded for the offence; in the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, the compensation was again restricted to the damage done. It has been urged that most of the offences to which the section should be applied are breaches of river rules, or the evasion of payment of dues; and that, if compensation may only be accepted for damage, the section is ineffective. On the other hand, it is objected that to permit the unlimited acceptance of compensation for an offence is to place too much power in the hands of the Forest-officer. The amendment now put forward suggests the assessment of compensation according to the damage done, or the dues of which payment is evaded, and prescribes that the demand shall in no case exceed ten times the value of the produce or ten times the amount of the dues.

4. In 1884 the Bombay Government brought to notice that section 41 of Act VII of 1878 was defective, and suggested its amendment on the ground that it limited the control of timber in transit to timber found in or brought from a forest, and gave no authority to require the taking out of a pass, under the rules, for trees felled on fields in the occupation of landholders, as was previously the practice. The amendment was again urged in 1887; and the Bombay Government represented that it was absolutely necessary, with a view to prevent the misappropriation of timber from Government forests, that the executive authorities should have power to control while in transit all timber, from whatever source obtained, and that, if timber brought from private holdings were to be exempted from the operation of the rules framed under section 41 of the Act, the control of timber in transit would be rendered to a great extent ineffectual; for, directly any timber was conveyed outside the forest boundaries, it could be passed off as the produce of some private holding with little risk of detection. The Bombay Forest Commission also drew attention to this subject, and strongly recommended that the section should be amended in the interests of the cultivating classes no less than in those of the Government.

The simplest way of meeting the difficulty is to modify the definitions of "timber" and "forest-produce" so as to include all parts and produce of trees, and to subject to control under section 41 all timber whether grown in a *forest or not*.

This alteration in Act VII of 1878 is in accordance with the provisions of later enactments. The Madras and Burma Forest Acts provide for the control of timber in transit, irrespective of the source whence it comes; while the Upper Burma Forest Regulation gives the same control over forest-produce of all kinds.

5. Passing over mere verbal alterations the only other amendment requiring notice is the addition to Act VII of 1878, and to the Burma Forest Act and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, of a section similar to section 25 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, by which power is taken to recover penalties stipulated in a bond or agreement. For the protection of State property contractors and licensees generally bind themselves to observe certain precautions or abstain from certain dangerous acts, but it has been held that this does not render them criminally liable for any damage caused to the forest by the negligence or wilful act of their agents or workmen employed in carrying out their contract or in extracting the produce covered by their license. The new section will make them responsible up to the amount to which they have agreed, and such sum will be recoverable summarily.

The 4th September, 1889.

P. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 4th September, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Bahā Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

ACTS XVII OF 1864, X OF 1865, II OF 1874 AND V OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864 (*Official Trustee*), X of 1865 (*Indian Succession*), II of 1874 (*Administrator General*) and V of 1881 (*Probate and Administration*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, be taken into consideration. He said:

"The Bill authorizes Local Governments to use their discretion in extending, to any date before the 1st of November in this year, the time within which piece-goods, which have not their length correctly stamped upon them, may be imported into British India. The extension may be subject to such conditions as Local Governments may deem fit to impose, in order that no undue or unfair advantage may be taken of this relaxation of the law; and, as it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in dealing with shipments at any port to which they may be consigned, Local Governments are empowered to delegate the power conferred upon them by the Bill to the Chief Customs-authority or any other competent officer at any port within their respective territories."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887. He said:

"Forest law is still somewhat of a novelty in India, and it is not unnatural that classes which have long been accustomed to do as they like with forest-produce should find any restrictions or regulations irksome and oppressive. Still it has been necessary, in order to prevent the utter destruction of such forests as exist, and to secure a permanent supply of fuel, timber and other forest-produce for future generations, that the State should interpose and control the exercise of rights and privileges in selected areas; and I think the people are beginning to understand that the object which the Government had in view in constituting a Forest Department and enacting a forest law was, not merely to obtain a legitimate revenue to be expended for the good of the people at large, but also to improve and make secure the supply of some of the commonest necessities of their everyday life. My object in proposing to amend the law is by no means to increase the burdens or restrictions which have sometimes appeared oppressive, but only to make the intention of the law plain where it has been liable to misinterpretation; to introduce some more definite and liberal provisions in regard to what is known as shifting cultivation; to define, limit and control the action of Forest-officers in compromising petty breaches of forest regulations; and to enforce the responsibility of licensees for damage done to the forests by their servants.

"Section 2 of my Bill contains some revised definitions. In 'trees' I propose to include 'canes'. This is not a matter of much consequence, but bamboos have always been classed among 'trees', and it seems logical and proper to place canes and bamboos in the same category.

"The definition of 'timber' is not novel, for it has been taken from the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, and though the wording is somewhat different the sense is identical with that of the old definition in the Act of 1878.

"The definition of 'forest-produce' has been entirely recast, but the only substantial change is that it has been made to include all timber and produce of trees, wherever found. According to Act VII of 1878, although timber includes 'all wood', it is also a kind of forest-produce and as such must have been found in or brought from a forest. But the term 'forest' is itself very indefinite. Some authorities would restrict it to forests constituted as such under the Act. In its wider and popular sense it signifies a collection of trees, but it is not possible to predicate how many trees are necessary, or how close together they must be, to form a forest; and under the Act a perfectly bare area may be constituted a reserved forest—a forest *in posse*. Now, whatever ambiguity attaches to the term 'forest' must also extend to forest-produce, and therefore to timber when regarded as a kind of forest-produce. Timber in the abstract embraces all wood wherever produced: as forest-produce it must have been raised in a forest, and a forest, according to some, means a forest constituted under the Act, and, according to others, a collection of trees in greater or less contiguity. Under my definition, however, timber will have the same meaning throughout the Act: everywhere it will include all wood, wheresoever found.

"Now, the practical effect of this change will of course depend on the sense in which the term is interpreted in the different parts of the present Act. To make myself intelligible on this part of the subject, I propose to disregard the opinion that a forest should be understood to mean one constituted under the Act. In the first place, I think that narrow construction has no sufficient basis, and in the second, if I can show that the term 'timber' could never have been intended to be restricted to wood raised in a forest in the wider sense, *à fortiori* there can have been no intention to confine it to wood raised in a forest in any narrow or artificial sense. In my subsequent remarks therefore I shall generally speak of forests in the popular sense of the word.

"Now, obviously the change which I propose will make no difference in regard to forests constituted under the Act. Timber or any other produce raised in these are clearly forest-produce. The extension of the definition, therefore, will in no way enlarge the class of offences known as forest offences, punishable under the Act; for these, by their nature and definition, can only be committed in respect of a forest and not in respect of wood, &c., not found in or brought from a forest.

"Then comes Chapter VII, which empowers Government to levy a duty on all timber which is either (1) produced in British India and in respect of which Government has any right, or (2) which is brought from any place beyond our frontier. There is no reason, so far as I can see, why this power should be limited to wood produced in a forest. On the contrary, this chapter strongly confirms the view that such a restriction of the term 'timber' was never contemplated. It seems obvious from the use of the word 'place'—any *place* beyond our frontier—that the authors of the Act intended that all imported wood should be liable to duty. For how would it be possible to show that imported timber was the produce of a forest, even in the widest sense of the term? I think, however, that in this chapter, as well as in Chapter IX, there can be no question that the term 'timber' is used in its wider sense, and includes all wood, wheresoever found; it is only in Chapter VIII, where it has unfortunately been coupled with 'other forest-produce,' that its meaning can possibly be cut down to that of wood raised in a forest. Against this argument, however, may be set the probability that the framers of the Act used the term in Chapter VIII in the same sense in which they had just used it in Chapter VII and in which they were about to use it in Chapter IX.

"But now let us see to what Chapter VIII relates, for it is here only that I wish to effect any practical alteration. It vests in the Government the control of all timber in transit.

"The Local Government may make rules, *inter alia*, to prescribe routes, to require passes, and to provide for the stoppage of timber on which there is reason to believe that any royalty or fee is due, or which it is desirable to mark. Now, it is obviously desirable to mark private wood in order to distinguish it from Government wood. It is also for the benefit of private owners, or for the owners of wood which was not or cannot be shown to have been produced in a forest, that it should be marked once for all: otherwise, unless the rules and the whole chapter is to be a dead letter, the wood must remain liable to perpetual stoppages for examination as to whether some fee or royalty is not due on it. Again, what ~~can be~~ the use of establishing routes unless the transit of all wood passing along ~~the routes~~ can be subjected to control? It seems to me, therefore, that there is much internal evidence that even in this chapter timber was intended to be understood in its wide and natural sense, and not in that restricted and artificial sense derived from its inclusion as a kind of forest-produce.

"But we are not dependent on internal evidence only. In his speech of 6th March, 1878, Sir Theodore Hope, who was in charge of the Act when it was passing through this Council, observed:—

'Finally, we extend regulations regarding the control of timber in transit (to be applied only where necessary) which have worked well in Burma and are quite as protective of the interests of *private timber-owners* and merchants as they are of those of Government.'

"There is no doubt that these old Burma regulations applied to all wood wherever produced, and there are many other passages in the debates and in the departmental records showing that the intention was to subject all timber in transit to the same control, wherever the necessity for any control existed.

"In most of the provinces rules have been made upon this footing. According to the law in force in Madras and in Burma, there is no doubt that the power of transit control extends to all timber. It is only the Government of Bombay that has found itself constrained to adopt the narrower interpretation, and there it was speedily discovered that such a construction rendered all attempt at control futile and ineffectual, for directly any wood has been conveyed outside a forest it can be passed off as the produce of a private holding with little risk of detection.

"I claim therefore that this new definition will, as regards timber at all events, merely make clear what has all along been the intention of the legislature, and place beyond controversy the practice which exists in every province but Bombay, and without which effectual control is impracticable. As regards other 'produce of trees,' such as India-rubber, mohwa flowers and myrabolams, precisely the same obstacles to efficient control exist, and it follows that they should be put on the same footing as timber, though of course they too will only be brought under regulation where such a course is proved to be really required. I may note here that the Upper Burma law goes much further than my proposal, for it gives complete power of control over every kind of forest-produce in transit, and not merely over 'trees and the parts or produce of trees.'

"I now pass on to the other provisions of my Bill. Section 3 requires no explanation. The object of section 4 is to give greater liberty, while a forest

is under settlement, especially to those classes which practise 'shifting' cultivation. The present law forbids fresh clearings absolutely: it is proposed to allow the Settlement-officer to permit them at his discretion.

"Section 5 also relates to shifting cultivation. It does not seem to call for any remark except that it has been taken from the law in force in Burma, where it has been found to work satisfactorily.

"Section 6 makes some small verbal changes in Chapters VII and VIII, consequent on the new definition of 'forest-produce' with which I have already dealt at sufficient, if not excessive, length.

"Section 7 demands a few words of explanation, though it is clearly for the benefit of the people. The compounding of offences is in general open to objection, but petty offenders against the forest law have always been allowed the option of making reasonable amends in money, and so escaping the very serious trouble and annoyance of a formal prosecution before a perhaps distant tribunal. Act VII of 1878 allows such a person to make compensation for any damage which he may have committed, but in the majority of these minor offences there has been no damage, or at all events no appreciable damage; the commonest case of all is an attempt to evade dues which, *ex hypothesi*, has been frustrated. Under the present law, therefore, a man must either be let off scot free, or be prosecuted; there is no third course. In view of this difficulty the word 'offence' was substituted for 'damage' in the special forest legislation of 1881, 1882 and 1886 for certain provinces; and there is reason to believe that, even in provinces governed by the general Act, the practice has been to compound petty offences quite irrespective of the question of damage. I now propose to put matters on a correct, and as far as possible on a uniform, footing. Accordingly section 7 authorizes the levy of compensation for any damage done or dues sought to be evaded, while, to prevent exorbitant demands, I have embodied in the section an executive order passed by my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that no more than ten times the damage or due shall in any case be exacted.

"The necessity for section 8 is, I think, sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but perhaps it will be made clearer by a concrete example—one which actually happened in Burma and has in fact suggested the introduction of this provision. A man had taken out a license to boil 'cutch', which, among other conditions, provided that no tree below a certain size should be felled and that he should be liable to prosecution for a breach of the conditions of the license. The men employed by him felled some 2,700 undersized trees, and he was prosecuted for abetment of their act and convicted. The conviction, however, was quashed by the Judicial Commissioner, who decided, no doubt rightly, that the lessee could only be held criminally responsible for the acts of his servants upon proof of his own personal instigation or connivance. Such proof it is obviously impossible to furnish in the great majority of cases, and yet it is reasonable to say that the employer, who receives the produce and benefits by the act which he has covenanted not to permit, ought to be made responsible for the injury to the forest which his labourers entered under cover of his license. To effect this it is proposed to bind him under a penalty and to take power, in the event of a breach, to levy the amount as an arrear of land-revenue. The provision has been adapted from section 25 of the Opium Act, 1878.

"The remaining sections of my Bill merely embody similar provisions to those mentioned above in the special Forest Acts in force in Burma and Upper Burma."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th September, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;

The 6th September, 1889.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1889.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years	26	22	48	47.93 women to every 100 men.	35	30	65	41.49 women to every 100 men.	61	52	113
From 2 to 10 years	106	91	197		105	69	174		211	160	371
" 10 " 20 "	77	32	109		48	23	71		125	55	180
" 20 " 30 "	472	231	703		451	192	643		923	423	1,346
" 30 " 40 "	103	48	151		129	43	172		232	91	323
" 40 " 50 "	1	2	3		1	3	4		2	5	7
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211		769	360	1,129		1,554	786	2,340

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Orissa	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Western Bengal	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	5
Central ditto	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	129	81	210	232	115	347	361	196	557
North-Western Provinces	433	260	693	401	189	590	834	449	1,283
Oodh	206	77	283	121	47	168	327	124	451
Central India	10	6	16	5	2	7	15	8	23
Punjab	3	1	4	4	...	4	7	1	8
Nepal and Native States	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	3
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211	769	360	1,129	1,554	786	2,340

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	94	40	134	38	30	118	182	70	252
Agriculturists	245	97	342	261	85	346	506	182	688
Artisans	49	27	76	62	29	91	111	56	167
Low castes	339	225	564	309	188	497	648	413	1,061
Muslimans	58	37	95	49	28	77	107	65	172
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	785	426	1,211	769	360	1,129	1,554	786	2,340

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,447	721	2,168
2. Muslimans	107	65	172
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,554	786	2,340

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 2nd, 1889.**

The most important changes which have occurred over India during the past week are the gradual but steady fall in the force and extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon and the disappearance of the steepish barometric gradient between Southern and Northern India, which has hitherto been a prominent feature in the pressure distribution. The Bay of Bengal monsoon has to a certain extent followed the same course as that of the Arabian Sea, but the change to weaker force did not occur till quite the close of the week, and hence, while the region influenced by the Arabian Sea current has had almost everywhere deficient rain, that part of India which derives its rainfall from the Bengal side has had exceptionally wet weather.

The Chart of the 27th showed that the depression which at the close of the previous week was moving westward across the country had contracted considerably in size, and that the centre lay between Raipur and Sutna. Gradients without being steep were favourable to the full extension of the monsoon currents, and the normal monsoon circulation, of winds of about the average strength, prevailed throughout the greater part of India, though there were feeble cyclonic movements around the centre of depression. By the morning of the 28th the depression had to a large extent filled up, but the relative distribution of pressure had changed very little. There were however already signs of an approach to great uniformity of pressure over the Peninsula, and the winds over Western India were falling lighter. The distribution of pressure, as shown by the Chart of the 29th, was peculiar and abnormal. A well marked depression lay over the Western Punjab and relatively low readings over the Gangetic plain. To the southward, but in the immediate neighbourhood, of these low pressure areas gradients were steep or moderately so and a fresh westerly current of wind prevailed, but still further to the southward, over the Peninsula, pressure was becoming very uniform and the Bombay monsoon was falling off. Over the Bay a strong monsoon current was blowing. The Chart of the 30th exhibited no important change, except that the winds in the west and centre of the Peninsula were drawing towards north. The Bay monsoon continued strong and steady. On the 31st the pressure distribution was still more abnormal. The low pressure areas over the Western Punjab and Upper Sind and over the Gangetic plain were rather better defined than on the 30th and the gradients on their southern borders were steeper. At the same time a slight anti-cyclone or high pressure area had been developed over the west of the Peninsula and readings were very uniform over Western, Central, and Southern India. The wind had become strongly north-westerly along the West Coast and over the Deccan. A fresh south-westerly and westerly current prevailed within the region covered by the steep gradients noticed above and a moderately strong monsoon was blowing over the head of the Bay, but in Upper India the wind was variable and light. On the 1st a small local depression was shown in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and the barometer was falling over the whole of Northern India. The area of high and uniform pressures over the Peninsula was less strongly

marked than on the 1st and moderate gradients appeared to be spreading southward again. The wind however remained north-westerly and light over the west and centre of the Peninsula. A cyclonic circulation was shown around the depression near Allahabad, and elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. On the 2nd there was no important change, but the Allahabad depression had almost disappeared and the monsoon over the Bay had fallen lighter.

Temperature.—The net result for the week of the daily variations of temperature from the normal again exhibits small departures in most Provinces. In Guzerat and Central India the weekly variation is *nil* and in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The largest variations are reported from Bombay and the Punjab, the former having been warmer, the latter cooler, than usual. In Bombay every day of the week was warmer than the normal and in the Punjab every day was cooler, but in the other Provinces the variations were less regular: thus—

No. of days below Normal.	PROVINCES.	No. of days above Normal.
0 . . .	Bombay	7
2 . . .	Sind and Rajputana . . .	5
2 . . .	Madras	5
4 . . .	Bengal	3
5 . . .	Guzerat and Central India	2
5 . . .	North-Western Provinces	2
6 . . .	Central Provinces . . .	1
6 . . .	Burmah	1
7 . . .	Punjab	0
<u>37</u>		<u>26</u>

This shows that on the whole the weather has been cooler than usual over India; and the following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0·8°	— 0·6°
Bengal	+ 0·5°	— 0·1°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0·3°	— 0·7°
Punjab	+ 0·6°	— 1·4°
Bombay	+ 0·6°	+ 1·2°
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1·1°	— 0·3°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0·9°	0
Sind and Rajputana	— 0·9°	+ 0·2°
Madras	— 0·2°	+ 0·5°

Briefly, this shows that, compared with the average, the temperature has risen in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, the central parts of the country, and Madras, and fallen in Northern India.

Rain.—The conditions affecting rainfall over India have been nearly the reverse of those prevailing last week, the Bay of Bengal monsoon current having been the stronger and the Arabian Sea current the weaker during the past seven days. Hence the distribution of rainfall has also been reversed, Northern India reporting excessive and Southern and Central India deficient rains. In the North-Western Provinces another cause, in addition to that produced by the strength of the Bay monsoon, of heavy rainfall was the small depression which appeared near Allahabad on the 1st and which was accompanied by some heavy falls of rain in its neighbourhood.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 27th rain was shown to have fallen in all parts of India except Sind, the Bombay Deccan, and the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. The amounts were generally moderate, the largest being 2 inches at Ranikhet. On the 28th the only region that was wholly without rain was Sind and the Southern Punjab, and the amounts were somewhat larger than on the previous day. On the 29th rain ceased again in the Deccan, but otherwise there was no change; and on the 30th no rain was reported from the north-west of the Punjab. The Chart of the 31st showed that rain had ceased over the greater part of the Peninsula and of North-Western India. The break continued in the north-west on the 1st, but rain had recommenced over the Peninsula. On the 2nd a break in the rains was reported from nearly the whole of Western, Central, and North-Western India.

The concluding table shows that, as was the case last week, twenty-eight divisions have received more than the average amount of rain and twenty-two have received less. As pointed out above however, the respective distribution of these divisions of heavy and light rainfall is to a large extent the reverse of that prevailing last week. Burma, with the exception of Lower Burma, where there is a slight deficiency, has received ample rain, and the whole of Bengal, with the exception of Orissa, has received more than the normal amount. The North-Western Provinces record heavy rain except in the western division, where it is short. In the east and in Oudh the excess has been very large. In the Punjab the hill and submontane districts have again received slightly deficient rainfall, but the other districts received more. The inland districts in the south of the Peninsula report excessive rain, but the coast districts all along the West Coast, as well as nearly all the central districts, report a deficiency. In Madras four districts have received less and three more than the normal.

The maximum falls in Burma have been by no means so large as those reported last week, while in Bengal and Assam, on the contrary, they are larger. Cherrapunji has received 39 inches; Rajmahal (Sonthal Pergunnahs), 10½ inches; Cooch Behar, 13½ inches; and Alipore (Jalpaiguri), 14 inches. In Behar the heaviest fall was 10½ inches at Bahera in Durbhanga, while in Oudh the heaviest falls were 12½ inches at Pertabgarh and 13 inches in Fyzabad. Large falls were reported throughout the North-Western Provinces, the largest being 15½ inches at Akbarpur (Cawnpore); but in the Punjab the only fall of importance was 9½ inches at Panipat. All over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the maximum falls call for no remark, the only one of importance being 14 inches at Shugulpore in Bhopal.

The concluding column of the table shows that the seasonal rains are appreciably short only in the following places:—Lower and Central Burma, East Bengal, Punjab hill districts, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, and Rajputana West. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal rainfall equals or nearly equals the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 1st to September 2nd.	Excess or De- fect of Season as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH . . .	Tenasserim	9'50	8'36	+ 1'14	155'18	141'89	+ 9
	Lower Burmah	4'07	4'43	- 0'36	57'84	71'54	- 19
	Central Burmah	4'32	3'71	+ 0'61	45'71	58'41	- 22
	Upper Burmah	2'12	?	?	43'72	?	?
	Arakan	8'18	5'73	+ 2'45	146'97	150'51	- 2
BENGAL AND ASSAM . . .	Eastern Bengal	4'26	3'53	+ 0'73	55'26	63'46	- 13
	Assam (Surma)	8'47	3'82	+ 4'65	96'42	74'48	+ 29
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	5'68	3'02	+ 2'66	63'83	54'65	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	2'45	2'18	+ 0'27	36'18	39'78	- 9
	Central Bengal	3'05	2'29	+ 0'76	37'22	38'72	- 4
	North Bengal	7'87	4'57	+ 3'30	82'09	72'65	+ 12
	Orissa	1'86	1'98	- 0'12	36'80	35'41	+ 4
	Chota Nagpur	2'99	2'11	+ 0'88	36'14	36'19	0
	Behar (South)	4'32	1'87	+ 2'45	32'67	30'66	+ 7
	Do. (North)	3'71	2'76	+ 0'95	38'41	34'54	+ 11
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	6'96	1'88	+ 5'08	36'16	26'02	+ 39
	Oudh (South)	6'90	1'87	+ 5'03	35'99	26'26	+ 38
	Do. (North)	6'78	1'90	+ 4'88	37'43	28'77	+ 30
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	4'30	1'59	+ 2'71	24'33	22'93	+ 5
	North - Western Provinces (West).	1'30	1'72	- 0'42	21'10	21'42	- 1
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	4'73	2'45	+ 2'28	45'22	32'93	+ 37
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'76	0'69	+ 0'07	11'29	10'70	+ 6
	Do. (Central)	2'62	1'36	+ 1'26	16'58	17'64	- 6
	Do. (Submontane)	1'27	1'32	- 0'05	20'00	21'07	- 5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1'72	4'64	- 2'92	57'87	68'77	- 16
	Do. (North-West)	1'28	0'81	+ 0'47	15'66	15'96	- 2
	Do. (West)	0'78	0'21	+ 0'57	6'65	5'75	+ 16
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'68	3'06	- 1'38	87'17	88'32	- 1
	Madras (South Central)	2'21	0'88	+ 1'33	24'33	11'49	+ 112
	Coorg	4'27	4'22	+ 0'05	80'73	81'37	- 1
	Mysore	2'43	1'11	+ 1'32	11'73	14'86	- 21
	Konkan	2'17	4'44	- 2'27	109'08	82'55	+ 32
	Bombay Deccan	0'39	1'54	- 1'15	18'04	22'69	- 20
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'48	1'36	- 0'88	12'17	16'64	- 27
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'21	2'50	- 1'29	28'93	25'10	+ 15
	Central Provinces (West)	1'54	2'24	- 0'70	29'91	30'53	- 2
	Ditto (Central)	2'25	2'66	- 0'41	45'56	40'40	+ 13
	Ditto (East)	1'24	2'09	- 0'85	43'10	36'91	+ 17
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	2'50	3'08	- 0'58	32'06	30'24	+ 6
	Kattiawar	0'36	1'82	- 1'46	23'38	21'97	+ 6
	Sind	0	0'25	- 0'25	1'48	3'89	- 62
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	2'19	2'10	+ 0'09	35'24	28'52	+ 24
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1'60	2'25	- 0'59	28'36	20'93	+ 36
	Rajputana (West)	0'03	1'02	- 0'99	8'39	10'30	- 19
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'05	1'52	+ 0'53	23'26	18'20	+ 28
	East Coast (North) (u)	1'00	1'73	- 0'73	25'15	27'15	- 7
	Hyderabad (South)	1'30	1'58	- 0'28	16'86	16'10	+ 4
	Madras (Central)	1'31	1'10	+ 0'21	13'13	12'26	+ 7
	East Coast (Central)	0'92	1'13	- 0'21	13'26	13'44	- 1
	Ditto (South)	1'06	1'13	- 0'07	13'69	10'61	+ 29
	Madras (South)	1'54	0'80	+ 0'74	5'87	5'83	+ 1

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 5th September, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 30th August.*—Rainfall general and good in most districts. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, and Coimbatore. More rain wanted in parts of these districts and Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevely. Crops damaged by insects in Anantapur, Tinnevely, and Salem. Prices rising in ten districts, falling in seven, and stationary in the rest. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,174; Gopalpur Canal, 1,330; Ghat Roads, 3,942; other minor works, 2,017. Number on village relief on 24th August, 52,559, including 31,057 children; fed in kitchens, 11,023, including 7,726 children. Imports during week by sea and land, 655 tons. General prospects favourable everywhere. Season very favourable in Ganjam.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain during week general; total fall insufficient in parts of Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Young crops damaged by floods in parts of Karachi, by blight in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Kaira; also withering for want of moisture in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Standing crops otherwise good, except in two talukas of Khandesh. Sowing retarded for want of sufficient rain in parts of Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum. Preparations for late crops progressing in Karachi and Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Drinking-water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Prices rising in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd September.*—Ordinary monsoon weather has been prevalent throughout the week, and there has been general rain over the whole Province. The rain was rather heavy in parts of North and East Bengal and Behar. Transplanting of winter rice is being rapidly completed, but more rain is still wanted in places in Western Bengal, South Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Sadr sub-division of Balasore, and the Palamow sub-division of Lohardagga. Early rice and jute harvests are in progress. Outturn of early rice reported to be full average in Backergunge; not much short of average in Rajshahye and Jalpaiguri; and only 9 annas in Pubna and Dacca. In Pubna the quality of jute is said to have been impaired by excessive water. In Behar and Chota Nagpur the *bhadoi* crops are promising, except on the inundated tracts. In Behar some of these crops have begun to be harvested. Food-stocks are reported sufficient in all the affected areas of the Province. In Muzaffarpur the floods are subsiding, but applications for gratuitous relief are increasing. In Chumparun agricultural loans are being distributed, and 1,900 people are in receipt of Government and private charity. Charitable relief is also being given to 177 persons in the Contai sub-division of Midnapur, where the affected area is about 110 square miles. In the north of Bhagalpur the attendance on two relief works has increased from 341 to 402.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th September.*—The rainfall has been generally heavy throughout the Provinces. Crops have suffered in several places from excessive rain and from overflow of rivers. Prospects are however favourable. Harvesting operations have commenced in a few districts. Markets are well supplied, and prices are on the whole steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan and Peshawar. Prices are falling in Delhi, Mooltan, and Shahpur; rising in Rawalpindi; and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *khariif* crops almost completed. Ploughings for *rabi* in progress. Prospects of *rabi*

crops are generally good and promising. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th September.*—*Kharif* crops suffered to some extent in Saugor from excessive moisture; but there is now a seasonable break in the weather all over the Provinces, and the prospects of the crops are very favourable. The ground is being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Prices continue steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st August.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was heavy in most districts. Some paddy has been destroyed by floods in Bassein and a little in Thongwa; otherwise the crops promise well, though backward in Tharrawaddy and Prome. In Upper Burma there was fair rainfall in Bhamo, Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Kyaukse, Upper Chindwin, Myingyan, and Pyinmana. In the other districts the rainfall was slight, or there was none. Rain is wanted in parts of Shwebo, Pokokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin; except in these districts and in Bhamo, the crops generally promise well. The prices of paddy rose 5 per cent. in Thongwa, 14 per cent. in Shwebo, and fell 10 per cent. in Tharrawaddy and 9 per cent. in Prome. There were no other fluctuations of consequence.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall excessive in Nowgong, and moderate elsewhere. Reaping of early and transplanting of winter rice continue. Tea doing well; blight is prevalent in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore, except in parts of Tumkur, where rain is needed. Standing crops in good condition. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. South-west monsoon has closed. Prospects good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Weeding continues. *Kharif* in good condition. Preparation of fields for *rabi* commenced. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices unchanged.

Fair rain during the week in Hyderabad. *Kharif* crops prospering. Weeding of *abi* crops continues. Water in tanks not yet sufficient for *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Prospects of crops and pasturage in Goona improved. No change in Neemuch and Bhopal. Bhopawar reports crops slightly damaged by rain. Locusts have appeared in parts of Jhabua and Burwani in Bhopawar. Prices of foodgrains high in Western Malwa and slightly fallen in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th September.*—Heavy rain in Kerowlee, slight in Meywar and Sirohi, and moderate elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Hope of good harvests. Damage reported by locusts in Marwar; by insects in Meywar; and by heavy rain in Jhallawar, Harowtee, and Kerowlee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th August.*—Seasonable rain. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK;

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 10TH AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 11TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 10TH AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by Companies.													
14th August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,32,820	418	1,514	6,80,326	450	1,59,40,551	354	1,63,52,141	569	4,11,590	...
14th ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	8,729	153	57	7,418	130	1,56,886	144	1,61,731	149	4,845	...
14th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	623	52	12	662	55	19,697	86	17,791	78	...	...
14th ditto	Sindia	75	4,231	56	...	(a)	...	1,45,061	102	(a)	...	...	1,45,061
14th August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,12,899	128	1,664	2,77,000	166	67,36,887	213	76,90,678	245	9,53,791	...
14th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	186	14,856	80	305	(c) 18,465	61	6,24,373	177	(c) 7,14,374	127	90,001	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	66,985	79	857	61,111	71	14,87,307	92	15,95,917	98	1,08,610	...
14th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	11,105	80	219	13,850	63	1,96,015	74	2,60,953	63	64,338	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,591	70	746	(e) 44,096	59	2,88,605	112	(e) 10,67,175	89	7,78,510	...
14th ditto	Villupuram - Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	3,978	48	83	4,603	55	92,118	58	91,389	58	...	...
14th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,142	32	36	1,410	39	29,317	45	37,031	57	7,714	...
	TOTAL	4,753	9,67,059	203	5,493	11,08,941	202	2,57,17,477	285	2,79,89,180	276	22,71,703	...
State Lines worked by Government.													
14th August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,411	4,01,125	166	2,386	4,47,470	188	87,67,473	191	99,93,013	222	12,25,540	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	90,830	131	692	1,05,902	153	20,86,344	204	30,15,071	229	3,28,727	...
14th ditto	Bengal Central	125	9,818	79	125	14,440	115	2,22,011	94	2,58,014	109	36,303	...
14th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	1,71,710	200	45	13,870	308	2,71,068	317	3,03,444	358	32,356	...
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,13,241	317	747	2,20,090	295	29,12,077	228	31,44,934	238	2,39,837	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,604	59	27	1,460	53	36,041	73	31,193	72	...	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	259	20,018	77	273	35,052	132	6,43,470	138	7,15,247	146	71,777	...
14th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,860	37	105	5,705	55	97,307	49	1,28,175	64	30,868	...
14th ditto	Sihraimau	25	1,554	62	25	1,471	58	21,375	40	22,278	41	903	...
14th ditto	Orghat	7	124	17	7	176	23	1,298	9	2,088	15	790	...
14th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	392	41,351	105	553	67,597	122	11,03,839	153	17,16,311	165	6,12,472	...
14th ditto	Burma (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,761	7,95,241	167	4,985	9,14,193	183	1,67,62,923	186	1,93,32,648	208	25,69,725	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
14th August, 1889	Madras	840	1,56,126	186	840	1,68,931	201	31,14,180	195	34,35,057	217	3,18,877	...
14th ditto	South Indian	654	96,448	147	654	1,01,541	155	20,50,455	165	21,00,912	175	1,10,457	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,19,644	347	1,440	(i) 3,55,234	247	1,68,77,390	592	1,30,11,455	478	...	38,655
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,42,231	309	461	1,71,000	371	47,94,119	547	51,06,267	587	3,12,098	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,14,449	265	3,395	7,96,766	235	2,68,44,203	409	2,37,17,691	370	...	31,24,242
BRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		12,966	26,76,749	206	13,873	28,19,840	203	6,93,22,603	282	7,10,39,519	274	17,16,916	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,58,71,889	140	3,66,29,168	141	7,57,279	...
NET RECEIPTS													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,50,714	136	3,44,10,351	133	9,59,637	...
Assisted Companies.													
14th August, 1889	Tarakshwar	22	3,996	182	22	4,959	225	1,12,063	205	1,12,435	266	372	...
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,54,290	110	(m) 1,74,234	124	19,938	...
14th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	34,652	92	376	38,470	102	9,76,278	137	10,29,411	145	53,133	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	97	5,947	75	97	5,589	83	1,41,353	117	1,45,110	120	3,527	...
	TOTAL	465	43,695	94	465	49,015	105	13,84,220	134	14,61,190	143	76,970	...
Native States.													
14th August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Company	310	27,763	89	354	43,851	124	5,75,579	109	7,80,096	117	2,04,517	...
14th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,239	21	59	1,640	28	53,042	47	51,279	46	...	1,7
14th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Verangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	703	33	27	700	26	18,382	46	22,257	44	3,875	...
14th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Forbandar	193	12,173	63	260	16,000	62	3,93,054	107	5,41,183	110	1,48,129	...
14th ditto	Morvi	68	2,100	32	68	2,320	34	74,808	58	83,141	64	8,273	...
14th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,096	33	124	5,200	42	1,44,211	61	1,53,491	57	...	11,7
	TOTAL	775	48,140	62	892	69,717	78	12,59,136	89	16,10,447	96	3,51,311	...

- (a) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.
 (b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
 (c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 (d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 (e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (f) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
 (g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

- (h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
 (j) Includes the Patri Branch.
 (k) Return not received.
 (l) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th August, 1888.
 (m) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.	R	a.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15	0	0	
Postage	5	8	0	
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0	
Postage	2	8	0	
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0	
Postage	2	8	0	
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0	
Postage	3	0	0	
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0	
Postage	3	0	0	

For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement, 8 as.

For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1889.

No. 24.—The undermentioned Student of the Lahore Medical College is admitted into the service as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the date specified :—

Shékli Elahi Buksh,—12th August, 1889.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Philip Powys Rogers	Saidpur, District Kungpore.	10th August, 1889	District Judge of Pabna and Bogra, on the 20th August, 1889.	Reported no will found. Deceased has left a brother and mother. Property in charge of the Engineering Department. No application for administration.
Mrs. Phillip	General Hospital	29th July, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Jessore, on the 23rd August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs 100. Deceased was of Morrellgunge in the District of Khulna. No application for administration.
Francis DeCruz.	Naini Tal	21st August, 1889	Commissioner, Kumaon Division, on the 23rd August, 1889.	Intestate. Deceased has left a widow and four children. Reported to have left no property.
John Gaynor	Raipur	22nd June, 1889	Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, on the 20th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs 506. Widow has applied for administration.
Henry Marcus Holtham	Pegu	4th January, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Pegu District, Burma, on the 15th January, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs 180. No one has applied for administration.
C. L. Chennell	Shillong	6th August, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, on the 13th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets believed to be below Rs 1,000 in value. No application for administration.
Sergeant Bass	Hakanda District, Burma.	— August, 1889	District Judge of Henzada, Burma, on the 20th August, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs 19-7-4. No application for administration.
E. W. Sykes	Nogaung in the Bhamo District.	13th July, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, Upper Burma, on the 1st August, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.
R. A. Mack	Bhamo	9th July, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, on the 18th July, 1889.	Intestate. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA,

*The 3rd September, 1889.***Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd September, 1889.**

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	s.	p.		R	s.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	36,04,304	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	91,55,997	14	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,75,260	1	4	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,16,73,478	8	0
Public Deposits at Branches	1,58,04,855	12	5	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	82,22,308	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,16,49,090	5	10	Bills discounted and purchased	2,64,33,687	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,24,223	13	4	Balances with other Banks	10,46,777	4	8
Sundries	10,73,971	15	9	Bullion	18,903	12	0
				Dead Stock	12,42,129	5	9
				Stamps	9,861	3	0
				Sundries	1,74,723	4	4
					6,15,82,261	15	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	86,88,381	9	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,34,56,758	8	0
					2,21,45,140	1	8
RUPRES	8,37,27,402	0	8	RUPRES	8,37,27,402	0	8

BANK OF BENGAL,

*Calcutta, the 5th September, 1889.*R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 38².

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**NOTICE.**

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering, 1890, will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance, F.A., and B.A. examinations on Monday, the 17th February, and following days.

M.A. and Premchand Roychand examinations on Monday, the 10th November, and following days.

B.L., Honours in Law, L.M.S., and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations on Monday, the 17th March, and following days.

M.B., M.D., and F.E. examinations on Monday, the 5th May, and following days.

L.E. and B.E. examinations on Monday, the 7th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F.A. and B.A. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 2nd January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.A. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 11th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B.L. and Honours in Law examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 17th February.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.M.S. and Preliminary Scientific (L.M.S. and M.B.) examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 3rd March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.B. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M.D. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 5th April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F.E. examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L.E. and B.E. examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd June.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

F. J. ROWE,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**NOTICE.**

The Senate will proceed, in the month of March, 1890, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of November, 1890.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected

to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) The Law relating to Damages.
- (2) The Law of Estoppel in British India.
- (3) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.
- (4) The Mahomedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shias.
- (5) The Hindu Law of Endowments.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January, 1890, and at the same time to state on which of the abovementioned five subjects they are prepared to lecture.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th August, 1889.

**ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND SYNDICATE OF
THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

The undermentioned Student has passed the Examination for Honours in Medicine:—

<i>Medicine.</i>		
Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad . . .	Medl. College.	
<i>Surgery.</i>		
Sarbadhikari, Suresprasad . . .	Medl. College.	

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 26th August, 1889.

**ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND SYNDICATE OF
THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

The following changes in the Bye-laws and Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate, and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

In paragraph 3 of the Bye-laws relating to the Syndicate, the following words have been added after the word "Vice-Chancellor":—"or in his absence from Calcutta, or when the office of Vice-Chancellor should happen to be vacant, by the senior member of the Syndicate."

The following has been added to the footnote appended to the word "school" in the marginal note to the Entrance certificate:—

"The Syndicate may also refuse to recognize any school that shows year after year bad results."

The following words have been inserted in the body of the certificate between the words "that" and "there":—

"judging from the exercises that he has sent up, and the test examination to which he has submitted."

In paragraph 14 of the Regulations for the second M. B. Examination, for the words "each in alphabetical order" the following have been substituted:—"the first in order of merit and the second in alphabetical order," and the following words have been added: "The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division shall receive a gold medal of the value of rupees one hundred."

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd September, 1889.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th September, 1889.

No. 760.—Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th August, 1889.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 29th August, 1889.

No. 3800.—Captain E. E. Robertson, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself of the thirty days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3035, dated the 16th July, 1889, from the 20th July to the 19th August, 1889.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Second Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st August, 1889.

No. 3469-G.—Major A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., and Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 17th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3472-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Imdad Hussain, attached to the Residency Hospital at Oodeypore, held charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon, Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 4th May to the afternoon of the 29th June, 1889.

The 3rd September, 1889.

No. 3554-G.—Major N. C. Martelli, B.S.C. and Political Agent, Eastern States, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th September, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 27th August, 1889.

No. 930—374.—The following rules framed by the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages within the limits of Ajmere Municipality, have been approved and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, and are now published for general information, in supersession of those published in Notifications Nos. 888 and 540, dated respectively the 23rd November, 1881, and 3rd July, 1884.

These rules shall come into force on the expiration of one calendar month from the date of this Notification.

Licenses issued under the rules hereby superseded shall be deemed to have been issued under these rules.

1. No hackney carriage of any kind drawn by All hackney carriages to horses shall be let to hire, be licensed. or taken to ply, or offered for hire, except under a license granted in that behalf as provided in these rules.

2. Such license shall be issued from the Place of issue of Municipal Office after the license. hackney carriage and horses have been examined and approved by one or more members of the Municipal Committee, the Secretary to the Municipal Committee and the District Superintendent of Police, who shall jointly determine the class to which the carriage shall belong.

3. There shall be four classes of licensed Conditions of license. hackney carriages, according to the quality of the horses and vehicles, and licenses shall be granted in respect of them subject to the provisions contained in these rules and to the following conditions, *vis.*:—

(1) That the hackney carriage is in good order and repair in all its parts.

(2) That in the case of the first three classes it is provided with two serviceable lamps and in the case of a hackney carriage of the 4th class with one.

(3) That the harness is complete and serviceable.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall Period of license. continue in force during the official year for which they are granted.

5. Applications for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way and by the same officers as provided in rules 2 and 3 and on payment of the same fee as for the original license.

6. When a licensed hackney carriage is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported both by the transferor and transferee to the Municipal Office and shall be substituted in the license for the name of the transferor without further payment. Except in the case of a

driver's license revoked under rule 13, when the driver of a licensed hackney carriage is changed during the year of license, the name of the new driver shall, subject to the provisions of rule 9, be substituted in the license without further payment.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number and this number and the class and hackney carriage in which it is licensed, as well as the maximum number of passengers which it is authorized to carry, shall be printed by the proprietor in English, Hindi and Urdu, in a conspicuous place on the licensed hackney carriage.

8. All hackney carriage licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate or Police officer, or Secretary to the Municipal Committee.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as driver of a licensed hackney carriage except under a driver's license, granted to him in that behalf on his being passed by the officers mentioned in rule 2.

10. Every driver so licensed shall wear while driving a licensed hackney carriage, or plying for hire, a brass badge on his arm bearing the number of his license.

11. Licenses for hackney carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules. The fee for each hackney carriage license shall be two-thirds and for a driver's license and badge one-third of a day's fare fixed for the class determined for the hackney carriage.

12. A license issued under these rules shall be liable to revocation by order of the Chairman of the Municipal Committee on proof before him that the proprietor or his agent has been guilty of an infringement of any of these rules or has been convicted of any offence under these rules, or that the conditions on which the license was granted are not fully maintained.

13. Any driver, who cruelly beats, ill-treats, over-drives, or otherwise misuses any horse driven in a licensed hackney carriage, or has been found guilty of an infringement of any of these rules or of furious or dangerous driving, or has been convicted of any offence under these rules, shall be liable to forfeiture of his license to drive.

14. It shall be lawful for any person named in rule 2 or any person appointed by the committee for this purpose, to enter premises, on which licensed hackney carriages, animals, harness and other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out any of the provisions of these rules.

15. The Municipality shall, from time to time, appoint places as stands for licensed hackney carriages, and no hackney carriage shall wait for hire except at such stands. The regulation of the order in which hackney carriages shall rank on the stands shall be under the control of the police.

16. The driver or proprietor of a licensed hackney carriage waiting on a public stand, or publicly plying for hire, shall, at any time of a day or night, be bound to give such carriage on hire to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall lie on the driver or proprietor so refusing, but shall be entitled to claim his discharge after a continuous hire of a day of nine hours.

Number of persons to be carried by each licensed hackney carriage.

17. The maximum number of persons, which may be carried by each description of hackney carriage

is as follows :—

Description of hackney carriage.	Number of persons.
I. Buggy	Two persons excluding the driver.
II. Dog-cart	Four persons including syce and driver.
III. Wagonette, phaeton or palki gari—	
(a) With one horse	Five persons including syce and driver.
(b) With two horses	Seven persons including syce and driver.
IV. Ekka	Four adult persons including driver.

Two children under 10 years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

18. Every licensed hackney carriage shall have affixed to it a list of the fares prescribed in the following rule. Such list shall be printed in English, Urdu and Hindi, and a copy of it shall be supplied yearly at the time of licensing by the Municipal Office; but the renewal of a list which has become destroyed or defaced, shall rest with the proprietor, who shall renew it at once.

19. In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed hackney carriage and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid :—

List of fares.

	1st hour.	2nd hour.	3rd hour.	Half day of 5 hours.	Whole day of 9 hours.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1st class hackney carriage	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
2nd class hackney carriage	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
3rd class hackney carriage	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
4th class hackney carriage	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
			1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
A single journey by direct route from the railway station to any place within the municipal limits or the suburbs of Ajmer			1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0

20. The minimum speed at which a hackney carriage hired by time shall be driven, shall be six miles per hour.

21. Every licensed hackney carriage of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, on dark nights, carry two lights and that of the 4th class one light.

22. Property found in licensed hackney carriages shall be deposited at the nearest police station by the proprietor or driver of such carriages. A list of such property shall be posted at the head-quarters, city police station, and at such other places as the District Superintendent of Police may direct.

Form of carriage license.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ajmere Municipality. | 6. Residence of proprietor or agent. |
| 2. Number and class of license. | 7. Description of vehicle. |
| 3. Date of issue of license. | 8. Licensed to carry passengers if drawn by one horse, if drawn by two horses. |
| 4. Do. expiry of license. | |
| 5. Name of proprietor or agent. | |
| 9. Remarks. | |

Form of driver's license.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ajmere Municipality. | 4. Name of driver. |
| 2. Number of license. | 5. Father's name. |
| 3. Date of issue of license. | 6. Residence. |
| 7. Remarks. | |

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 4th September, 1889.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th August, 1889	6,41,930	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	2,80,031	9,21,961
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	5,276	
Ditto ditto Government	2,726	8,002
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	9,29,963
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	866	866
Balance on the evening of the 4th September, 1889		9,29,097
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,47,200	
Ditto ditto Government	2,81,891	9,29,097
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,38,411	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,38,411

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Master of the Mts.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th September, 1889.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, Western Division, late 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name. —No. 40729, Gunner Thomas Ford.	At what place Enlisted,— Berwick-on-Tweed.
Age,—25 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Buncle, near Buncle, Berwickshire.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Colour of— Complexion, sallow; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.	Marks,—Small circular cicatrix in front of left thigh.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th August, 1889.	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals, white clothing.
Date of Enlistment,—27th December, 1883.	REMARKS,— Under 6 years' service.

A. H. CALLWELL, Major, R.A.,

Comdg. 6th Batty., Western Divn., R.A.,
late 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, Western Division, late 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of August, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name. —No. 68655, Gunner John Taylor.	At what Place Enlisted,— Middlesboro.
Age,—22 years 11 months.	Parish and County where Born,—Eston, near Mid- dlesboro., Yorkshire.
Height,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, light grey.	Marks,—Small scar on right eyebrow and an oval mole on left buttock.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—25th August, 1889.	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals white clothing.
Date of Enlistment,—11th September, 1888.	REMARKS.— Under 1 year's service.

A. H. CALLWELL, Major, R.A.,

Comdg. 6th Batty., Western Divn., R.A.,
late 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 22nd July, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued at ₹29, were found under ground in a dry field belonging to one Kayalur Rama Reddie, of Zemin Nariyur, Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput District, by Lingappa Nattan, Arumuga Nattan, Dedachella Nattan and Chellappa Nattan:—

Two pairs of silver bracelets,
One pair of silver anklets, and
Several pieces of broken silver ornaments.

Any person claiming the said treasure or a portion thereof is required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput District, on the 21st January, 1890, at Saidapet, with a view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

J. LEE WARNER,

Collector of Chingleput.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that certain treasure consisting of gold ornaments of the value of about Rs 149, was found in Survey No. 562 belonging to one Kula wd. Nothu Chawdhori of Nasirabad, Taluka Jalgaon, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Jalgaon, on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1890, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Collector of Khandesh.

DHULIA,

The 28th August, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st September, 1889.

Commencing from the 20th September, 1889, and until further notice, the Foreign Mail Steamer will be despatched from Bombay every Friday, the Mails closing in Calcutta every Tuesday. The last Saturday Mail will be closed at the General Post Office on the 7th September current, and the first Tuesday Mail on the 17th September, 1889.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on the 4th September, 1889.

Boyce, W. (care of Cattell, Miss. Manager, Anglo-Colonial
Mrs. E. Lucas.) Frampton, Mrs. E. Journal Metallic
Browne, T. Ellis. Works.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allen, John.	Hindmarsh, William.	Partridge, Guard.
Anderson, J. K.	Hooman, J. H.	Percy, W. H.
Anderson, Mrs. J. C.	Jackson, J.	Pinto, Miss.
Angelina Sander.	James, Mr.	Poliscene, N.
Berkiewsky, Licon.	Jephson, L. M.	Ramaden, Miss Kate.
Bildt, Gillis.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Raskovitch, Emma.
Borooh, W.	Johnston, Jas.	Rivas, D. F.
Chamberlain, E.	Johnstone, A. M.	Rosenstein, E.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Leblan, Geo.	Ruchwaldy, Mrs. H.
Cobb, Miss.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Sander, C. J.
Cohn, Maritz.	Letham, F. C.	Smart, O. G.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Madden, J. H.	Staab, Henry.
Daly, William.	Manassah, E. J.	Stern, Madam Lee.
Duff, J.	Marlly, Chas.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Duff, George.	Homan.	Charles.
Dutt, G.	McKenzie, Frank.	Sultana, Mrs. C. J.
Ellison, Mrs. James.	McKenzie, James F.	Taksier, David.
Faintyley, E.	McMaster, J. E.	Talbot, H. B.
Fischer, T. & Co.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.	Thomasson, Mrs.
Freedman, J. J.	Moystin, Mr.	Vincent, J.
Gailkeera, E.	Munro, Mrs. M.	Webber, M. F. V.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	Oldham and Oldham.	Wibrow, R. M.
Goldberry, M.	O'Brien, W. W.	Wise, Mrs. J. E. D.
Green, H.	O'Shea, G.	Woods, S.
Herklots, A.		

Registered Letters.

Angelina Sander.	Fishlar, Mrs. A.	Lewis, W. A. S.
Deny, S. O.	John Joseph.	Madden, J. H.
Eglinton, C. A.	Labauti, Pompo.	Rubinstein, Anna.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 2nd September, 1889.

Lethorn, F. C. Paterson, F. W.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 7th September, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1889. 7th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto	17th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	16th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	7th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	7th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	9th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	9th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo.	13th "	Per Steamer Niede.
Straits and Hong-Kong.	10th "	Per Steamer Wingsang.
Rangoon and Moulmein.	10th "	Per Steamer Kapurthala.
Ditto ditto.	13th "	Per Steamer Purnia.
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon.	11th "	Per Steamer Madras.
Port Blair.	10th "	Via Rangoon.

N.B.—On ordinary days the letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of four annas, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Overland Mail for Europe, the letter-box for foreign letters will close at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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یہ دوا کوئینائیں کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک مفت پیس ہونے خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر تھپے کے لکھ ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے تھپے کے تھپے دوہی چودہ آنے ؛ آٹھ اونس کے تھپے کے ساتھ دوہی چار آنے ؛ ایک ہونے کے تھپے کے چودہ دوہی

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خوبہ کوسکتے ہوں یعنی — چار اونس ٹی کے چار روپی چودہ
آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹی کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک ہونڈ کے
ٹیس کے ستر روپی آٹھ آنے

یہ دریا لکھتے کے پتے پتے ولایتی اور دیسی ہوا خانوں میں
ہمکنی ہی مسالہ قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قاق چار
اونس ٹی کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹی کے آٹھ آنے ;
ور ایک ہونڈ کے ٹی کے بارہ آنے

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory new Note No. 188719, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Asutosh Ghosh, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

ASUTOSH GHOSH,
33, Raja Navakrishna's Street,
Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for Rs. 100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram and last endorsed by Mr. E. Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment

of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

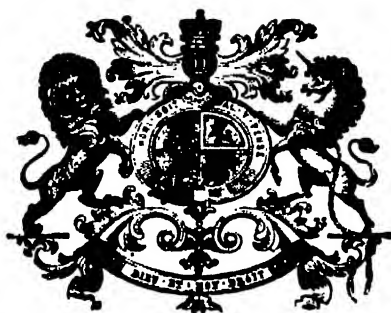
AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043931, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs. 2,000, originally standing in the name of Chhagun Koomari, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

CHHAGUN KOOMARI,
Jeypore, Rajputana.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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Gurdaspur	.	.	.	1,168,314	856,230	7,603	9,221	...	1,618	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	4.6	1.6	6.2	0.3	...	0.3	11.0	2.3
Amritsar	.	.	.	1,006,798	766,773	109,847	97,493	12,354	...	0.3	...	0.1	2.1	0.9	4.6	1.0	...	0.4	7.7	2.0
Lahore	.	.	.	2,334,552	1,164,921	177,738	159,890	17,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	0.5	2.9	0.9	...	0.1	...	...	4.3	1.9
TOTAL BARI DOAD CANAL	.	.	.	4,509,664	2,787,924	295,188	266,610	30,196	1,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	.	.	.	882,167	729,009	25,911	20,305	5,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8	0.5	3.05	1.0	...	...	...	...	5.25	1.9
Ferozepore	.	.	.	1,761,280	1,344,000	203,868	163,497	40,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	0.1	1.6	1.0	...	0.7	...	...	4.1	1.7
Hissar	.	.	.	...	above.	4,429	...	4,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	shown above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridkot State	.	.	.	...	...	54,155	50,255	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nabha do.	.	.	.	...	...	13,911	12,287	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiala do.	.	.	.	...	...	34,207	26,259	7,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind do.	.	.	.	...	...	595	148	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia do.	.	.	.	...	...	1,534	2,154	...	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	.	.	.	2,643,447	2,073,009	338,610	274,905	64,325	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	.	16,164,221	9,992,201	840,121	655,907	186,524	2,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) This is the area for which Jind will pay Rs. 63,500 under the agreement, since the distributaries have been handed over to the State.
 Area irrigated in Rabi 1888-89 . 840,121 acres.
 Ditto ditto 1887-88 . 655,907 "

NET INCREASE . 184,214 "

LAHORE,
 The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
 Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dept.,
 Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Peshawar.	Unbala.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind State W. J. Canal.	Bikaner State.	Kalsia State.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Ludhiana.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot State.	Nabha State.	Patiala State.	Jind Sirhind Canal.	TOTAL.
Wheat . . .	34,222	81	17,552	27,644	13,005	25,220		94	818	5,099	78,761	139,324	12,112	132,451	33,752	8,165	17,744	420	546,464
Barley . . .	29,858	7	206	86	50	2,120		375	19	381	1,538	2,464	369	12,726	3,252	327	2,466	7	56,251
Mixed grain . . .	9,154	...	730	1,958	434	264	30,000	232	260	92	365	990	6,831	3,760	195	1,463	3,134	78	29,940
Others . . .	761	78	2,005	1,706	458	12,234		96	559	2,031	29,183	34,960	6,599	54,931	16,956	3,956	10,863	90	177,464
TOTAL RABI 1888-89 . . .	73,995	166	20,493	31,394	13,947	39,838	30,000	797	1,656	7,603	109,847	177,738	25,911	203,868	54,155	13,911	34,207	595	840,121
TOTAL RABI 1887-88 . . .	56,693	226	13,565	7,181	4,855	17,345	14,199	194	2,288	9,221	97,493	159,896	20,305	163,497	50,255	12,287	26,259	148	655,907

LAHORE,

The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. Dept.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canals Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.			Jhind State, Western Jumna Canal.	BARI DOAB CANAL.			SIRHIND CANAL.			Total.	
	Swat River Canal Division.	Karnal Division.	Delhi Division.		TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.	Ludhiana Division.	Ferozepore Division.		Total.
Wheat	34,222	40,413	40,214	30,000	80,627	53,926	170,158	223,184	44,579	163,852	208,431	546,464
Barley	29,858	2,088	120		2,208	498	3,885	4,383	1,400	18,402	19,802	56,251 30,000
Mixed grain	9,154	975	2,643		3,618	492	955	1,447	15,721	...	15,721	29,940
Others	761	14,287	1,588		15,875	15,767	50,407	66,174	28,574	66,082	94,656	177,466
TOTAL RABI 1888-89	73,995	57,763	44,565	30,000	102,328	69,783	225,405	295,188	90,274	248,336	338,610	840,121
TOTAL RABI 1887-88	56,693	31,461	12,039	14,199	(2)43,500	59,341	207,269	266,610	73,293	201,612	274,905	655,907

(1) Includes the Hansi Division, which was amalgamated with it on the 1st April 1888.
(2) This is exclusive of the Jind irrigation, which is shown separately.

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Districts of the Punjab, irrigated by Perennial Canals.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.			
				KHARIF, 1888-89.		RABI, 1888-89.		WHOLE YEAR 1888-89.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
				Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.	Total area in acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.				
					Increase.		Increase.		Increase.				
					Decrease.		Decrease.		Decrease.				
SWAT RIVER CANAL.													
Peshawar . . .	592,674	1,602,560	905,600	33,915	...	6,078	17,302	...	11,224	...	14'2	13'1	— 7'75
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.													
Umballa . . .	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	(1) 2,101	...	16	...	60	...	76	53'47	35'20	— 34'17
Karnal . . .	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	(2) 34,327	...	760	6,928	...	6,168	...	38'73	32'25	— 16'73
Bohlik . . .	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	(3) 31,556	...	3,678	24,213	...	20,535	...	24'75	20'40	— 17'58
Delhi . . .	643,515	804,933	525,676	(4) 27,770	...	2,439	9,092	...	6,653	...	34'60	32'50	— 6'07
Hissar . . .	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	(5) 41,278	...	2,340	18,064	...	15,724	...	24'86	11'44	— 53'98
Bikaner State . . .	...	...	...	311	73	...	603	...	676	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State . . .	...	...	...	1,179	120	...	...	12	108	...	...	...	...
Jind State . . .	...	...	...	20,000	...	12,560	15,801	...	3,241	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL . . .	3,391,191	7,408,550	4,225,668	158,522	193	21,793	74,701	72	53,105	76	...	...	...

BAHAI DOAB CANAL.

Gurdáspur . . .	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	23,250	2,466	...	7,603	...	1,618	30,853	848	...	+283	284	331	+1655
Amritsar . . .	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	80,988	4,551	...	109,847	...	...	190,835	16,905	...	+972	177	268	+5141
Lahore . . .	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(7) 119,800	10,166	...	177,738	...	...	207,538	28,008	...	+1039	149	192	+2886
TOTAL BAHAI DOAB CANAL	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	224,038	17,183	...	295,188	...	1,618	519,226	45,761	...	+967	...	...	...
SIRHIND CANAL.																
Ludhiána . . .	618,835	882,167	729,009	11,019	1,392	...	25,911	...	...	36,930	6,998	...	+234	271	2575	-498
Ferozepore . . .	650,519	1,761,280	1,344,000	89,070	14,492	...	203,868	...	...	292,938	54,863	...	+230	110	245	+12273
Hissar . . .	Given above	...	...	456	456	...	4,429	...	...	4,885	4,885	...	...	...	...	...
Faridkot State . . .	...	...	...	19,387	1,213	...	54,155	...	...	73,542	5,113	...	+75	...	...	...
Patiala . . .	...	...	...	11,619	3,403	...	34,207	...	...	45,826	11,351	...	+329	...	...	...
Nábha . . .	...	...	...	5,569	1,149	...	13,911	...	...	19,480	2,773	...	+166	...	...	...
Jind . . .	...	...	...	83	47	...	595	...	...	678	494	...	+2685	...	...	...
Kalsia . . .	...	...	...	837	...	...	1,534	...	...	2,371	...	792	-250	...	...	...
TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL	1,269,354	2,643,447	2,073,009	138,040	22,152	172	338,610	...	620	476,650	86,477	792	+2192	...	...	...
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	7,894,286	16,164,221	9,992,201	554,515	39,528	21,965	840,121	186,524	2,310	1,394,636	196,567	868	+1632	...	...	...

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) The difference of 2 acres in Umballa, 31 acres in Karnal, 6 acres in Rohtak, 5 acres in Hissar Districts between the figures for Kharif 1888, shown in this Statement and in half-yearly return for that crop, is due to additions subsequently made after submission of the half-yearly return.
 (6) This is the area for which Jind will pay annually Rs. 1,55,500 under the agreement, since the distributaries have been handed over to the State.
 (7) The difference of 2,192 acres between the area shown in the half-yearly statement for Kharif 1888 and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of Changa Manga Plantation was shown approximately and now the actual area as reported by the Forest Department is shown—

		Acres.
Area irrigated, 1887-88	:	1,198,937
" " " 1888-89	:	1,394,036
NET INCREASE	:	195,099

LAHORE,
The 4th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 37.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 37.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th September, 1889.

No. 562.—Mr. G. E. Ward has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

MEDICAL.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 570.—**APPOINTMENTS.**—With effect from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B. Brown retires from the service, Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., of the Bengal Establishment, Joint Medical Officer of Simla, to be Principal of the Lahore Medical College.

No. 571.—Surgeon-Major O. Baker, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Mouhacin, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th September, 1889.

No. 342.—**CORRIGENDUM.**—Substitute the following for Rule V., Part I., of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885:

The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I. will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII., VIII., IX., X. and XI., with the exception of the approval of designs of tombstones and of inscriptions to be cut on them. In the case of a tombstone in that part of the cemetery which is reserved for the Church of England, the proposed design and inscription must be forwarded to the Resident or Visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and no action taken to erect the monument till his sanction has been obtained. In all other cases the design and inscription must be approved by the Minister of the particular denomination to which the deceased belonged. Should there be no Resident or Visiting Minister of that denomination, the inscription and design must be approved by the Senior Minister belonging to it in the province, or, if there

be none, then by the Local Government or Administration. Should a design or inscription be disapproved, it may be referred, if those who are interested desire this, through the Ecclesiastical superior of the denomination concerned to the Local Government or Administration for decision.

EDUCATION.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 413.—Under section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Behar National School, Bankipur, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 10th September, 1889.

No. 147—34-6-E.—The following draft of a proposed amendment of Schedule E, page 90 of the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI. of 1883, is published under section 81 of the Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the expiry of one month from the date of this notification.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft will be received and considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft of Proposed Amendment.

To the Exceptions in Schedule E, *showing the articles prohibited from being carried as cargo in Emigrant vessels*: Under the article "Oils (essential and fixed)," add between the words "mustard" and "or" the words "castor and gingelly".

FORESTS.

The 12th September, 1889.

No. 964-F.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, with effect from the 7th August, 1889, and until further orders:

Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Upper Burma,—to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests.

Mr. J. W. Oliver, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Tenasserim Circle, Burma,—to hold

charge of the Upper Burma Circle, *vice* Mr. Hill.

Major C. T. Bingham, B.S.C., Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Burma,—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Tenasserim Circle, *vice* Mr. Oliver.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Burma,—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. Oliver assumed charge of the Upper Burma Circle from Mr. Hill on the 14th July, 1889, and Major Bingham of the Tenasserim Circle from Mr. Oliver on the 7th idem.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 979-F.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 895-F, dated the 22nd ultimo, directing the reversion of Mr. C. F. Elliott, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Punjab, to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, for "on 10th August 1889", read "on 11th August 1889".

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1889.

No. 1610-G.—Mr. S. H. King, Treasury Officer at Quetta, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 3rd September, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1612-G.—Mr. H. R. Smith, Head Accountant of the Treasury at Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Treasury Officer at Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. H. King, or until further orders.

No. 1615-G.—Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Kotah, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 12th September, 1889.

No. 1635-G.—The following appointment is made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889:

Major H. A. Vincent, Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, to be Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment, *vice* Colonel H. M. Bluer, promoted.

Consequent on the appointment of Major H. A. Vincent to be Second-in-Command, 1st Regiment, and pending the return from staff employment of Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, the following substantive *pro tempore* appointments are

made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 3rd February, 1889:

Captain A. Masters, Second Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment.

Captain A. G. A. Durand, 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be Second Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Captain J. B. Edwards, 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant L. Herbert, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend (attached), Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment.

No. 1793-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 56 of the Indian

Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend James Shaw, being a Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, to be a Marriage Registrar for the Quetta District, the Bolan Pass, including Rindli and the line of Railway from the frontier of British India near Jacobabad to the frontier of British Baluchistan near Sibi, and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Punjab to be the officer to whom the said Marriage Registrar shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of that Act.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 1638-G.—Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Indian Medical Service, (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th October, 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1643-G.—The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department :

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from 2nd March 1889,—

Mr. Nev Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 20th March 1889,—

Colonel A. W. Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel A. W. Roberts, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and as Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 5th April 1889,—

Mr. H. S. Barnes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major J. H. Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. O. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major G. Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 15th April 1889,—

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. Noy Elias, C.I.E., Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major A. P. Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Mr. G. S. Forbes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 22nd April 1889,—

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Colonel Law will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major W. Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class. Major Loch will continue to be seconded as an Additional Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain T. O. Pears, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class on the seconded list.

Captain C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain Herbert will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Mr. Colvin will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class on the seconded list.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Manners Smith will continue to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 1st May 1889,—

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant M. A. Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, on return from privilege leave to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 15th May 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 17th May 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

Consequent on the reappointment of Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Bikanir, with effect from the 24th May 1889,—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal General List, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W. E. Evans-Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. Daly, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class on the seconded list.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Newmarch will continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant Archer will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

The substantive appointments of Lieutenants J. Manners Smith and C. Archer, and the substantive promotions of Captains H. M. Temple and C. Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Captains H. L. Ramsay and W. E. Evans-Gordon, and Lieutenants H. Daly and L. S. Newmarch, are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1648-G.—Major E. L. Durand, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 25th May 1889.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th September, 1889.

No. 4693.—Mr. C. G. Vansittart, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for twelve days from the 11th October, 1889.

Mr. I. C. Bose, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of Outside Audits, is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, during Mr. Vansittart's absence on privilege leave.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 4739.—The services of Mr. R. G. Thomson, Post Master General, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 25th September, 1889.

No. 4741.—Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed a Post Master General of the Second Grade, and placed in charge of the Punjab Circle, with effect from the 25th September, 1889.

Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, is temporarily appointed Comptroller, Post Office.

No. 4749.—In partial modification of Notification No. 3669 of 16th July, 1889, Mr. H. S. Groves, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, from the 1st October, 1889, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. E. Branson.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

The 10th September, 1889.

No. 4650.—Under section 35 of the Court-fees Act, VII. of 1870, and in supersession of all previous notifications under that section, it is hereby notified that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of British India, all or any of the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules to the said Act, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the reductions and remissions hereinafter set forth, namely :

A.—General for the whole of British India.

(1) to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to the Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use ;

(2) to remit the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt which is the property of the Government ;

(3) to direct that, when a plaint disclosing a reasonable case on the merits is presented to any Civil or Revenue Court in such a form that the presiding Judge or officer, without summoning

the defendant, rejects it not for any substantial defect but on account of an entirely technical error in form only and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case in another form against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the district in which the Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge or officer who rejected the plaint that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should, in his opinion, be refunded ;

(4) to remit the fees chargeable on—

(a) copies of village settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations ;

(b) lists of fields extracted from village settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in Settlement Courts ;

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies of judicial proceedings, or to copies of village settlement-records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or office ;

(5) to declare that the fee chargeable on a plaint filed in a suit for possession of immoveable property under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, I. of 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees for plaints mentioned in article 1 of the First Schedule ;

(6) to direct that the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV. of 1882, shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under article 11 of the Second Schedule ;

(7) to remit the fees chargeable on security-bonds for the keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of, persons other than the executants ;

(8) to remit the fee payable under article 1, clause (c), of the Second Schedule on an application or petition presented to a Chief Commissioner, when the application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India and contains merely a request that that petition may be forwarded to the Government of India ;

(9) to remit the fees chargeable under articles 6, 7 and 9 of the First Schedule on copies furnished by Civil or Criminal Courts or Revenue Courts or Offices for the private use of persons applying for them ;

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer ;

(10) to remit the fees chargeable, under paragraph 4 of clause (a) and paragraph 2 of clause (b) of article 1 of the Second Schedule, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount ;

Provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application ;

(11) to remit, with reference to clause xi of section 19 of the Act, the fees chargeable on applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with the Government land of which

the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold the land;

(12) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX. of 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII. of 1884;

(13) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made by a person to the Collector under the second paragraph of section 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, for the return to that person, or to the registration-officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration-officer;

(14) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made for transfer of a stock-note from one circle to another under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2566, dated the 20th August, 1885;

(15) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents, namely:

(a) copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an accused person;

(b) copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person;

(c) copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code to an accused person;

(d) copy or translation of a judgment in a summons-case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code is in jail;

(e) copy of an order of maintenance, when the copy is given under section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favour the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid;

(f) copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any of the preceding sub-clauses without the payment of a fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under section 548 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment;

(g) copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court;

(h) copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings;

(i) copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties;

(16) to direct that the fee chargeable—

(a) on an application to a Collector, or to any officer or person discharging all or any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment or to the amount of an assessment under Act II. of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), and

(b) on a copy of an order passed under section 26 of the same Act,

shall be limited to one anna;

(17) to remit the fee chargeable on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office;

(18) to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to the Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of, a fractional share of that part shall, for the purposes of the computation of the amount of the fee chargeable in the suit, be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share;

(19) to direct that, if the amount of the fee chargeable in any case involves a fraction of an anna, the fraction shall be remitted, except where otherwise expressly provided by this notification;

B.—Special for the Presidency of Fort St. George only.

(20) to direct that the fees chargeable on the following documents filed in claims preferred under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831 (*Hereditary Offices*) shall be limited to the amounts specified against each, namely:

Plaint or petition for execution—eight annas;
Memorandum of appeal—two rupees;

(21) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831 (*Hereditary Offices*);

(22) to remit the fees chargeable under the First Schedule on plaints in summary suits brought before Collectors under Madras Act VIII. of 1865 (*An Act to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken for the recovery of rent*);

(23) to reduce the fees chargeable in suits by Government raiyats, for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, to the amount which would be chargeable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presentation of the plaint;

C.—Special for the Bombay Presidency only.

(24) to remit the fees chargeable under the Second Schedule on agreements required by rule 75 of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under clause (i) of section 214 of the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879);

(25) to direct that the fee chargeable on a plaint presented under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (Bombay Act III. of 1876) shall not exceed eight annas;

(26) to reduce to a uniform rate of four annas per copy the fee chargeable under article 7 of the First Schedule on copies of decrees or orders having the force of a decree issued by Mamlatdars under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act (Bombay Act III. of 1876);

(27) to remit the fees chargeable under article 1 of the Second Schedule on all applications made to a Collector or other Revenue-officer, or to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, by any of the undermentioned political pensioners, being the eldest sons or representatives of the ex-Amirs of Sindh and Sirdars of note:

District.	Number and Names of Pensioners.
Karachi ...	1. Jam Murad Ali, son of Jam Mehr Ali, Jokia.
Hyderabad ...	1. His Highness Mir Hasan Ali Khan, son of Mir Nasir Khan, Talpur.
	2. His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, son of Mir Hasan Ali Khan, Talpur.
	3. His Highness Mir Fateh Khan, son of Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, Talpur.
	1. Mir Imam Baksh Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan.
	2. Mir Walidad Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan.
	3. Mir Ahmed Khan, son of Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan.
	4. Mir Fazl Hasan Khan, son of Mir Sohrab Khan.
	5. 3rd Dehra of the late Mir Muhammad Hasan Khan.
	6. 1st Dehra of the late Mir Sohrab Khan.
	7. 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Sohrab Khan.
Shikarpur ...	8. Mir Najaf Ali Khan, walad Mir Ali Akbar Khan.
	9. Mir Abdul Kadir Khan, walad Mir Ali Akbar Khan.
	10. Mir Ali Madat Khan, son of Mir Nasir Khan.
	11. Mir Ali Ahmed Khan, walad Mir Nasir Khan.
	12. Bibi Vilayat, 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Nasir Khan.
	13. Chand Bibi, 3rd Dehra of the late Mir Nasir Khan.
	14. Naz Bibi, 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Muhammad Ali Khan.
	15. Mir Mubarak Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan.
	16. Mir Gul Hasan Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan.
	17. Mir Khan Muhammad Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan.
	18. Mir Yar Muhammad Khan, walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan.
	19. Bibi Chanae, 1st Dehra of Mir Wali Muhammad Khan.
	20. Mir Ali Baksh Khan, walad Mir Fazl Muhammad Khan.
	21. Mir Amir Baksh Khan, walad Mir Fazl Muhammad Khan.
	22. Mir Gulam Murtaza Khan, walad Mir Chakar Khan.
	23. Chief Dehra of the late Mir Ali Muhammad Khan.
	24. 2nd Dehra of the late Mir Ali Muhammad Khan.

(28) to remit the fees chargeable on plaints under section 16 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879, except in the district of Satara, where the said fees shall be reduced to one-half;

(29) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of the documents specified in the First or Second Schedule in the case of suits for the redemption of mortgaged property when the plaintiff or, where there are several plaintiffs, any one of the plaintiffs is an agriculturist, and when such suits are instituted within the districts of the Bombay Presidency in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879, is in force, except in the district of Satara, where the said fees shall be reduced to one-half;

(30) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of powers-of-attorney furnished to relatives, servants or dependents under section 68 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879;

(31) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of the documents specified in the First or Second Schedule in the case of suits instituted before village-munsifs under Chapter V. of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879;

(32) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of proceedings taken under section 19, second clause, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879;

(33) to remit the fees chargeable in respect of proceedings in matters relating to insolvency under Chapter IV. of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879;

(34) to reduce to one-half the fees chargeable in the case of suits to which Chapter II. of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII. of 1879, applies, except suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (x) or clause (x), of that Act to which an agriculturist is not a party:

Provided that, when the reduced fee amounts to a fraction of an anna, the fee chargeable shall be one anna;

(35) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of documents furnished by a Court of Session or the High Court in the Presidency of Bombay, or by the Sadr Court in Sind, to a pleader appointed by the Court to defend a person accused of murder;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Bombay, see heading K. below.

D.—Special for Bengal only.

(36) to remit in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong all the fees mentioned in the First and Second Schedules;

(37) to declare that the proper fee to be charged upon an application to deposit in any Court rent, not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:

	Proper fee.
If the amount deposited does not exceed Rs. 2-8	one anna.
If the amount deposited exceeds Rs. 2-8 but does not exceed Rs. 5	two annas.
If the amount deposited exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	four annas.
If the amount deposited exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 15	six annas.

Provided that no fee shall be chargeable on an application to deposit rent in respect of which a fee is chargeable under any rule framed under sub-section (2) of section 61 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII. of 1885;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Bengal, see heading K. below.

E.—Special for the North-Western Provinces only.

(38) to reduce to eight annas the fee chargeable on a copy of any number of entries in a settlement-record relating to any one village in Kumaon or Garhwal;

(39) to remit the fees chargeable on all documents filed, exhibited or recorded in, or received or furnished by, the Court of the Special Judge appointed under the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, XVI. of 1882;

(40) to remit the fees chargeable on all documents connected with the proceedings in the Court of the Commissioner under the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, XVI. of 1882, except on memoranda of appeal and on applications for revision of any decision or order of the Special Judge under Chapter VI. of the said Act;

(41) to direct that the fee chargeable on any appeal against a decision of the Special Judge under Chapter VI. of the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, XVI. of 1882, shall not exceed eight annas;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the North-Western Provinces, see heading K. below.

F.—Special for the Punjab only.

(42) to remit the fees chargeable on copies of orders or proceedings under section 37 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made or recorded by Collectors or other Revenue-officers engaged in revising a record-of-rights under a notification published in accordance with section 32 of the said Act;

Provided that the copy is furnished for the purpose of being filed with an application or petition to a Collector or other Revenue-officer engaged as aforesaid in revising a record-of-rights, or to the Commissioner of the division, or to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land or the ascertainment of rights thereto, or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such revision;

(43) to remit the fees chargeable on applications under section 97 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, XVII. of 1887, made by village-officers in accordance with the provisions of rule 83 of the rules under that Act published with the Notification of the Punjab Government No. 76, dated the 1st March 1888;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the Punjab, see heading K. below.

G.—Special for Lower Burma only.

(44) to remit the fees chargeable on the following documents furnished to cultivators, namely:

certified copies of maps showing the holdings of cultivators, or of extracts from the settlement or supplementary survey registers connected therewith;

(45) to remit the fees chargeable on applications for advances under rule 146 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II. of 1876;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting Lower Burma, see heading K. below.

H.—Special for Upper Burma only.

(46) to remit the fees chargeable on plaints, applications, petitions and copies which are filed, exhibited or recorded in the Court of a

Circle Officer, or in any Court presided over by a Thugyi or Myothugyi, or which are received or furnished by a Thugyi or Myothugyi;

for the purposes of this clause the expression "Thugyi or Myothugyi" includes any person, however designated, who in any part of Upper Burma occupies a position similar to that which is held in other parts by a Thugyi or Myothugyi;

I.—Special for the Central Provinces only.

(47) to direct that the fee chargeable on a petition of objection to assessment under Act XIV. of 1867 (*An Act to provide for the assessment of the Pandhari-tax in certain parts of the Central Provinces*) shall, whatever may be the amount of the assessment to which the petition relates, be limited to one anna;

NOTE.—For further special provisions affecting the Central Provinces, see heading K. below.

K.—Special for the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Ajmere and Coorg.

(48) to direct that, whenever, upon payment of the full fee, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL. of 1858 (*An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) or Act XX. of 1864 (*An Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fee shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

NOTE.—For special provisions affecting Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Lower Burma and the Central Provinces see *supra*, headings C., D., E., F., G., and I., respectively.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 13th September, 1889.

NO. 4744.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	6,01,30,845	1,23,27,738	6,30,882	1,29,58,620
Allahabad .	85,82,270	1,21,04,850	...	1,21,04,850
Lahore .	88,50,265	60,83,205	...	60,83,205
Bombay .	5,70,38,920	4,26,33,443	85,96,897	5,12,30,340
Kurrachee .	44,11,555	36,01,115	17,000	36,78,135
Madras .	1,81,00,800	55,97,005	70,000	56,67,005
Calicut .	15,23,055	13,38,230	...	13,38,230
Rangoon .	21,57,800	75,03,105	...	75,03,105
TOTAL .	16,15,23,510	9,22,08,751	93,14,779	10,15,23,530
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,080
GRAND TOTAL				16,15,23,510

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Simla, the 13th September, 1889.***APPOINTMENTS.****HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.****No. 801.—and Infantry—**

Surgeon-Major T. Hume, M.B., Madras Medical Establishment, to be officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major C. L. Swaine, M.B., on furlough, with effect from the 28th August, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 802.—Major G. G. Monck-Mason, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, is granted an extension of service in the Ordnance Department for two years, with effect from the 4th September, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 803.—Lieutenant Frederic Alexander Smith, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st March, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 804.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Lindesay Maxwell Bell, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry,—7th December, 1887.

Second Lieutenant Hamilton George Maxwell, Connaught Rangers, officiating Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—29th January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant John Hill, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry,—11th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Godfrey Walker Robinson, 1st West India Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 27th Bengal Infantry,—29th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenants Maxwell, Hill, and Robinson will rank as Lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 29th January, and 11th and 29th February, 1888, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 805.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant C. H. Schlesinger, Bengal S. C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 25th August, 1889.

Lieutenant E. R. Morton, Bengal S. C., 30th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—4th year commenced 25th November, 1888.

No. 806.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major W. H. Browne, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon J. Garvie (m.c.) for two months.

No. 807.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Jennings, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for sixty-one days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 808.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 20th August, 1889, pages 4526 and 4527.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 20th August, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

* * * * *

James Waterhouse, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

George Edward Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

Boyce Edward Gowan, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

James Hay, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1889.

James Lawtie Fagan, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1889.

Thomas Richard Byng, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1889.

John Randall Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd June, 1889.

Colin Hubert Garbett, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th June, 1889.

George Robert James Shakespeare, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th June, 1889.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 15th June, 1889.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel John Philip Pedler, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 31st July, 1889.

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INDIA OFFICE,

20th August, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patch. Dated 12th June, 1889.

To be Major.

Captain Gervas Selwyn Eyre. Dated 12th June, 1889.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Hedley Wright. Dated 12th June, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Charles Henry Beatson. Dated 16th May, 1889.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Robert Bradstreet, Madras Infantry. Dated 11th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel David William Inglis, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Divie Henry Robertson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry. Dated 16th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Emilius Cox, Madras Infantry. Dated 16th June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Scott Peat, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 27th June, 1889.

ERRATA.

The date of rank of Colonel James Kelly, Madras Unattached List, is 28th September, 1888, and not 1889, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 9th April, 1889.

* * * * *

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edmund Waller, from the Border Regiment. Dated 3rd April, 1888, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Hugh Newcome Waymouth, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 2nd October, 1887, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Alexander Prest Housden, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 14th October, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Henry King, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 2nd August, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant George Edward Douglas Elsmie, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Frederick Hopewell Peterson, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1887, but to rank from 25th November, 1885.

Lieutenant William Bernard James, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 5th December, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Ernest Addison Stevenson, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 3rd Sep-

tember, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 809.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

7th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godlieb James Van Someren, Madras General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward James Gunthorpe, Madras S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell Walker, Madras S. C.

8th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Douglas Branson, Bengal General List, Infantry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th September, 1889.

Charles Henry Stoddart.

James Graves Kelly.

Henry Vere Hunt.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 810.—8th Bengal Cavalry—

Kot-Dafadar Samundar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Niyáz Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th July, 1889.

No. 811.—10th Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Mansúr Ali Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sháh Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Sáwan, deceased, with effect from the 28th July, 1889.

No. 812.—36th Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ilfra Singh, transferred to the 16th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st May, 1889.

Havildar Ganesha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May, 1889.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 606 of 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 813.—Colonel Henry Charles Kemble, Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th October, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 814.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men are granted medals with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 500, Havildar Venkiah, 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.

No. 2716, Havildar Múhammad Sahib, 5th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

- No. 1137, Private Shaikh Ahmad, 1st Regiment, Madras Lancers.
- No. 1207, Private Mir Hasan-udin, 1st Regiment, Madras Lancers.
- No. 1150, Private Shaikh Ibrahim, 2nd Regiment, Madras Lancers.
- No. 1098, Private Fakhr-u-din, 2nd Regiment, Madras Lancers.
- No. 67, Private Saiyid Dáúd, 3rd Regiment, Madras Cavalry.
- No. 86, Private Yenkajee Rao, 3rd Regiment, Madras Cavalry.
- No. 1307, Private Sayyid Abdul Aziz, 4th (Prince of Wales' Own) Madras Cavalry.
- No. 15, Sapper Chowriaapea, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.
- No. 2131, Sapper Nagamootoo, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.
- No. 170, Naick Jacob Holmes, 1st Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 178, Private Saiyid Usman, 1st Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 204, Private Yenkiaah, 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 226, Private Narainsawmy, 2nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 401, Private Curpannen, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 447, Private Francis Xavier, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 492, Private Ramjee Rao, 4th Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 520, Private Govvindoo Raj, 4th Regiment, Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 2332, Private Nookiah, 5th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2233, Private Shumboolingum, 5th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 1094, Private Appiah, 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 1102, Private Pauppiah, 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 422, Private Muhammad Akbar, 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 955, Private Venketsawmy, 7th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 289, Private Guddiah, 8th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 243, Private Ghulam Murtaza, 8th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 499, Private Adenaredoo, 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 504, Private Shaikh Ismaíl, 9th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2488, Private Mahabir, 10th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2467, Private Shaikh Babu, 10th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 137, Private Perwalliah, 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 162, Private Shaikh Manullah, 11th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2138, Private Shaikh Ali, 12th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2341, Private Shaikh Ali, 12th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 489, Private Sunnassee, 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 675, Private Shaikh Hamid, 13th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2149, Private Shaikh Dáúd, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

- No. 2123, Private Ghulam Dastgir, 14th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 498, Private Zuhfkar Beg, 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 266, Private Coormiah, 15th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 584, Private Venketsawmy, 16th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 502, Private Pachamyan, 16th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 3156, Private Narainsawmy, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 1870, Private Shaikh Ibrahim, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2884, Private Panpanah, 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 3020, Private Venketsawmy, 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 411, Private Ramasawmy, 20th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 476, Private Rahim Khan, 20th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 345, Private Abdul Kadir, 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 440, Private Rajinah, 21st Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 23, Private Venketachellum, 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 85, Private Muhammad Umar, 22nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 520, Private Venketsawmy, 23rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 775, Private Anthoney, 23rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 49, Private Narainsawmy, 24th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 151, Private Saiyid Yakub, 24th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 244, Private Narainsawmy, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 299, Private Pir Khan, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 219, Private Miguel, 26th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 231, Private Adam Beg, 26th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 242, Private Gourojee Rao, 27th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 497, Private Poopiah, 28th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 515, Private Ramasawmy, 28th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 119, Private Shaikh Sultan, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 56, Private Sooharoydoo, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 26, Private Rungiah, 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 25, Private Muhammad Sulaiman, 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 336, Private Chendrial, 31st Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 347, Private Abdul Kadir, 31st Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.
- No. 45, Private Jugganackloo, 32nd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2427, Private Jyacan, 33rd Regiment, Madras Infantry.
- No. 2454, Private Buddhan Khan, 33rd Regiment, Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

- No. 400, Private Mootoo Reddy, 3rd Regiment, Madras Light Infantry.

- No. 1518, Private Pentiah, 6th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 No. 1901, Private Muhammad Ibrahim, 17th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 No. 192, Private Balagooroo, 25th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 No. 221, Private Shaikh Adam, 27th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 No. 48, Private Muhammad Husain, 29th Regiment, Madras Infantry.
 No. 16, Private Sharaf Khan, 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 815.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on each of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

From the 6th June, 1888, in room of Major-General Sir William Hamilton, *Bart.*, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL EDWARD FRANCIS CHAPMAN, C.B., ROYAL (LATE BENGAL) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

Second-Lieutenant	...	12th June, 1858.
Lieutenant	...	27th August, 1858.
Captain	...	21st January, 1872.
Major	...	31st December, 1878.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	...	22nd November, 1879.
Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel	...	14th April, 1887.
Colonel in the Army	...	31st December, 1881.

Appointments.

- Regimental duty, Bengal Artillery and Royal Artillery, 1858-68.
 Aide-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery in Abyssinia, March to May 1868.
 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1871-76.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1876-78.
 Assistant Quartermaster-General, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, October 1878 to March 1880.
 Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Ghazni Field Force, March to May 1880.
 Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Kabul Field Force, May to August 1880.
 Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, August to October 1880.
 First Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1880-81.
 Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1881-85.
 Quartermaster-General in India (with the local rank of Major-General), 1885-89.

War Services.

- Abyssinia, 1867-68.*—Action of Arogi, and capture of Magdala. (Mentioned in despatches; medal).
Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Battle of Ahmad Khel; march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and two clasps; bronze star; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel; C.B.; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)

From the 20th December 1888, in room of Colonel J. V. Hunt, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW, K.C.B., BENGAL CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	...	26th August, 1854.
Lieutenant	...	29th September, 1855.
Captain	...	1st January, 1862.
Brevet-Major	...	5th February, 1872.
Major	...	16th July, 1876.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	...	8th February, 1878.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	6th March, 1880.
Colonel	...	8th February, 1882.

Appointments.

- Regimental duty, 1854-58.
 Orderly Officer to Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., and extra A. D. C. to Brigadier-General A. Wilson, Commanding the Delhi Field Force, 1857.
 Second-in-Command, 4th Sikh Irregular Cavalry (now 13th Bengal Lancers), 1858-71.
 Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, 1871-80.
 Chief Director of Transport, Kabul Field Force and Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1880.
 Officiating Deputy Commissary-General, 1881-82.
 Deputy Commissary-General for Transport, 1882-86.
 Commanding a Brigade of the Upper Burma Field Force, with the rank of Brigadier-General (and temporarily commanding in Upper Burma), 1886-88.
 Commanding Rohilkhand District, 1888-89.

War Services.

- Santhal Campaign, 1855.*
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Actions of Badliki-Sarai and Najaigarh; siege and capture of Delhi; capture of Jhajjar; siege and capture of Lucknow; and pursuit of Tantia Topi in Central India. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and two clasps).
Ambeyla Campaign, 1863-64.—(India medal and clasp).
Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Second expedition into the Bazar Valley; capture of Zawa; march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp; bronze star; C.B.)
Burma, 1886-87.—(Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal; K.C.B.)

From the 20th January, 1889, in room of Major-General J. P. Sheriff, Bengal Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL GEORGE FARRELL, C.B., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	...	4th August, 1856.
Surgeon	...	4th August, 1868.
Surgeon-Major	...	1st July, 1873.
Brigade-Surgeon	...	21st December, 1883.
Deputy Surgeon-General	...	2nd September, 1886.

Appointments.

- On duty with various detachments and the Naval Brigade, February to November, 1857.
 General Hospital, Allahabad, 1857-58.

Regimental duty, 1858-86.

Principal Medical Officer, Burma Field Force, 1886-88.

Deputy Surgeon-General, Lahore Division, 1888.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1888-89.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.—Outbreak at Benares; relief of Lucknow, and operations at Cawnpore. (Medal and clasp.)

Masud Wasiri Expedition, 1860.—(India medal and clasp.)

Daur Valley Expedition, 1871.

Fowaki Expedition, 1877-78.—(Clasp to India medal.)

Afghanistan, 1877-79.—Action in the Sapari Pass. (Mentioned in despatches; medal.)

Burma, 1886-87.—(Mentioned in despatches; thanked by the Government of India; medal.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 816.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Walter Aubrey Pemberton to be Captain, *vice* Corbett, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 817.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Robert Decy Spedding to be Second Lieutenant.

No. 818.—Lieutenant H. Francis having been appointed to the Police Force of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and thereby, under paragraph 11, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., become ineligible to hold a commission in the Volunteer Forces of India, his name will cease to be borne on the list of commissioned officers of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th September, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th September, 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Suffolk Regiment (Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps).	Second-Lieutenant W. C. Blair	27th August 1889	Sialkot.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1889.

No. 275.—Major R. R. Pulford, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as Superintending Engineer from the 17th April 1889 to the 19th July 1889, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Alexander on privilege leave.

No. 276.—Mr. W. A. Moran, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Burma for employment on Provincial Works.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 278.—Mr. J. Heinig, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from 13th September 1889, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Swetenham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 279.—Mr. F. Morrison, Examiner, 3rd Class, is promoted to Examiner, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 5th June, 1889.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 280.—Mr. P. L. Rooper, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State

for India extraordinary leave for twelve months without pay, in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 85, dated 19th March, 1889.

No. 281.—Under section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway.

No. 282.—The following officers attached to State Railways are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Moghalsarai-Howrah Railway Survey :

Mr R. N. Hodges, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. P. Milne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem*.

Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 283.—The services of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey :

Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. F. V. Tayler, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 284.—Mr. W. C. Hickie, Deputy Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Auditor during the absence of Mr. J. Lightfoot on privilege leave.

No. 285.—The services of Mr. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 286.—The following officers are transferred from Central India and Rajputana to Burma for employment on Provincial Works :

Mr. H. J. A. Bowden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 287.—The services of Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are on his return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Umarkot Railway.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 277.—Mr. G. L. Towers, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in Class IV., with effect from the 27th August 1889, and until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 37.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI. of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI. of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, September 9th, 1889.

In the previous summary the gradual steady fall in the force and extent of the Arabian Sea monsoon current was noticed, and the commencement of a similar change in the case of the Bengal current was reported. These conditions have continued during the past week, throughout which period the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon has been practically absent and the Bengal current feeble, intermittent, and variable.

The Chart of the 3rd of September showed an area of very low pressure over the Indus Valley and of relatively low pressure over the Gangetic plain, with high pressures over the Andaman Sea and Lower Burma and relatively high pressures over the south of the Peninsula. Moderate gradients existed over Sind, Guzerat, and Rajputana, and a moderately strong westerly current of air blew across those districts and into the central parts of the country. Elsewhere the winds were light and generally variable—more particularly on the West Coast. On the 4th the general distribution was unaltered, but the low pressure area over the Indus Valley had largely filled up. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and calms and northerly breezes prevailed there. The Chart of the 5th showed a redevelopment of the low pressure over the extreme north-west and to a considerable extent a reproduction of the pressure distribution which prevailed on the 3rd. A general westerly current of air, light or moderate in force, swept across Northern and Central India, while northerly to north-westerly breezes and calms were reported from the Peninsula. South-westerly winds were blowing across the Bengal Coast, and an imperfect cyclonic circulation prevailed in Lower Burma. On the 6th the barometer was falling generally, but the change was fairly uniform and the distribution not materially altered. The westerly winds over Northern India had fallen

off in strength, but there was little other change. The chart of the 7th showed that pressure continued to decrease generally. A small shallow disturbance, with a cyclonic circulation of the winds, had passed into West Bengal from the Bay, and a well defined low pressure area was shown over the north-west of the Punjab, but the most prominent feature of the distribution was an elongated anti-cyclone lying over the centre of the Peninsula, extending from Malegaon to Cochin. A slight extension of easterly winds into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces was shown and also a further decrease in the westerly winds over Northern India, but otherwise there was very little change. By the morning of the 8th the small depression over South-West Bengal had disappeared, but the chart showed little other change. The chart of the 9th also showed very little alteration in pressure, but the winds had become moderate in force and normal in direction at the head of the Bay. Calms and variable winds prevailed in Northern India and light northerly to north-westerly winds over the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The generally cool weather, which prevailed over India during the week ending September 2nd, continued during the first two days of the week under review, but with the decreasing rainfall temperature rose, and the general temperature during the remaining five days of the week was above the normal average. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of temperature in the Provinces of Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and a deficiency in Bengal, Guzerat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras. The excess in Bombay equals nearly 2° , in the Punjab $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and in the Central Provinces 1° , while the deficiencies on the contrary were almost everywhere small. The warmest day was the 8th, when the only Provinces reporting a deficient temperature were Bengal and Guzerat and Central India; the coolest day was the 3rd, when the only places reporting any excess were Bombay and the Central Provinces.

During the week the maxima in the Indus Valley have steadily exceeded 100° , on one occasion by as much as 5° , and during the latter half of the week these high maxima have extended over the greater part of the Punjab also. The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0.6	+ 0.7
Bengal	— 0.1	— 0.6
North-Western Provinces	— 0.7	+ 0.1
Punjab	— 1.4	+ 1.6
Bombay	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Central Provinces and Berar	— 0.3	+ 1.0
Guzerat and Central India	0	— 0.1
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0.2	— 0.3
Madras	+ 0.5	— 0.4

This table shows that, compared with the average, the weather has been warmer in all Provinces, except Sind and Rajputana, Bengal and Madras.

Rain.—A weak and irregular monsoon on the Bay of Bengal side and an almost entire absence of monsoon winds on the western side of India, together with a freedom from travelling cyclonic storms, have combined to give very short rainfall to almost all parts of India. The average pressure difference between Southern and Northern India during September is ordinarily about $2\frac{1}{2}$ -tenths of an inch, while during the past week the difference reached only two-tenths as a rule, and on the 9th was not much more than one-tenth. Small barometric differences such as these at this season are always accompanied with weak monsoon winds, which in their turn are accompanied with deficient rainfall.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 3rd rain was falling all round the Bay of Bengal, as well as over the greater part of Assam and Bengal and as far west as the east of North-Western Provinces. Showers were also reported from the inland parts of the Peninsula, from one or two places on the West Coast, and at one or two in the North-West

Himalaya. Elsewhere the weather was fair. On the 4th a similar distribution prevailed. On the 5th the rainfall showed a further falling off. Slight showers only were reported, except in Bengal, where the amounts were heavier. The chart of the 6th showed slight rainfall at the hill stations in the north-west, over the south and east of the Peninsula, and over Lower Bengal, and fine weather elsewhere. On the morning of the 7th there was no change in the break in the rains, except in Bengal, where, due to a small local depression, there had been some extension of the rainfall area. On the 8th rain had increased somewhat over the central parts of the country, but there was no other change; and on the 9th slight general rain was reported from the Deccan, the Central stations, Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Assam, and Burma.

The table at the close of the summary shows that thirty-eight of the divisions into which India is divided for rainfall purposes have received deficient rainfall and only twelve have received more than the average. Three divisions in the Punjab, *vis.*, the North-West, West, and Submontane, have received no rain whatever, and the amounts reported from all parts of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and Kathiawar have been very small. The amount of the deficiency in other parts of India varies largely, some divisions having very nearly the normal amount of rainfall, while others in the vicinity have received only trifling falls.

The whole of Burma has had deficient rain; so also has the whole of Bengal and Assam, with the exception of Deltaic Bengal and the valley of the Brahmaputra, where there has been a moderate or slight excess. In Upper India Oudh North has received a very trifling excess, but all the other divisions have received deficient rain—in some cases very largely so. Malabar and the Konkan Coasts have received less than half an inch of rain each during the week, but inland, within the divisions of Madras (South Central), Mysore, and the Deccan, the rainfall has been heavier than usual. Khandeish, Berar, and the Central Provinces have had very deficient rainfall, and in the whole of Rajputana, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rain has also been short. On the other hand the whole of Madras, with the exception of the East Coast South, has had heavy rain.

The record of maximum falls exhibits very few instances of large amounts. In some parts of Behar and the North-Western Provinces there are some local falls ranging between 5 and 12 inches, but they are the exception, and in the Punjab the falls are very light. In the west and south of the Peninsula the maximum falls range between 3 and 5 inches, while in the central parts of the country they are still smaller, but on the eastern side of the Peninsula there are several heavy amounts reported.

The concluding column of the table shows an extension of the area over which the seasonal rainfall is short. The following are the divisions where the rainfall is deficient by more than 10 per cent.: Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Punjab, Central, Submontane, and hill districts, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Sind, and Rajputana West. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal fall equals or nearly equals the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to September 9th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAN	Tenasserim	1'01	7'76	— 6'69	156'18	149'59	+ 4
	Lower Burmah	1'39	4'94	— 3'35	59'43	76'78	— 23
	Central Burmah	1'67	3'20	— 1'53	47'38	61'60	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1'05	?	?	23'28	?	?
	Arakan	3'85	6'13	— 2'28	150'81	156'64	— 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	2'04	3'93	— 1'94	57'30	67'44	— 15
	Assam (Surma)	3'44	4'14	— 0'70	99'86	78'62	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4'99	3'16	+ 1'83	68'82	57'64	+ 19
	Deltaic Bengal	3'08	2'92	+ 0'16	39'27	42'69	— 8
	Central Bengal	2'89	2'92	— 0'03	40'10	41'55	— 3
	North Bengal	4'11	4'51	— 0'40	86'20	77'16	+ 12
	Orissa	1'20	2'74	— 1'54	38'00	38'15	0
	Chota Nagpur	1'62	2'68	— 1'06	38'14	39'76	— 4
	Behar (South)	2'32	2'37	— 0'05	34'99	33'03	+ 6
	Do. (North)	2'25	2'58	— 0'33	40'67	37'12	+ 10
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	1'06	1'89	— 0'83	37'22	27'91	+ 33
	Oudh (South)	1'15	1'69	— 0'54	37'14	27'95	+ 33
	Do. (North)	2'35	2'21	+ 0'14	36'81	30'59	+ 21
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'60	1'84	— 1'18	24'99	24'79	+ 1
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'23	1'68	— 1'45	21'33	23'10	— 8
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1'24	1'90	— 0'66	44'89	34'34	+ 31
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'04	0'68	— 0'64	11'33	11'38	0
	Do. (Central)	0'08	1'50	— 1'42	16'66	19'14	— 13
	Do. (Submontane)	0	1'39	— 1'39	20'00	22'45	— 11
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'78	2'51	— 1'73	58'65	71'28	— 18
	Do. (North-West)	0	0'81	— 0'81	15'60	16'77	— 7
	Do. (West)	0	0'26	— 0'26	6'65	6'01	+ 2
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'34	2'46	— 2'12	87'51	90'77	— 4
	Madras (South Central)	1'85	1'08	+ 0'77	26'18	12'57	+ 103
	Coorg	2'03	3'23	— 0'20	82'76	84'60	— 2
	Mysore	4'15	1'18	+ 2'97	15'88	16'04	— 1
	Konkan	0'45	3'31	— 2'86	99'69	80'70	— 24
	Bombay Deccan	1'32	1'14	+ 0'18	19'37	23'82	— 19
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'75	1'33	— 0'58	12'92	17'97	— 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'16	1'96	— 0'80	30'10	27'06	+ 11
	Central Provinces (West)	0'78	2'82	— 2'04	30'69	33'35	— 8
	Ditto (Central)	0'60	2'73	— 2'13	40'10	43'13	+ 7
	Ditto (East)	1'46	1'87	— 0'41	48'22	41'82	+ 15
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'11	2'16	— 2'05	32'16	32'40	— 1
	Kattiawar	0'40	1'55	— 1'15	23'78	23'52	+ 1
	Sind	0'07	0'14	— 0'07	1'55	4'03	— 62
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'28	1'89	— 1'61	35'52	30'41	+ 17
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'07	1'73	— 1'66	28'43	22'66	+ 25
	Rajputana (West)	0'10	1'06	— 0'96	8'49	11'36	— 25
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'63	1'51	+ 1'12	25'89	19'71	+ 31
	Do. (North) (a)	3'85	2'20	+ 1'65	29'00	29'34	— 1
	Hyderabad (South)	1'83	1'12	+ 0'71	18'69	17'28	+ 8
	Madras (Central)	3'37	0'86	+ 2'51	16'50	13'12	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1'61	1'21	+ 0'40	14'87	14'65	+ 2
	Ditto (South)	0'63	1'23	— 0'60	14'31	11'84	+ 21
	Madras (South)	0'70	0'05	+ 0'05	6'50	6'48	+ 1

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 12th September, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th September.*—Rainfall general; good in all districts, except Madras, South Arcot, and Tanjore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot, suffering from want of rain in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, and damaged by excessive rain in parts of Anantapur. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,699; Gopalpur Canal, 1,373; Ghât Roads, 3,710; minor works, 3,644. Number on village relief on 31st August, 46,032, including 28,246 children; fed in kitchens, 10,402, including 7,513 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 394 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain over the greater part of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and crop prospects improved by it; slight in Guzerat, Kathiawar, Konkan, Khandesh, and Nasik. Total fall still insufficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, insects, and locusts in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Shikarpur and Hyderabad; by insects and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; and by grasshoppers in parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals; also withering for want of moisture in two talukas of Surat and Poona, one of Ahmednagar, and parts of Nasik. Standing crops otherwise good. Preparation for late crops progressing in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Belgaum. Drinking water scarce in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Satara. Prices rising in two talukas of Nasik.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th September.*—Fairly general rain has fallen over the whole Province during the week, but there is now a partial break in the rains. Transplanting is nearly finished and the prospects of the winter rice are generally favourable, except in places in Western Bengal, in the south-west of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and in the Sadr subdivision of Balasore, where the rainfall is still scanty. Autumn rice and jute harvests in some districts are expected to give fair results, while in others the outturn is estimated to be below the average. In Moorshedabad much damage has been caused to the autumn rice by floods, and in the east of Bogra the damage is also considerable. The *bhadoi* crops are being harvested and promise well, except in the inundated parts of Behar, where they have been almost wholly destroyed. Foodstocks continue to be sufficient in the affected tracts. At Motihari the price of common rice has fallen from 10½ to 12 seers a rupee; at Madhubani it is 10½ seers; and at Sitamarhi from 8½ to 9¾ seers. In Chumparun and Muzaffarpur agricultural loans are being given and the persons in receipt of charitable relief are increasing. The number of persons employed on relief works are 365 in Bhagalpur and about 1,500 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th September.*—There has been light rain during the week, except in the eastern districts, where floods have occurred. Crops are doing well. Harvesting operations in progress and ploughing for *rabi* has begun in some places. Markets are well supplied. Prices are generally stationary, but in a few districts show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Rainfall light; showers in Khushab tahsil, Shahpur district, only. Prices falling in Delhi, Mooltan, and Shahpur; rising in Rawalpindi; and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *kharif*

crops completed. Ploughings for *rabi* commenced in certain districts. Rain wanted in Sialkot. Prospects of standing crops good and promising. Rice crop in Umballa suffering for want of rain. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Weather seasonable. The rainfall has been slightly deficient in parts of Jubbulpore and Seoni, but the prospects of the *kharif* crops continue favourable. Land being prepared for winter sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall was generally light and in Thayetmyo and Tavoy has not been sufficient, and in Thongwa late planted paddy has suffered from want of heavy rain; elsewhere the crop prospect is good. In Upper Burma there was fair rainfall in Mandalay and Pinyinmana, but elsewhere but little fell or there was none at all. Rain is much wanted in Shwebo, Sagain, Lower Chindwin, Pakokku, Meiktila, and Yamethin districts; elsewhere the crop prospect is fair. The price of paddy has risen 9 per cent. in Thongwa, 4 per cent. in Thayetmyo and Magwe; but elsewhere there is little or no change.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Weather showery; nights unusually cool. Harvesting of early and transplanting of late rice still continue. Tea blight severe in Cachar. Prospects of tea and other crops good, except in Nowgong, where floods have done damage.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Good rain has fallen throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops in good condition, except in the Shikarpur taluk of the Shimoga district. Prices slightly fallen in Shimoga.

Good rain in Coorg. Standing crops doing well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Average rainfall good in Berar. Weeding continues. Crops healthy. Fodder sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Rainfall during week 2.53 inches at Hyderabad; total since 1st January 24.46. Weeding of *kharif* crops concluded and weeding of *rabi* crops in progress. Water in tanks not yet sufficient for *rabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th September.*—During the week no rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopawar, or Neemuch. Crop prospects improved in Bhopawar and Bhopal; unchanged elsewhere. Locusts still exist in parts of Barwani. Prices of food-grains high in Goona, falling in Neemuch, steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th September.*—Moderate rain in Bikaner; slight in Ajmere and Abu. No rain elsewhere. Standing crops good. Harvest prospects favourable. Locusts reported in districts of Sirohi. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th September.*—Good rain fell during the week. Early rice is being harvested. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. XX. OF 1889-go.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 18TH AUGUST, 1888.		WEEK ENDING 17TH AUGUST, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-go.	Total dec in 18		
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			Total.	Per mile open per week.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,40,633	423	1,514	6,34,057	419	1,65,81,184	548	1,69,44,920	560	3,63,736	
ditto	Patna-Gya.	57	7,079	134	57	6,725	118	1,04,565	144	1,08,454	147	3,889	
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	582	49	12	679	57	20,279	85	18,415	77	...	
.....	Sindia	75	4,704	63	...	(a)	...	1,49,705	100	(a)	...	...
August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,32,107	139	1,664	2,91,000	175	69,68,994	209	79,72,224	241	10,03,230	
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	16,533	88	305	(c) 19,176	63	6,40,906	172	(c) 7,36,334	124	95,428	
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	55,445	65	857	67,048	78	15,42,752	91	16,70,805	98	1,28,053	
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,749	69	285	19,358	68	2,06,364	74	2,79,173	63	72,809	
ditto	Indian Midland	130	6,723	49	746	(e) 42,416	57	2,95,388	108	(e) 11,14,279	88	8,18,891	
ditto	Vilupuram - Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,238	51	83	4,638	56	96,356	58	96,262	58	...	
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,079	30	36	1,318	37	39,396	44	38,349	56	7,953	
	TOTAL	4,753	9,79,472	206	5,559	10,86,415	195	2,66,96,949	281	2,90,39,215	271	23,42,266	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	3,92,749	159	2,386	4,08,865	171	91,60,222	186	1,04,01,878	220	12,41,656	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	92,031	133	692	98,106	142	27,78,376	200	31,15,438	225	3,37,062	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,077	97	125	14,350	115	2,34,688	94	2,73,264	109	38,576	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,709	260	45	11,005	238	2,82,777	314	3,14,245	352	31,468	
ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,31,125	343	747	2,29,790	308	31,43,222	234	33,72,724	241	2,29,502	
ditto	Nalhati	27	2,705	100	27	2,055	76	38,746	75	37,248	72	...	
ditto	Tirhoot	259	22,816	88	273	39,479	145	6,66,286	135	7,57,546	146	91,260	
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur												
ditto	Sihramau	105	3,642	35	105	5,619	54	1,00,949	48	1,33,270	63	32,321	
ditto	Jorhat	25	1,209	48	25	1,414	50	23,584	45	23,692	42	1,108	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	78	11	7	196	28	1,376	9	2,284	15	908	
ditto	Burma (n)	392	41,815	107	553	79,268	127	11,45,654	151	17,77,075	162	6,31,421	
	TOTAL	4,819	8,11,956	168	4,985	8,81,747	177	1,75,74,880	183	2,02,08,664	206	26,33,784	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
August, 1889	Madras	840	1,61,789	193	840	1,74,234	207	32,75,969	195	36,03,093	216	3,27,124	
ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,905	103	654	1,03,798	159	21,03,369	165	22,72,080	175	1,09,320	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,08,424	340	1,440	(i) 3,37,756	235	1,73,85,833	579	1,33,52,732	466	...	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,53,095	332	461	1,66,000	360	49,47,264	537	52,82,606	577	3,35,342	
	TOTAL	3,452	2,30,213	269	3,395	7,81,788	230	2,77,72,416	402	2,45,11,111	364	...	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,024	27,21,641	209	13,939	27,49,950	197	7,20,44,215	277	7,37,58,990	271	17,14,745	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,51,802	144	3,82,06,461	140	7,54,659
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,45,92,443	133	3,55,52,529	131	9,60,086
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
August, 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	4,223	192	22	4,611	210	1,16,286	261	1,16,606	262	320	
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,64,504	111	(m) 1,84,989	125	20,485
ditto	Bengal and North- Western	376	32,763	87	376	38,150	101	10,09,041	134	10,67,561	143	58,520	
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,191	77	67	5,820	87	1,40,774	115	1,50,930	119	4,156	
	TOTAL	465	42,177	91	465	48,581	104	14,36,605	132	15,20,086	141	83,481	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
August, 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed	310	30,589	99	354	43,028	122	6,06,168	108	8,23,124	117	2,16,956	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,351	23	59	1,780	30	54,393	46	53,352	46	...	
ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Veramgam- Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	741	35	27	600	22	19,123	46	23,034	43	3,911	
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal- Junagarh-Porbandar	193	13,084	68	261	16,642	64	4,06,138	105	5,58,516	108	1,52,378	
ditto	Morvi	68	2,571	38	68	2,202	32	77,439	57	85,339	63	7,900	
ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,123	33	124	4,800	39	1,48,334	60	1,36,531	55	...	
	TOTAL	775	52,459	68	893	69,052	77	13,11,595	88	16,79,896	95	3,68,301	

- (j) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
 (k) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
 (l) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 (m) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 (n) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (o) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
 (p) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

- (A) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 (i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railway.
 (j) Includes the Patri Branch.
 (k) Return not received.
 (l) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th August, 1888.
 (m) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 38.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 38.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 19th September, 1889.

No. 573.—Mr. W. R. Larminie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st August 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th September, 1889.

No. 1333.—The services of the late Lieutenant J. D. Perkins, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th August 1889.

No. 1336.—The Hon'ble J. Q. Pigot, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th November 1889.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 19th September, 1889.

No. 366.—The Reverend James Low has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 10th September, 1889.

No. 89.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends Act II. (Bengal Council) of 1889 (an Act for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters) to the territories under his administration.

By order,

F. C. DAUKES,

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 20th September, 1889.

No. 990-F.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 964-F., dated the 12th instant, the date from which the temporary promotions of Major C. T. Bingham, B.S.C., and Mr. P. J. Carter were to take effect was notified to be the 7th August 1889. It is now notified that the date is the 7th July 1889.

No. 992-F.—The following reversions took effect from 5th September 1889, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Oudh Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Mr. C. J. Ponsonby, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Oudh Circle—to Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. W. G. Allan, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—to Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade.

No. 994-F.—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. C. Doveton, M.S.C., Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, with effect from 2nd September 1889 and until further orders:

Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, Central Provinces—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Forest Department in the Central Provinces *vice* Colonel Doveton.

Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Punjab—to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators *vice* Mr. Thompson.

No. 997-F.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 909-F., dated the 30th ultimo, making certain temporary promotions during Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey's absence on privilege leave, for "with effect from 10th June 1889 and until further orders", *read* "with effect from 12th June 1889 and until further orders".

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1889.

No. 1666-G.—Upon return from military duty at Deolali, Captain J. C. Francis, 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, is reappointed to be the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his military duties, and with effect from the 2nd September 1889.

The 19th September, 1889.

No. 3713-I.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within that portion of land which lies within his State between the centre of the Harihar Railway bridge as measured from bank to bank and the north distant signal of the Harihar Railway Station, and which is occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Railway connecting the Mysore State Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway system (including the land occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other Railway purposes);

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

- (1) All laws for the time being in force in the District of Dharwar shall be deemed to be in force in the aforesaid land.
- (2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers of the Government subordinate to him exercising authority in the District of Dharwar shall respectively have within the said land the same executive powers as they may have within the British territories subject to their administration.
- (3) The Sub-Judge of Haveri, the District Judge of Dharwar, and Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, shall respectively have within the said land the same civil jurisdiction as they may have within the District of Dharwar.
- (4) All Criminal Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the District of Dharwar shall have the same jurisdiction within the said land.
- (5) The administration of the Police within the said land shall be vested in the Superintendent of Police for the time being of the Southern

Mahratta Railway, who shall exercise within the said land the same Police powers as may for the time being be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police in the District of Dharwar, in subordination to the same authorities as those to which a District Superintendent of Police in the District of Dharwar is for the time being subordinate, and in subordination to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, and the Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 3723-I.—With reference to Foreign Department notification No. 1651-I, dated the 26th April 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that so much of Act X. of 1886 (to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts) as amends the Indian Penal Code and the Prisoners Act, 1871, shall be deemed to have applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from the date of that notification to the extent and subject to the provisos specified therein.

2. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to direct that for the purposes of section 31, sub-section (2) of the Prisoners Act, 1871, as amended by Act X. of 1886, the Nagpur Jail shall be deemed to be a prison within the territories subject to the Resident at Hyderabad.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th September, 1889.

No. 4786.—Mr. H. Farrer, B.C.S., Postmaster-General, 1st Grade, in charge of the Madras Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 9th October 1889.

Mr. P. Sheridan is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster-General, 1st Grade; and

Mr. C. A. Stuart is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster-General, 2nd Grade, and to be in charge of the Madras Circle during Mr. Farrer's absence.

The 19th September, 1889.

No. 4811.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave from the 17th October to the 2nd November 1889, both days inclusive.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 4828.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 10th August 1889,—

Mr. O. T. Barrow to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr. J. E. O'Connor to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate in Class II.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in Class III.

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to officiate in Class IV.; and

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class V.

With effect from the 29th August 1889,—

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in Class V.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is appointed substantively to Class II. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. T. H. Biggs, on ceasing to be substantive *pro tempore* in Class II. will officiate in that Class.

No. 4832.—From 16th July 1889, on which date Mr. E. J. Sinkinson was confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, the following promotions are made:

Mr. S. Jacob to be Accountant-General, Class III.

Mr. O. T. Barrow to be Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson to be Enrolled Officer, Class III.; and

Mr. F. C. Harrison to be Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th September, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 819.—Lieutenant M. Stevens, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th August, 1888.

No. 820.—Lieutenant G. A. Hawkins, Bengal S. C., 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 8th September, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 821.—Brigade-Surgeon R. Waters, M.D., Medical Staff, Bengal Establishment, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with effect from 1st January, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 822.—Captain T. T. Vaughan, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class;

Colonel G. Swinley, R.A., Ordnance Officer, and class, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that class,—

with effect from the 27th August, 1889, vice Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Fisher, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty on the expiry of the term of his appointment.

No. 823.—Lieutenant C. T. Bell, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 7th September, 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 824.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Arthur Ross Barwell, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force,—30th January, 1888.

Second-Lieutenant William Henry Prendergast, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—24th February, 1888.

Second-Lieutenant Prendergast will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 24th February, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 825.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year and 163 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. H. Billings, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 826.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Colonel C. N. Hodgson, Bengal S. C., 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 29th May, 1889.

No. 827.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Colonel Sir B. P. Bromhead, *Bart.*, C.B., Bengal S. C., (u. p. a.) for 15 days.

Colonel M. P. Ricketts, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 129 days.

Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 183 days.

Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant R. H. Ewart, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon R. J. Marks (m. c.) for one month.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 828.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 27th August, 1889, page 4681.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 27th August, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel (local Brigadier-General) C. S. Maclean, C.B., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Major-General whilst employed on the Perso-Afghan Frontier. Dated 28th August, 1889.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Alfred Broom Cross, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th March, 1889.

INDIA OFFICE,

27th August, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces being permitted to retire from the service :

Colonel Henry Bathurst Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th May, 1889.

Colonel Walter Ernest Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th June, 1889.

Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., Bengal Infantry. Dated 27th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Tulloch Whish, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th April, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ronald Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 16th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st June, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Francis Hume, Bombay Infantry. Dated 24th August, 1889.

Major William Inglis Le Breton, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 5th June, 1889.

Major Harding Cornwallis Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 3rd August, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer, who has failed to qualify to remain in the service :

Lieutenant Harward Patrick Curtis O'Farrell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 24th July, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 829.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List

of Colonel J. P. Pedler, Madras S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army) on the 31st July, 1889.

No. 830.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army.

16th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George John Skinner, Bengal S. C.

20th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank William Chatterton, Bengal General List, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward George Blenkinsop, Madras S. C.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 831.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary W. J. Routleff to be Deputy Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. M. Grant to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor J. Stephens to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor T. Davis to be Conductor;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor W. E. Keogh is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 14th August, 1889, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary A. B. Cross, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 832.—Sub-Conductor William Jolly, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Joseph James Williams, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 18th July, 1889, *vice* Conductor Hugh Macartney, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 833.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Lal Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar. Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 23rd June, 1889.

Jemadar Sher Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar. Khan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kisan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 683 of 1889.

No. 834.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Amfr Khan to be Subadar and Havildar. Saadat Din to be Jemadar, *vice* Muzaffar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Mansur Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh-din, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st August, 1889.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 835.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer has been granted a medal, with annuity, for meritorious service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 585, Kot-Dafadar Chatr Singh, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 836.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the dates specified:

BENGAL.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Tara Singh, *Bahadur*, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar Shah Mirza Beg, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Beg Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Subadar-Major Shawa Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Jai Singh, *Bahadur*, Infantry of the Corps of Guides, *vice* Risaldar-Major Shaikh Bahadur, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—11th May 1888.

Risaldar-Major Hardatt Singh, *Bahadur*, 9th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Shinsahai Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Budda, *Bahadur*, Merwara Battalion, to complete the establishment,—12th July, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Nurul Hasan, *Bahadur*, 6th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major Sher Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—7th October, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Bahadur-din Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to complete the establishment,—23rd November, 1888.

Subadar-Major Baz Khan, *Bahadur*, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major Nizamud-din Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—23rd December, 1888.

Risaldar-Major Wajid Ali, *Bahadur*, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Risaldar-Major T. J. Harling, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—4th February, 1889.

Subadar-Major Hukam Chand, *Bahadur*, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Satti Din, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—21st February, 1889.

Subadar-Major Ali Madat, *Bahadur*, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar Ramdin Pat-hak, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—11th April, 1889.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Sadhu Singh, 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Native Commandant Mahtab Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Baghel Singh, 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Naib-Risaldar Mán Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Nohari Singh, 6th Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Risaldar-Major Beg. Muhammad Khan, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Sahib Singh, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jai Singh, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Futta Bijea, Malwa Bhil Corps, *vice* Subadar-Major Umed Ali, *Bahádur*, deceased,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Budh Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Risaldar-Major Hardatt Singh, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th May, 1888.

Subadar-Major Lachhman, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar Arjun Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—16th July, 1888.

Subadar-Major Juthia Khattri, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar Buldeo Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—27th July, 1888.

Risaldar Sáwan Mal, 11th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Subadar Shaikh Naubat, *Bahádur*, deceased,—14th August, 1888.

Risaldar Budh Singh, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Chattar Singh, *Bahádur*, deceased,—4th October, 1888.

Subadar Rúldu, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major Talib Hasan, *Bahádur*, deceased,—30th October, 1888.

Subadar Lehna Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Risaldar-Major Baháud-dín Khan, *Bahádur*, promoted,—23rd November, 1888.

Subadar Jíwan Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Báz Khan, *Bahádur*, promoted,—23rd December, 1888.

Risaldar Hira Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Risaldar-Major Wajid Ali, *Bahádur*, promoted,—4th February, 1889.

Subadar Fattu, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Subadar-Major Ali Madat, *Bahádur*, promoted,—11th April, 1889.

No. 837.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :

MADRAS.

To the 1st class, with the title of "*Sardár Bahádur*."

Subadar-Major Saiyid Amir, *Bahádur*, 1st Madras Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ramasawmy, *Sardár Bahádur*, deceased,—18th April, 1889.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "*Bahádur*."

Subadar Saiyid Abbas, 2nd Madras Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Saiyid Amir, *Bahádur*, promoted,—18th April, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 838.—*Gauhati Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edward Spurgeon Green to be Captain Commandant, *vice* Mein, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 43.—Mr. J. N. Pike, appointed by the Secretary of State a Chief Builder in the Indian Marine, reported his arrival in India on the 9th September, 1889 (P.M.), and is posted to the Kidderpore Dockyard.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 20th September, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decase.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
William Carmichael Hawker. (a)	Lieutenant	1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.	13th March 1889.	Intestate	282 9 2	...	19th November 1889.
Douglas Alexander Gordon Anderson. (b)	Second Lieutenant.	3rd Dragoon Guards.	29th March 1889.	Intestate	1,085 12 5	...	19th November 1889.
Frederick Maunsell Medlicott. (c)	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	16th March 1889.	Intestate	1,676 14 3	...	19th November 1889.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Widow—Mrs. M. N. W. Hawker.—Child—Miss D. M. N. Hawker.—Mother—Mrs. W. Hawker, Manor House, Horspath, Oxford.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—Mrs. A. Anderson, care of Colonel Thompson, The Elms, Guildford, Surrey.
Brother—Lieutenant A. A. G. Anderson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Cavalry Barracks, Canterbury.—Sister—Mrs. Watson, care of Major Watson, Garrison Instructor, Ramlkhet.

(c) *Next-of-kin*—Father—H. B. Medlicott, Esq., 43, St. John's Road, Clifton, Bristol, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1889.

No. 288.—Mr. H. Rigg, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Burma State Railway, is promoted from Class I., Grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*, to Class I., Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from 19th June 1889.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 289.—*CORRIGENDUM.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 212, dated 12th

July 1889, for the words *with effect from 10th August 1889*, read *with effect from 9th August 1889*.

No. 290.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to act as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., on privilege leave.

No. 291.—Mr. J. Shaw, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Burma State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Pundit Prem Nath, or until further orders.

No. 147 A.E., dated 12th September, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Recruitment of the Subordinate Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A.E., dated 25th January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 6 of the above Resolution it was ordered that the Entrance Examination for the Subordinate Division of the Accounts Branch should in future be a competitive one. On further consideration of the requirements of this branch of the service, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "competitive" shall not apply to this examination. Paragraph 6 of the Resolution quoted is accordingly cancelled, and the last para. of its appendix amended as shewn in the margin.

The examination prescribed in para. 18 of Appendix C, Vol. I., of the Public Works Code, will be continued on the same terms as heretofore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident at Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.
The Comptroller General.
The Accountant General, Bengal.

Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information,

with the request that Examiners of Accounts may be instructed to do as much as may be conveniently in their power to give the preference of appointments to vacancies in their establishment of Accountants to those candidates who have passed the best examination.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 20th September, 1889.

No. 292.—Mr. H. A. Kirk, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, and officiating Superintendent, Class IV., Indian Telegraph Department, is permanently promoted to Superintendent, Class IV., 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th September, 1889:

NO. 14 OF 1889.

A Bill to indemnify certain witnesses.

WHEREAS by an order, dated the sixteenth day of October, 1888, a Commission was appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) for the purpose of enquiring into certain imputations of misbehaviour by a public servant;

And whereas in the course of the proceedings before the said Commission, and of certain enquiries preliminary to or connected with the said proceedings and undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council, statements were

made and evidence given by public servants and other persons, by reason of which statements or evidence the said public servants and other persons became or might become liable to suits, prosecutions or penalties under the Statute 49 Geo. III, Chapter 126, or the Indian Penal Code, or otherwise;

XLV of 1860.

And whereas it is expedient to free the said public servants and other persons from all liability to civil or criminal proceedings in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statements made or evidence given as aforesaid;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding Indemnity to witness. shall be commenced or continued against any person in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statement made or evidence given before the said Commission, or in any enquiry undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to protect certain persons from proceedings which might be taken against them in consequence of admissions made by them in the course of the investigation before the Commission which sat at Poona in October, November, December and January last under Act XXXVII of 1850, or in the course of the connected inquiries which were undertaken by direction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, with respect to imputations of misbehaviour made against Mr. Arthur Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service.

The 19th September, 1889.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th September,
1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I should explain that the object of these proposed amendments is to correct an oversight which occurred in the revision of the original Bill by the Select Committee. It was proposed by that Bill to extend enactments to cantonments *by rule*. Under the revised Bill enactments are to be extended *by notification*. The necessity of making certain consequential amendments in other parts of the original Bill was unfortunately overlooked by the Select Committee. It being desirable to move these amendments, I have, after consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Hon'ble the Law Member, considered it expedient to indicate that, where cantonment regulations are extended to an area beyond the limits of a cantonment, there may be cases in which it may be proper to award compensation to persons who may be injuriously affected by their extension."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY also moved that the following amendments be made in the Bill:—

i.—That in section 26, clause (26), for the words and figures "under section 25 or of rules made under this section", in lines 5 and 6, the words "or rules made under this Act" be substituted.

ii.—That for section 28 the following section be substituted, namely:—

"28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it may see fit to impose, extend to any area beyond a cantonment and in the vicinity thereof—

(a) any enactment which, with or without restriction or modification, has been extended to the cantonment or any part thereof under section 25, or

(b) any rule in force in the cantonment or any part thereof under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of section 26, as well as any direction there in force under sub-section (4) of section 27;

and the enactment, rule or direction specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncanceled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment."

iii.—That in section 31, for the words "the powers conferred by this Act or any rule thereunder", in lines 8 and 9, the words "powers conferred by or under this Act" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY then asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BILL TO INDEMNIFY CERTAIN WITNESSES.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to indemnify certain witnesses. He said:—

"By order dated the 16th of October, 1888, a Commission was appointed, under Act XXXVII of 1850, to enquire into certain charges of the corrupt receipt of money and of improperly borrowing money, made against Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Commissioner of the Central Division of that Presidency. That Commission was appointed by the Governor in Council of Bombay, without whose sanction Mr. Crawford was not removable from his office, and who was of opinion that, in the words of the Act, there were good grounds for making a formal and public enquiry into the truth of the imputations of misbehaviour against him.

"In reporting its proceedings to the Secretary of State, the Bombay Government writes:—

'The information concerning Mr. Crawford's alleged malpractices was in the first instance furnished to Government by certain Native gentlemen and officials of high position, who did not admit that they had themselves paid bribes, and who are not suspected of having done so. They mentioned the names of the persons who, as they believed, had given money, and supplied particulars of some of the transactions. To push the enquiry a stage further, and to procure more positive personal and detailed information, it became then necessary to obtain the statements of the men alleged to have themselves paid money; and to effect this it was requisite to give a definite assurance to the officials concerned that their admissions should not be used to their own ruin, and that they would not be prosecuted or punished by Government if they fully, freely and truthfully disclosed what they knew and what they had done. It was obviously of no avail to believe or hope that Native officials who, as Government had good ground to suppose, had paid bribes would voluntarily come forward and without any promise of immunity would make confessions which might ensure their immediate degradation,

dismissal or prosecution in the Criminal Courts, the more especially when, in order to render their own safety absolutely secure, they had only to resolutely deny all cognizance of any payments. The Government was therefore placed in the predicament that it must either give the suspected offenders a promise that, if they spoke the truth, they would be granted immunity from evil consequences, and obtain on this condition such evidence as they could or would give; or refuse to furnish any such guarantee and find itself left powerless and unable to take any action in the presence of what it believed to be a system of widespread and pernicious corruption, and of great and criminal abuse of power. With these alternatives before us, we felt no hesitation in deciding that in the circumstances the preferable, indeed the essentially necessary, course to adopt was to authorize the offer of indemnity to witnesses.'

"The indemnity which, under the stress of these considerations, was actually offered, by the Inspector-General of Police on behalf of the Government, ran in these terms:—

'Mr. Ommanney is empowered to promise immunity from prosecution to any person giving evidence, and, in cases of payments for promotion or to obtain or avoid transfers, may guarantee immunity from official or departmental punishment or loss, subject to the stipulation that the evidence given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

"The indemnity was therefore twofold—it was a promise not only of exoneration from criminal liability, but also of complete freedom from dismissal from office or degradation such as would ordinarily follow admitted corruption. Such an indemnity, it is clear, could only be made good by legislation in this Council or by Parliament. It was beyond the powers of the Bombay Government. The extent to which it should be recognized has been a matter of long and anxious consideration both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The conclusion arrived at is that, while the first part of the indemnity may be confirmed by enactment, the second part must be dealt with administratively. My hon'ble friend Mr. Hutchins will presently explain the manner in which this is to be done: it is my task to submit to you the grounds and the scope of the proposed legislation.

"Both in England and in India, the corruption of public functionaries is an offence. An old Statute—5 & 6 Edward VI, c. 16—is directed 'against buying and selling of offices,' among the offices particularly indicated being those which 'in any wise touch or concern the administration or execution of justice, or the receipt, controlment or payment of any of the King's Highness treasure' or revenue. This Act and all the provisions therein contained were extended by 49 George III, c. 126, to 'all offices, commissions, places and employments belonging to or under the appointment or control of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.' By the Act for the better government of India, 21 & 22 Vict., c. 106, s. 64, it is provided that all enactments applicable to the officers and servants of the East India Company in India are to remain applicable to the officers and servants appointed or employed in India after the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. There can therefore I think be little room for doubt that the earlier Acts to which I have just referred apply to all persons holding public appointments under the Government in India at the present day of the character which these Acts were intended to reach. By these Acts it is provided that 'if any person shall purchase or bargain for the purchase of or give or pay any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, or make or enter into any promise, agreement, covenant, contract, bond or assurance to give or pay any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, or shall by any way, means or device contract or agree to give or pay any money, fee, gratuity, loan of money, reward or profit, directly or indirectly, for any office, commission, place or employment specified or described in the said Acts, or within the true intent and meaning of the said Acts.....or for any appointment or nomination thereto, or resignation thereof, or for the consent.....or voice.....of any person.....to any such appointment, nomination or resignation,' he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be 'adjudged a disabled person in the law, to all intents and purposes, to have, occupy or enjoy' the office which he had obtained or sought to obtain by such corrupt means. The Penal Code also, as I need scarcely remind the Council, contains provisions whereby the acceptance or obtaining of any gratification by a public servant 'as a motive or reward for inducing by corrupt or illegal means any public servant to do, or to forbear to do, any official act, or in the exercise of his official functions to

show favor or disfavor to any person,' and the abetment of any such offence by a public servant, are made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

" This being the state of the law, the Bill which I ask leave to introduce provides that no suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall be commenced or continued against any person in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statement made or evidence given before the Crawford Commission, or in any enquiry undertaken by direction of the Governor of Bombay in Council in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission. We thus give legal force to the first part of the indemnity. I trust the Council will agree with me in thinking that, in any legislation which we may sanction in this respect, we should endeavour to give the fullest possible effect to the undertaking into which the Bombay Government has entered with regard to these witnesses. I do not go the length of saying its *ipsissima verba* must be observed: but, broadly, I think we ought to do all that we reasonably can to keep faith with all those who, on the strength of this indemnity, made admissions which have brought them within the grip of the law.

" It has been questioned in some quarters whether this Council has power to pass such a Bill, and whether there is any precedent for such legislation. I think these objections have no real foundation. In the first place, under section 22 of the Indian Councils Act, this Council has power to repeal, amend or alter any laws or regulations (including all but certain reserved Acts of Parliament) which were in force in India in 1861; and it has therefore full authority to repeal entirely, and *à fortiori* to modify the operation of, the Acts to which I have referred and which are not among those reserved. With regard to the second point, the power to make laws for all persons, and for all Courts of Justice, and for all places and things within Her Majesty's Indian territories, given by the same section of the Indian Councils Act, includes the power to pass an Act of Indemnity, which is merely a formal and convenient method of exercising the prerogative of pardon. But, if positive precedent be needed, it may be found in the Acts of Parliament relating to corrupt practices at parliamentary and municipal elections, or, to take the latest instance, in the Act passed last year with reference to what is popularly known as the Parnell Commission. It is true that the course which English legislation has usually taken of late has been to offer indemnity before the commencement of the proceedings to witnesses who shall make 'a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which they are examined' and to make the indemnity depend on the certificate of the Commissioners that the condition has been fulfilled; and it may be regretted that this course was not adopted in the present case. But that which may be lawfully done beforehand is not rendered unlawful by being done afterwards. The validity of the indemnity is not impaired by its being granted *ex post facto*; and it is competent for the Legislature to exercise, instead of delegating, its authority, and to dispense with conditions when the means of fulfilling them are no longer available. The Commission being dissolved, its certificate cannot now be procured, and this Council must take its place. Under these circumstances, I have no hesitation in asking the Council, instead of directing a new enquiry, to extend the benefit of the indemnity to all the witnesses who gave their testimony on the faith of its protection.

" It has not been deemed necessary to provide in the Bill for the validation of the official acts of the disqualified officials. A clause in the Statute of Edward VI enacts that 'all judgments given, and all other act or acts executed or done by any person or persons so offending by authority or colour of the office or deputation which ought to be forfeited or not occupied or not enjoyed by the person so offending, after the said offence by such person so committed or done, and before such person so offending for the same offence should be removed from the exercise, administration and occupation of the said office or deputation, should be and remain good and sufficient in law to all intents, constructions and purposes, in such like manner and form as the same would or ought to have remained and been if this Act had never been had or made'; in other words, that the disability of the officer by reason of his having obtained his office by corrupt means shall not, in itself, be sufficient reason for setting aside any of his judicial or other proceedings which are unassailable on other grounds."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said :—

"I think I should take this opportunity of explaining the part taken by the Home Department of the Government of India in this most unfortunate matter of the Bombay Mamlatdars, who, under the influence of a guarantee against loss, have made statements to the effect that they paid money to Mr. Crawford or to others whom they had reason to regard as his agents. And perhaps I should first explain why the Government of India did not at once take the matter into its own hands. It is one which deeply concerns the internal administration of the country and the character and conduct of the officials by whom that administration is carried on. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, it should have been settled by the Government of Bombay in communication with the Government of India rather than with the Secretary of State. The case of Mr. Crawford, however, had to be disposed of by the Secretary of State, and in accordance with the usual course it was reported directly to His Lordship by the Government of Bombay. The cases of certain Mamlatdars had been brought into prominence owing to their having given evidence before the Commission on Mr. Crawford, and the Government of Bombay in their despatch of 15th February, to the Secretary of State, after intimating the suspension of six officials from judicial functions, showed very clearly that they had before them a long and complicated investigation in the conduct of which they ought to be left perfectly free. They said :—

'The officials with whom we have thus dealt were those who, when examined before the Commission, stated that they had paid money in order to obtain appointments to which were annexed magisterial powers or powers of a higher class than those which at the time they gave the bribes they were exercising. Numerous other officials in similar posts gave evidence before the Commission to the effect that they had paid money to Mr. Crawford or his alleged agents, but their cases are more complicated, and in respect of them a decision can only be arrived at after mature deliberation and careful consideration of all the circumstances in each individual instance. The circumstances in the different cases are so complex and various that they can only be appreciated on deliberate consideration of the entire case. The final disposal even of the question of the native officials who have now been suspended from the exercise of magisterial powers must await our general judgment on the case as a whole. The function which this Government is now called on to discharge is in its essence a judicial one, and in our opinion no intermediate order should now be passed which would prejudice our final decision, and all incidental questions must remain undecided, save as to provisional and necessary arrangements, until that judgment is arrived at.'

"On the 1st March the Government of Bombay submitted the report of the Commission on Mr. Crawford, together with their own opinion, but meanwhile and subsequently various direct communications passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay regarding the subordinate officials who had given self-inculcating evidence. So long as such direct correspondence continued, the Government of India felt that their interference was highly undesirable and might produce awkward, perhaps even mischievous, consequences. It was not until the Secretary of State announced his final decision that they considered themselves free formally to intervene.

"The decision of the Secretary of State was contained in a telegram addressed to the Government of Bombay and dated 7th August, which runs as follows :—

'On further consideration, I am of opinion that the case of Mamlatdars must be governed by the spirit of Statute 49 George III, and consequently the order passed by you must be revised. Mamlatdars and other officers proved to have paid money to obtain their offices, or promotion or other official favours, must be dismissed altogether from Government service, unless their cases fall within the second of the two classes into which incriminated officials are divided by paragraph 2 of your Revenue Despatch of 3rd May, 1889. They must be compensated in money for failure of Government to fulfil a pledge which has been found to be out of the power of the Government to perform. In doubtful cases, Sindekar included, and also as to compensation, consult Viceroy before deciding.'

"In this decision the Government of India substantially concur. Stated shortly, its effect is that those who paid money spontaneously cannot be allowed to remain in the service of the State, and that only those can be retained whose payments were virtually extorted. This Bill will indemnify all against suits and prosecutions, but it will not relieve any who made corrupt payments without any extreme pres-

sure from the other penalties which they have incurred under the Statute 49 Geo. III, c. 126. It is not considered right that the guarantee against official or departmental punishment or loss should be maintained in all cases. The rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects must not be left at the mercy of Judges or Magistrates who have corruptly purchased their offices and powers. The dismissed men, however, will be given pecuniary compensation for this partial nonfulfilment of the guarantee.

"To show the action taken since the telegram of the 7th August removed the objection to our formal intervention I cannot do better than read some extracts from a letter addressed to the Bombay Government by the Home Department on the 2nd instant:—

'The last portion of this telegram directed that doubtful cases should be referred to the Government of India, and also the question of the compensation to be given to dismissed officials who had received guarantees of indemnity from the Bombay Government. The case has thus come directly under the cognizance of the Governor General in Council, and it has since been determined by His Excellency in Council, in communication with the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay, that it is expedient to pass an Act of Indemnity to protect against suits and prosecutions those incriminated officials who stated under guarantee that they paid money to Mr. Crawford. But before such a Bill of Indemnity is introduced it seems desirable that the cases of all those who had publicly inculpated themselves before the Commission should be finally disposed of, such as had brought themselves within the purview of the Statute being absolutely dismissed, and the grounds on which the others might be excused being clearly ascertained. In this view it has become necessary for the Governor General in Council to satisfy himself as to the propriety of the orders passed by the Government of Bombay in every such case, and accordingly my telegrams of the 21st and 22nd desired that His Excellency the Governor in Council would proceed to review his classification of the officials in question, and submit in the first instance the names of those who should unquestionably be removed from office.

'The Bombay Government's Despatch of the 3rd May divided the incriminated officials into two classes:—

"the first comprising those * * * * who * practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, * * * * the second including those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession or ruinous transfers, * * * or * * * * to prevent * * * * the blasting of their official careers."

'Under the terms of the Secretary of State's telegram of the 7th August those who come under the first category must be dismissed without delay, compensation for the loss of office being given to such as made disclosures under the guarantee offered to them through Mr. Ommanney and who have fulfilled the conditions attached to that guarantee. But those who fall under the second category need not be necessarily removed from office. It will comprise those cases in which payment of money was virtually extorted, and was not such a spontaneous and voluntary act as to bring it beyond doubt within the intention of the Statute. As regards these persons the Government of India will be prepared to declare that they have not incurred the disabilities enacted by the Statute and need not be disturbed in their appointments.

'Your telegram of the 23rd August reported the names of seven persons as liable to dismissal under the orders of the Secretary of State. * * *

'All these persons gave evidence before the Commission, and their evidence is recorded in the Commissioners' Report. In regard to them, therefore, the Government of India is in a position to pass orders. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has carefully considered the statements made by them at the enquiry, and fully agrees with the Governor in Council that they have incurred the penalty of dismissal provided by the Statute. In the last two instances only has there been any serious attempt to suggest oppressive treatment by Mr. Crawford, and in neither was there anything which even approaches to extortion. The Commissioners held in Vinzé's case that the suggestion was "altogether unfounded," and in Tánbé's case that "as to the allegation that he was driven to give a bribe by being transferred and superseded, we find it to be groundless." All these seven persons must accordingly be dismissed as proposed.

'In your telegram of the 25th August, you reported the names of seven other officials as also liable to dismissal. * * *

'All these persons received guarantees, but only two of them * * * gave evidence before the Commission. Regarding the rest the Government of India are not in possession of any evidence on which they can come to a decision as to the category in which they should be classed. As regards Kumthekar, his own statements recorded at page 19 of the evidence before the Commission show conclusively that he gave money willingly to obtain an appointment and confirmation as Mamlatdar, and he must undoubtedly be dismissed. Bivalkar's case was not proceeded with at the enquiry, and his evidence in Drávid's case, printed at page 180 of the record, is not altogether conclusive. The Government of Bombay should proceed to deal with his case, as well as with those of

any others who did not appear before the Commission, on such evidence as may be in their hands. Those whom His Excellency in Council may find to have made voluntary payments should be at once dismissed. Those cases in which the payment is held to have been virtually extorted should be reported for the information of the Government of India, together with the grounds on which such conclusion has been arrived at.

* * * * *

'Lastly, it will be for the Government of Bombay to propose for the orders of the Governor General in Council the grant of such compensation to the dismissed officials as they think called for. The circumstances of each case should be fully stated so as to enable the Government of India to arrive at a decision.'

"In pursuance of these instructions the Government of Bombay has already removed from the public service the eight officials whom the Government of India directed to be dismissed, and will shortly dispose of others who clearly do not fall under the category of persons who paid under great pressure. It cannot be imputed to the Government of Bombay that in removing these men they are breaking their own guarantee, for their promise has to this extent been overruled by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and the whole question reduced to the single issue of fact whether the payment can or cannot be regarded as having been extorted. Where this issue is decided against the official his dismissal follows as a necessary consequence, and is the act not of the Bombay Government but of the appellate authorities which has enjoined the course of action to be pursued. Now that the line of action has been distinctly laid down and some of the leading cases finally disposed of, there is no reason why the Act of Indemnity should be further delayed. The disposal of some of the cases may occupy a considerable time, and it is possible that in some instances further investigation as to the circumstances which led to the payment may be required.

"My hon'ble friend has so framed his Bill as to indemnify against suits and prosecutions all who have confessed to making corrupt payments. In the matter of such statutory indemnity I agree that it is better not to allow the raising of questions whether the particular individual received a formal guarantee, and, if so, whether he has substantially fulfilled the condition by telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. These considerations, however, will materially affect his claim to pecuniary compensation for loss of office."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"The events which have rendered it necessary for the Government to legislate in reference to this subject are so familiar to the public that it is scarcely necessary to offer a lengthened explanation of them in this room, and I have very little to add to the statements which have been made by my Hon'ble Colleagues. The Bill before the Council has been prepared with the object of enabling the Government of Bombay to redeem, as far as it can be properly allowed to redeem, the pledge which was given on its behalf to certain persons implicated by their own confession during the course of the proceedings connected with the recent prosecution of Mr. Crawford. It is, I think, very desirable that there should be no misunderstanding as to the circumstances under which this guarantee was given. The Bombay Government had satisfied itself that there prevailed within a part of the Presidency a system of widespread corruption, encouraged, or deliberately connived at in his own interest, by an official high in the service of Government. Holding this belief, it determined to strike a blow at the system by proving the guilt of the person who was believed to be mainly responsible for its existence and in inflicting exemplary punishment upon him. The surroundings of the case rendered it highly improbable that the evidence necessary in order to obtain a complete disclosure of the facts would be obtained, unless those who were able to give such evidence received an assurance that they would be protected against the consequences of their own admissions. *Prima facie*, and putting on one side for a moment the purely technical and legal aspects of the matter, I think the case was one in which it was entirely for the Government of Bombay to decide whether such an assurance was or was not indispensable. The object aimed at by the institution of these proceedings was one of such vast importance, and the necessity of purging the public service of abuses as flagrant as those of which the existence was suspected was so urgent, that it does not seem to me that any complaint can, as a matter of principle, be made of the Bombay Government merely upon the ground that, in order to secure the conviction of the person whom it regarded, and rightly regarded, if his guilt was to be

assumed, as by far the most conspicuous offender, it was content to allow others, whose guilt was, upon this assumption, infinitely less serious, to escape the punishment which they deserved. A promise of indemnity under such circumstances was not, therefore, it seems to me in the least reprehensible. Nor, on the other hand, was such a promise unusual, for cases must be familiar to us all in which such engagements are permitted to be given to lesser criminals in order to obtain the conviction of more serious offenders.

"I think, moreover, that we may go further, and say that the offence which it was desired to condone, considering the circumstances under which it was committed, was, in the case of a large number of the persons to whom the guarantee of indemnity was given, not of so heinous a nature as to justify the view that any grave miscarriage of justice would have been involved by allowing those persons to escape the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable. It is difficult to read the papers which have been submitted to the Government of India in this connection without coming to the conclusion that the Bombay Government is justified in its contention that a large number, at all events, of the incriminated officials, are to be regarded rather as the victims of extortion than as willing parties to corruption. In regard to this point, I have only to add that the evidence disclosed before the Commission appears to show that there were different degrees of culpability amongst the persons by whom the guarantee of indemnity was accepted, and that it does not seem to be beyond our powers to distinguish between those whose offence may, for the reason which I have just given, be regarded as comparatively venial, and those who are guilty of corruption of a more serious kind.

"To the whole of these persons apparently, without reference to the degree of their guilt, a promise of indemnity was extended on behalf of the Bombay Government. No question can arise as to the *bond fides* of that guarantee, or as to the sense of duty which led the Bombay Government to give it. The question seems to have been regarded by that Government purely as one of policy, and it is evident from the correspondence which has taken place that no doubt ever arose in their mind with regard to the legality of the action which they were taking.

"It was not until several months after the engagement had been thus entered into, and after the persons to whom it had been given had tendered their evidence, that the legality of the step was called in question. The point is one involving the interpretation of a Statute, and I will not take up the time of the Council in discussing it. It is sufficient to state that it did not occur at the time to the legal advisers of His Excellency the Governor that the Act of Geo. III was applicable to the case with which they were dealing, and I understand that even now, when their attention has been specifically directed to the matter, they are not prepared to admit the applicability of the Statute. Their interpretation of the Statute has, however, not been accepted by the Secretary of State, who has distinctly intimated that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the guarantee was *ultra vires* and illegal. The reasons alleged by the Bombay Government in support of their view have been carefully examined by our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Scoble, and he has just stated fully the considerations which have led him, and which have led the Government of India, to concur with the opinion which the Secretary of State has expressed.

"What then is the position of the Bombay Government? Its good faith is not called in question for a moment; the objects with which it acted were objects which must commend themselves to all right-thinking persons, and, as I pointed out just now, the engagement given by them was not in principle abhorrent to our ideas of morality, or in practice unfamiliar to our judicial procedure. It appears to me that, under these circumstances, it is our obvious duty to give the Bombay Government every assistance in our power in order to enable it to redeem an engagement which it has been compelled to break. The faith of the Government of a great Presidency is not lightly pledged, and that pledge once given should be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter. I can conceive nothing more unfortunate than that an impression should be allowed to prevail in the minds of the people of this country that the Government of India, or any portion of it, is prepared to play fast and loose with a solemn engagement deliberately entered into by any person authorised to represent it, or to speak on its behalf, and I believe I am expressing the views of the

Government of India, as well as those of the Secretary of State, when I say that it has been our desire in this instance, as far as it was possible to do so, to make good in all essential respects the undertaking on the strength of which these witnesses tendered their evidence to the Commission.

"It appeared, however, to the Secretary of State that there was a point beyond which our desire to redeem the pledge of the Presidential Government ought not to be allowed to carry us, and that that point was reached when the question became one of legislating for the express purpose of retaining in office, and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions requiring the highest integrity for their proper performance, persons who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who, by their own admission, had shown * themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption, and consequently wanting in the qualities most essential to secure for them the confidence of the public. The Secretary of State believed that if the guarantee given in such cases was to be literally observed, if a law was to be passed with the object of relieving from a statutory disability men whose fault could not be regarded as a venial one, who were not in any sense the victims of extortion, but the willing aiders and abettors of corruption, a greater blow would be struck at the purity of the public service by the condonation of notorious guilt than by a partial departure from the terms of the bargain into which the Government of Bombay had entered. This view is that which the Government of India is ready to adopt. Except in the cases of some of the most gravely implicated officials, the engagement entered into by the Bombay Government will be literally fulfilled. In these cases we believe that, having to choose between a partial cancellation of the guarantee, and the retention in office of men self-convicted as unworthy of public confidence, a partial cancellation of the guarantee is the lesser evil.

"The test which has been adopted in order to determine in each case whether a more or less serious view should be taken of the guilt of the person concerned, has been that to which I referred just now. It is well described in the Despatch from the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State dated May 3rd, which divided the incriminated officials into two classes:—

'the first comprising those—a comparatively small number—who either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, to gain undue promotion, or to escape the results of previous misconduct, or who on but slight provocation or under slender temptation paid money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim; the second including those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession, or transfers ruinous to their purse and destructive as they feared of their health, or who gave money in despair and on repeated applications to prevent, as they believed, the blasting of their official careers.'

"Adopting this distinction we have come to the conclusion that those officials of whom it cannot be said that the acts of corruption to which they have pleaded guilty were committed under compulsion, or pressure, must be suffered to take a part at all events of the consequences of those acts, and ought not to be relieved from the incapacity which the Statute of Geo. III imposes upon all persons guilty of such offences. Even in these cases, however, the Bombay Government will be authorized to make good, as far as may be, the assurance which it had given by the payment of an equitable compensation for loss of office to each official removed from the service. The position of the officials who fall within this category will, therefore, be as follows: The terms of the indemnity which they received were intended to shield them in three respects: it led them to expect, first, exemption from punishment for an indictable offence; secondly, protection from private suits and prosecutions; and, thirdly, retention of office in spite of a statutory incapacity. In respect of the first and the second of these engagements, the indemnity will remain intact. The third engagement we are unable to make good, except to the extent of offering to the persons concerned a pecuniary compensation for the injury which their professional prospects will sustain. The dismissal of some of these persons has already been publicly announced by the Government of Bombay.

"In the case of those whose guilt is proved to be of a more venial kind, we propose, by means of a Resolution of the Government of India, publicly to confirm the engagement of the Presidential Government, and to announce that no steps will be taken to disturb them in the offices which they hold. The Bill now upon the table will protect both classes from the suits and prosecutions to which they have rendered themselves liable.

"The solution which has been described by my Hon'ble Colleagues will, I trust, meet with the approval of the Council and of the public, not as being in all respects one upon which we can congratulate ourselves, but as being probably the best solution which the conditions of a very delicate and complicated problem permitted. We have endeavoured, as far as the circumstances allowed us, on the one hand to uphold the credit of the Presidential Government, and on the other, to defend the purity of the service, for the defence of which the Government of Bombay, in the face of much hostile criticism, instituted proceedings against one of its highest officials. The two objects were to some extent irreconcilable, and we have, much to our regret, been constrained to require from the Bombay Government in some cases a partial departure from the promises which it had made. I must, in fairness to that Government, insist upon the fact that, so far as the dismissal of these persons is concerned, it has been a reluctant agent, that it has throughout sought to respect in their integrity the pledges which it had given, and that it is only under the orders of a superior authority that it submits to the decision which has been explained to-day. The Secretary of State has already expressed in the strongest terms his admiration for the courage and singleness of purpose with which His Excellency the Governor undertook a task which must have caused him infinite anxiety. That admiration is shared by us, and we desire to go, as far as we can venture to go, in supporting the Government of His Excellency. If, to the extent which I have described, we stop short of a complete confirmation of the steps which it has taken, we do so with regret and out of regard for the very consideration to which he has himself given throughout these occurrences the foremost place—the purity of the public service of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE introduced the Bill, and moved, under rule 18 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 3rd October, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

SIMLA;

The 20th September, 1889.

Legislative Department.

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 18th September, 1889, was subsequently postponed to the 19th idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 16th, 1889.**

The abnormal conditions which were reported last week have continued and intensified during the week under review. The mail steamer which crossed from Aden during the week experienced light south-westerly winds over the western half of the Arabian Sea and light north-easterly winds and fine weather over the eastern half. This shows that the Arabian Sea monsoon was very feeble and did not extend as far as the Coast of India. Hence, instead of the normal westerly and west-north-westerly winds which ordinarily prevail on the West Coast of the Peninsula at this season, variable breezes, generally from the northward and north-eastward, were reported, and the monsoon current was practically non-existent. Towards the close of the week there was some tendency towards change, a low pressure area passing up the Coast and drawing the wind to the southward as it did so. On the Bengal side the winds approximated more closely to the normal monsoon directions than they did on the Bombay side; but after the 13th the wind over the head of the Bay "backed" towards east, and the circulation over the Bay became cyclonic. These conditions have resulted in a more or less general break in the rains, for though showers have occurred in most parts of India except at some north-western stations, the rainfall has generally been slight and intermittent and not such as is associated with monsoon conditions.

The Chart of the 10th showed that a general barometric fall was in progress. Pressure was below the average over the Peninsula, above over the Central Provinces, and about the normal elsewhere. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and gradients were generally slight for the time of year. Southerly winds prevailed over the Bay and easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were very abnormal. On the 11th pressure was still falling, but the changes were small and the general distribution was unchanged. The southerly wind at the head of the Bay was slightly stronger, but the easterly current over the Gangetic plain was less marked and the wind directions elsewhere were unaltered. Northerly winds still held on the West Coast. On the morning of the 12th there was very little change beyond an increasing deficiency of pressure on the West Coast and an increasing weakness of the monsoon currents all over India. The Chart of the 13th showed great uniformity of pressure and very light and variable winds. The distribution was more like that which at times prevails about the middle of October than that which is ordinarily experienced early in September. The winds around the Bay exhibited an indraught towards the centre of the Bay. The distribution of pressure on the 14th was very remarkable. There was a large deficiency of pressure over the West Coast and adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea, and at the same time there was apparently a large low pressure area over the Bay. The wind had shifted to the eastward over the head of the Bay and was light and variable elsewhere. The Chart of the 15th showed that the area of deficient pressure over the West Coast was working its way northward up the Coast and

that the depression over the Bay was developing slightly. The winds were very variable except along the foot of the hills, where they were steadily south-easterly. By the morning of the 16th the West Coast depression had advanced still further northward and the winds in that neighbourhood had become more normal in direction. Over the Bay there had occurred a considerable development of the depression, and a fairly well marked cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed. The winds both around the Bay and elsewhere were very light in force, and numerous calms were reported from the inland stations.

Temperature.—The abnormal heat which set in last week with the decreasing rainfall has continued during the week under review and in several Provinces has intensified. Burma, the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana had excessive temperature on every day of the week, and in most other Provinces the majority of days were hotter than the average; but in Bengal, owing to the more constant rainfall, all days but one were cooler than the normal. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of temperature in all Provinces except Bengal. The greatest excess is in Bombay, 3° , followed by 2° in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Maxima exceeding 100° were daily registered in nearly all parts of the Punjab as well as in Upper Sind. The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.7°	+ 1.6°
Bengal	— 0.6°	— 0.5°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.1°	+ 0.2°
Punjab	+ 1.6°	+ 2.0°
Bombay	+ 1.9°	+ 2.9°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1.0°	+ 1.9°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0.1°	+ 1.7°
Sind and Rajputana	— 0.3°	+ 1.3°
Madras	— 0.4°	+ 0.1°

Rain.—The conditions affecting rainfall have during the present week been practically the same as those prevailing last week. An unsteady and intermittent monsoon has prevailed on the Bengal side and given rain practically only to Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal. On the western side of India the monsoon current was non-existent during the greater part of the week and only appeared as a feeble burst of south-west winds quite at the close. Consequently any rain which has fallen in the west of the Peninsula has generally occurred in thundershowers of short duration. Showers have also occurred over Central and Northern India, but there has been no continued rain.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rain.

On the 10th fairly heavy rain was reported from Karwar and from Bengal, Behar, and as far west as Lucknow, while showers had fallen over the west and centre of the Peninsula and the Central and North-Western Provinces. On the 11th showers were reported from the west of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Behar, and along the foot of the Himalayas, but had more or less ceased in Bengal. There were no large amounts. On the 12th the general distribution was similar to that of the preceding day, but the showers had ceased in the west of the Peninsula and increased in Bengal. The Chart of the 13th showed that

several heavy falls had occurred in Bengal, but elsewhere any rainfall was very light and scattered. On the 14th scattered showers, generally of small amount, were reported from all parts of the Indian region except the Circars and North-Western India. A similar distribution prevailed on the 15th. The Chart of the 16th showed that showers had fallen over most of the Coast districts, but at very few of the inland stations.

The table at the close of the summary exhibits very clearly the general deficiency of rain during the week. At thirty-six of the rainfall districts the amount received has been short of the average and at only fourteen has it been in excess. Two divisions in the Punjab, as well as Sind and Rajputana, were entirely without rain, and Orissa, the North-Western Provinces (West), and the Punjab (South and North-West), received only insignificant amounts.

The greater part of Burma has again received deficient rainfall, the only exception being Lower Burma, with an excess of 0·18 inch. In Bengal and Assam the distribution has been irregular. The Brahmaputra Valley, Central Bengal, and Behar have all received more than the normal amount, while Eastern Bengal, the Surma Valley, North Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur have had deficient rains. With the single exception of Oudh North, the whole of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have had deficient rain and in some districts none at all. The West Coast of the Peninsula, with the exception of the Konkan owing to the constant showers, has received excessive rain, and this excess has extended inland over the Deccan, Khandeish, and Berar. Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind, like North-Western India, have had very little rain, and in Rajputana there has been none. The Central Provinces and Central India exhibit a large deficiency, and the same is true of the east of the Peninsula. In the extreme south there have been some heavy falls and a considerable excess.

The maximum falls call for very little comment. Cherrapunji received only $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches during the week, and though some largish amounts are reported from North Bengal and Behar, the falls in general over Burma, Bengal, and Assam are unimportant. In Upper India the amounts were all small. In Western India, Alipi was the only place which received more than 10 inches.

The final column of the table shows that the area over which the seasonal rainfall is deficient is increasing. The following are the divisions where the rainfall since the middle of May is deficient by more than 10 per cent.:—Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, North-West Provinces (West), Punjab, Central, Submontane and Hill districts, Khandeish, Sind and Rajputana West. The divisions of Deltaic Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (West) have come into the deficient list since last week. In all other parts of the Indian region the seasonal fall equals or nearly equals the average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 1STH TO SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 1st to September 10th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH . . .	Tenasserim	4'06	8'25	— 4'19	160'24	157'84	+ 2
	Lower Burmah	3'58	3'40	+ 0'18	63'02	80'18	— 21
	Central Burmah	1'76	2'46	— 0'70	49'13	64'06	— 23
	Upper Burmah	1'26	?	?	29'58	?	?
	Arakan	2'00	5'22	— 3'22	152'81	161'86	— 6
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0'96	2'42	— 1'46	58'26	69'86	— 17
	Assam (Surma)	1'72	3'76	— 2'04	101'59	82'39	+ 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'45	2'03	+ 0'42	71'27	59'07	+ 19
	Deltaic Bengal	0'35	1'70	— 1'35	39'62	44'40	— 11
	Central Bengal	3'06	1'98	+ 1'08	43'25	43'51	— 1
	North Bengal	3'99	4'37	— 0'38	90'19	81'53	+ 11
	Orissa	0'28	2'94	— 2'66	38'28	41'09	— 7
	Chota Nagpur	2'01	2'03	— 0'02	40'15	41'79	— 4
	Behar (South)	2'35	1'46	+ 0'89	37'34	34'49	+ 9
	Do. (North)	5'37	2'09	+ 3'28	46'05	39'21	+ 17
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDEH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	1'37	2'03	— 0'66	38'59	29'94	+ 26
	Oudh (South)	1'04	2'25	— 1'21	38'18	30'20	+ 26
	Do. (North)	1'87	1'62	+ 0'25	37'96	32'30	+ 18
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'76	1'66	— 0'90	25'75	26'45	— 3
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'14	1'38	— 1'24	21'47	24'48	— 12
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	1'35	1'96	— 0'61	46'24	36'30	+ 27
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'01	0'41	— 0'40	11'34	11'79	— 4
	Do. (Central)	0	1'08	— 1'08	16'66	20'21	— 18
	Do. (Submontane)	0'21	0'83	— 0'62	26'21	23'28	— 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'53	2'21	— 1'68	59'18	73'49	— 19
	Do. (North-West)	0'07	0'74	— 0'67	15'73	17'51	— 10
	Do. (West)	0	0'22	— 0'22	5'05	6'23	+ 7
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	4'06	2'06	+ 2'00	91'58	92'84	— 1
	Madras (South Central)	2'51	0'67	+ 1'84	28'69	13'23	+ 117
	Coorg	4'25	2'92	+ 1'33	87'01	87'52	— 1
	Mysore	1'96	1'18	+ 0'78	17'83	17'22	+ 4
	Konkan	1'77	3'29	— 1'52	111'18	89'29	+ 24
	Bombay Deccan	3'23	0'97	+ 2'26	22'60	24'86	— 9
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2'77	1'27	+ 1'50	15'69	19'24	— 18
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'34	1'18	+ 0'16	31'41	28'24	+ 11
	Central Provinces (West)	1'70	2'43	— 0'73	32'39	35'78	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	0'95	2'29	— 1'34	47'11	45'42	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0'69	2'38	— 1'69	48'91	44'20	+ 11
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'55	2'92	— 2'37	34'56	36'48	— 5
	Kattiawar	0'88	1'58	— 0'70	24'66	25'10	— 2
	Sind	0	0'28	— 0'28	1'55	4'31	— 64
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	1'01	1'88	— 0'87	36'32	32'04	+ 13
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	1'37	— 1'37	28'43	24'03	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'68	— 0'68	8'49	12'04	— 29
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'46	1'40	— 0'94	26'35	21'11	+ 25
	Do. (North) (a)	1'20	2'18	— 0'98	30'20	31'53	— 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0'75	1'20	— 0'45	19'43	18'47	+ 5
	Madras (Central)	0'73	0'99	— 0'26	17'23	14'11	+ 23
	East Coast (Central)	0'71	0'89	— 0'18	15'58	15'53	0
	Ditto (South)	1'18	1'28	— 0'10	15'49	13'12	+ 18
	Madras (South)	2'36	0'38	+ 1'98	8'92	6'66	+ 30

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 19th September, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th September.*—Rainfall good in all districts, except Nellore. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of South Arcot and Chingleput, and slightly damaged by excessive rain in Nilgiris. Prices rising in eight districts, falling in twelve, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 4,244; Gopalpur Canal, 1,436; Ghat Roads, 4,895; other minor works, 5,427. Number on village relief on 7th September, 46,983, including 28,772 children; fed in kitchens, 11,187, including 8,015 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 800 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to crops; moderate or slight in other districts; more wanted in parts of Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Standing crops damaged by rats, crabs, turtles, and locusts in parts of Karachi; by locusts in parts of Shikarpur; by rats, insects, locusts, drought, and blight in parts of Hyderabad; by blight and locusts in parts of Upper Sind Frontier; and by insects in parts of Kathiawar. Crops otherwise good, except in one taluka of Surat and two of Khandesh. Reaping of early crops commenced in Hyderabad. Fodder scarce in parts of Karachi, Poona, and Ahmednagar. Drinking water scarce in Upper Sind Frontier.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th September.*—General and heavy rain fell during the week in North Bengal, Behar, and Chota Nagpur. In Orissa rain was almost entirely absent, while in East and South-West Bengal it was very light and partial: some heavy local showers are however reported from Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Moorshedabad, and Mymensingh. A break in the rains seems to be now prevalent in the whole Province. Transplanting of winter rice is almost finished but somewhat retarded for want of sufficient rain in places. In Western Bengal and in the Sadr subdivision of Balasore early jute, rice, and other autumn harvests are proceeding well. In Moorshedabad not much damage to crops has been reported, as more than 12 annas of the autumn rice was reaped before the floods; but there will be some suffering among cattle for want of fodder. In Jessore and Rajshahye some damage has been done by floods. In Rungpore the damage is not serious. Foodstocks continue to be sufficient, and prices are falling in the affected districts. In Muzaffarpur the number of persons in receipt of charity is increasing. In Chumparun relief is being given, but the distress is said to be diminishing. In Bhagulpore the relief works are closed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Weather generally seasonable. Rainfall heaviest in the eastern and lightest in the central districts. More rain wanted in Jhansi and Meerut. Crop prospects are everywhere favourable. Rice being harvested, yield good. Markets are well stocked, and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th September.*—No rain, except a slight fall in the Lahore and Rawal Pindi districts. Prices rising in Rawal Pindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* crops are in progress. Rain wanted in Hissar, Ferozepur, and Sialkot; it is also wanted for *kharif* crops in Umballa and Lahore. Prospects of standing crops are generally good, but only average in Peshawar owing to scarcity of water in the Bara. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts in Mooltan. Rice is suffering for want of rain in Umballa. Fodder is reported sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Weather generally clear with occasional heavy showers. *Kharif* crop in good condition. *Rabi* sowings commencing. Prices inclined to fall.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th September.*—In Lower Burma the rainfall for the week was light in Akyab, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Toungoo, and Mergui, fair in the remaining districts, and heavy in Thongwa. More rain is wanted in Tharrawaddy, where the crops are backward. In Thayetmyo and in Toungoo the crop prospect is on the whole good. In Bassein some damage took place owing to breaches of bund. In Upper Burma rain is much wanted in the following districts:—Mandalay, Shwebo, Myingyan, parts of Pakokku, Minbu (the Môn Valley), and Yamethin; in other districts the crop prospect is good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome and Toungoo, and fallen slightly in Pegu, Henzada, Tavoy, and Mergui; elsewhere in Lower Burma there is no change. In Upper Burma the price has slightly risen in Yeu and fallen in Shwebo and Pakokku; in other districts there are no fluctuations. The food-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall light; more rain wanted in Sylhet. Early rice is still being harvested and winter rice transplanted. Crops generally are doing well. Tea is suffering from blight in Cachar, and some damage has been done to crops in Sibsagar by insects.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops generally good, but more rain is needed for wet crop in Shikarpur in the Shimoga district. Sowing operations still continue in parts. No material change in prices.

Good rain in Coorg. Season favourable for standing crops. Prices slightly fallen.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Average rainfall 2·66 inches in Berar. Crops in good condition. Weeding continues. Prices of food-grains high in Akola and low in Amraoti district. Pasturage sufficient.

Rainfall during week at Hyderabad, 2·4; total since 1st January, 26·50. Weeding of *kharif* and *rabi* crops completed. Tanks received sufficient water. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Rainfall slight but general, except in Goona. Crops generally good; no further damage from locusts in Bhopawar. Prices still high in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th September.*—Slight rain in Abu, Kherwara, and Bickaneer. Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sirohi and Marwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th September.*—Good rain. Weather cool and rainy. Prospects very good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 24TH AUGUST, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH AUGUST, 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
State Lines worked by Companies.													
August, 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,05,003	400	1,514	6,19,951	409	1,71,86,187	541	1,75,64,871	553	3,78,684	
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,516	97	57	5,849	102	1,70,131	142	1,74,303	145	4,172	
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	621	52	12	714	59	20,900	83	19,129	70		
.....	Sindia	75	4,458	59	...	(a)	...	1,54,223	98	(a)	...	1,54	
August, 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,52,546	152	1,664	2,30,000	142	72,21,540	207	82,11,095	237	9,89,555	
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	20,522	110	305	(c) 20,166	66	6,61,128	161	(c) 7,56,500	121	95,072	
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	60,152	71	857	66,012	77	16,02,904	90	17,43,437	97	1,40,533	
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,532	75	296	18,062	61	2,16,897	74	2,97,921	63	81,024	
ditto	Indian Midland	130	7,121	52	746	(e) 40,335	54	3,02,599	100	(e) 11,57,820	86	8,55,311	
ditto	Vilupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	6,144	74	83	5,147	62	1,02,500	59	1,01,309	59		
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,909	55	30	2,339	65	32,365	45	40,076	56	8,311	
	TOTAL	4,753	9,74,634	405	5,570	10,14,575	182	3,76,71,554	277	3,00,07,061	267	23,95,477	
State Lines worked by Government.													
August, 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	4,47,224	181	2,386	4,36,666	183	96,07,446	185	1,08,38,544	218	12,31,098	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	95,068	137	692	1,13,157	104	28,73,444	197	32,15,813	221	3,42,449	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	10,232	82	145	15,490	124	2,44,920	93	2,83,619	108	38,699	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,631	347	45	8,866	190	2,08,416	310	3,23,051	344	24,635	
ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,89,340	281	747	2,52,030	337	33,32,562	236	30,49,741	248	3,17,179	
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,786	66	27	1,840	68	40,532	74	39,151	72		
ditto	Tirhoot	259	20,903	81	273	37,348	137	6,87,249	133	7,03,534	145	1,06,345	
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	4,172	40	105	5,451	52	1,05,121	48	1,38,454	63	33,333	
ditto	Joihat	25	1,491	60	25	1,104	56	24,075	46	25,040	42	1,021	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	198	28	7	187	27	1,574	10	2,171	16	837	
ditto	Burma (g)	392	37,119	95	553	65,685	119	11,82,773	148	17,95,555	150	6,13,112	
	TOTAL	4,819	8,23,232	171	4,985	9,38,064	188	1,83,08,112	182	2,11,05,190	205	27,07,387	
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
August, 1889	Madras	840	1,47,302	175	840	1,71,085	204	34,23,271	194	37,71,106	215	3,47,835	
ditto	South Indian	654	1,07,174	164	654	1,05,924	106	27,70,834	105	23,82,045	175	1,11,211	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 5,55,313	371	1,449	(i) 3,80,110	208	1,79,11,130	569	1,37,47,604	457	41,96	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,57,024	341	461	1,45,000	315	51,04,288	527	54,30,509	505	3,20,281	
	TOTAL	3,452	9,07,113	280	3,305	8,10,819	239	2,87,34,529	390	2,53,26,324	358	34,12	
ND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		13,024	27,04,979	212	13,950	27,03,458	196	7,48,09,225	274	7,64,08,834	207	16,89,659	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,16,873	143	3,07,05,600	139	7,38,727	
NET RECEIPTS													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,52,552	131	3,07,03,284	128	9,50,932	
Assisted Companies.													
August, 1889	Taaleswar	22	3,204	146	22	4,446	202	1,11,490	256	1,21,052	259	1,562	
ditto	Dindu Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 1,24,101	110	(m) 1,24,908	125	22,807	
ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,095	93	376	36,510	97	10,44,136	132	11,04,101	141	59,925	
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	97	4,713	71	97	5,332	80	1,31,537	113	1,61,190	120	9,093	
	TOTAL	495	43,052	93	495	46,338	100	14,87,314	130	15,81,311	140	93,997	
Native States.													
August, 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	27,931	90	354	43,022	122	6,34,099	107	8,06,146	117	2,32,047	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,390	24	59	1,520	26	55,783	45	54,956	45		
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	512	24	27	630	23	19,635	45	23,715	42	4,080	
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jamnagar-Porbandar	193	11,439	59	261	15,129	58	4,17,578	103	5,73,115	105	1,55,537	
ditto	Mewar	68	1,537	23	68	2,348	35	78,990	55	87,091	61	8,095	
ditto	Jodhpore	124	3,006	30	124	4,300	35	1,52,000	58	1,40,339	54		
	TOTAL	775	46,495	60	893	66,949	75	13,58,091	87	17,45,992	94	3,87,871	

(a) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Unaria Branch.

(c) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajputana-Bhatinda State Railways.

(g) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

(h) Includes the Dhond-Mannūd, Khāmgāon, Amrāoti, and Bhopal State Railways.

(i) Includes the Dhond-Mannūd, Khāmgāon, and Amrāoti State Railways.

(j) Includes the Patni Branch.

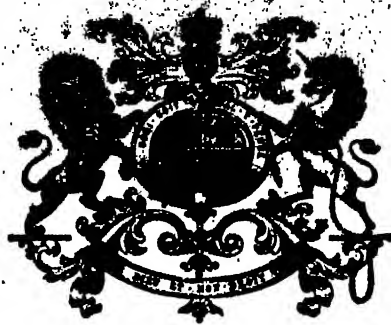
(k) Return not received.

(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th August, 1888.

(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th August, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 23rd March, 1889.

From the 13th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 6th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R. a. p. 15 0 0
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th September, 1889.

The following Jury Rules were read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and are now published.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

THE JURY RULES, 1889.

- I. All existing rules now in force in the High Court relating to the qualification, summoning, empanelling, and serving of jurors.

Existing rules repealed.

are hereby rescinded, and the following rules are made in lieu thereof:—

II. These rules shall be called "The Jury Rules, 1889"; and shall take effect from the first day of November 1889.

Title of rules, and date of commencement.

III. Every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, who is not the subject of any Foreign State, and who resides or personally works for gain within the local limits of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Criminal Jurisdiction, shall be qualified and liable, subject to the provisos and conditions herein-after contained, to serve as a juror at any Criminal Sittings of the High Court, other than sittings held under the provisions of Section 335 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, and upon any inquest before the Coroner of Calcutta; provided he be the resident occupier of a house within the said local limits of the annual value of not less than four hundred rupees; or has property, or an interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the Province of Bengal of the value of not less than three thousand rupees; or is in receipt of an income of not less than one hundred rupees a month.

America is not "a Foreign State" within the meaning of this rule.

"Annual value" in this rule means annual value as defined by Section 122 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

IV. No person shall be eligible to serve as a juror as aforesaid, who holds any office in or under the High Court; or who receives any pay or emolument for any employment in any office or under any officer thereof; or for executing any duties of Police; or who is the subject of any Foreign State; or who is under the age of twenty-one years; or who having been convicted of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence in British India or elsewhere, shall not have obtained a free pardon in respect thereof, or have obtained a reversal of such conviction upon the merits; or who is a lunatic or an idiot; or who does not understand English when spoken.

V. The following persons are exempted from liability to serve on Juries, from serving on and shall not be put upon the list of jurors, *vis.*:—

1. The Viceroy and Governor General of India.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
3. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India.
4. Judges.
5. The Members of the Council of the Governor General of India and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, respectively, for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
6. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Viceroy.
7. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
8. The Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Governments of India and Bengal, respectively.
9. The Members and Secretaries of the Board of Revenue.
10. Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine.
11. Advocates, Vakeels, and Attorneys of the High Court in actual practice, and Managing Clerks to Attorneys.

12. Clergymen of the Church of England and persons actually employed as ministers of any religious worship whatsoever, and not engaged in any secular employment, except that of teaching.
13. The Comptroller General of Accounts of the Government of India.
14. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Health Officer of the Corporation of Calcutta.
15. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.
16. The Secretary and Treasurer and the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.
17. The Mint Master.
18. The Collector of Customs, and all persons employed in the Customs Department.
19. The Director General of the Post Office, and all persons employed in the Post Office.
20. The Director General of Electric Telegraphs, and all persons employed in the Telegraph Department.
21. The Controller General of Military Expenditure.
22. The Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces.
23. The Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyor General.
24. The Administrator General.
25. The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
26. The Accountant General of Bengal.
27. Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, in charge of Presidency Payments.
28. The Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
29. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
30. The Director of Public Instruction.
31. All Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates receiving any pay or stipend from Government as such.
32. The Coroner.
33. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries duly admitted and actually practising as such.
34. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Compounders in the Medical Service of the Government, or attached to any Hospital or Dispensary.
35. The Master Attendant, the Deputy Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, and all persons employed in the Pilot Service.
36. The Assay Master.
37. The Superintendent of Government Printing.
38. The Currency establishment.
39. All persons exempted from personal appearance in the High Court, under Section 641 of Act 14 of 1882, or any other similar enactment.
40. All domestic servants.
41. All persons who from mental or bodily infirmity shall be unfitted to serve on a jury.
42. The Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
43. Inspector General of Registration, Bengal.
44. Inspectors of Registration.
45. District Registrar of Calcutta.
46. Inspector General of Police, Bengal.
47. Deputy Inspectors General of Police.
48. Protector of Emigrants.
49. Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
50. Assistant Harbour Masters.
51. Engineers in charge of all vessels afloat.
52. Engineers in particular charge of the Workshops and Hydraulic Engine Rooms.
53. Crane Drivers.
54. Engineers in charge of the Hooghly Bridge.
55. Carpenters and Watchmen on duty on the Bridge.
56. Watchmen on duty on the Bridge.
57. Superintendent of Geological Survey of India.
58. Deputy Superintendent of Geological Survey of India.

59. Registrars in the Offices of the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home, Foreign, Public Works, Revenue and Agricultural, and Legislative Departments, and in the Department of Finance and Commerce. The Chief Clerk in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. The Chief Accountant in the Office of the Accountant General, Military Department. The Registrar in the Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. The Registrars of the several departments of the Bengal Secretariat.

60. The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and Secretary to the Port Commissioners.

61. The Agent, Reuter's Telegram Company, Ltd.

62. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

63. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.

64. Kazi Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, Attaché in the Foreign Department.

65. Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

66. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal and the Officer in charge of the Time Ball duties, Alipore.

VI. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, and subject to the right of objection contained in Section 278 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, any person whose name shall

Persons whose names are on the Jury list liable to serve subject to objection.

be on the Jury list then in force shall be qualified and liable to serve as a juror as aforesaid.

VII. On some day not less than six weeks

Lists of Special and Common Jurors to be summoned for each Session, when and by whom to be prepared, and number of names to be contained therein.

before the commencement of each Session, one of the Judges of the High Court shall cause to be made out lists of the persons to be summoned as Special and Common Jurors, respectively, for such Session. The list of Special

Jurors shall contain the names of forty, and the list of Common Jurors the names of eighty, persons of those respectively included in the list of Special and Common Jurors. The lists shall be respectively called 'The Special Jurors' List' and 'The Common Jurors' List' for the particular Session, designating it by the date on which it is to commence, and shall be prepared as follows:—

(1) The names of all persons, if any, ordered to be

List of Special Jurors how prepared.

entered in the list of Special Jurors for such Session under Rules VIII, IX or XVI, shall

be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any one or more of such persons that he or they will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VIII, if the name had been drawn by lot for such Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries as, with those already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of forty persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and the names of such forty persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Special Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Special Jurors for such Session.

(2) In like manner the names of all persons, if any,

List of Common Jurors how prepared.

ordered to be entered in the Common Jurors' List for such Session under Rules VIII, XI or

XVI, shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied as regards any of them that such person will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VIII, if his name had been drawn by lot for that Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Common

Juries as, with the names already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of eighty persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries, and the names of such eighty persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Common Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Common Jurors for such Session.

Mode of proceeding to draw the names of the Special and Common Jurors to be summoned.

VIII. The mode of proceeding to draw the names of such Special and Common Jurors, respectively, shall be as follows:—

The names of all the Jurors in the list of Special and Common Jurors, respectively, prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be numbered consecutively. The number attached in the list of Special Jurors to the name of each Juror liable to be summoned as a Special Juror for the Session for which the list of Special Jurors is to be prepared, shall be written on a bone or ivory counter, the several counters being all, as nearly as may be, of equal size and shape, and such counters shall be put together by the Clerk of the Crown into a box, and, on the day to be fixed for drawing the names of the Jurors, the Clerk of the Crown shall, in open Court, draw, or cause to be drawn, the said counters one after the other, until the requisite number of Special Jurors shall be obtained. The Juror on the Special Jurors' List, whose number on such list shall correspond with the number drawn, shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, be entered in the Special Jurors' List for the Session, and a number denoting the order in which the name of each Juror is so drawn shall be set against the name of such Juror in the Special Jury List for the Session.

A similar course *mutatis mutandis* shall be adopted in drawing the names of the Common Jurors.

The Judge may order the name of any person who

Names of deceased persons or persons not liable to serve or excused from service, to be set aside.

has actually served as a Juror in the preceding year, and of any person known or believed to be dead, absent from Calcutta, or likely to be unable from illness or otherwise to attend, or known or believed not to be qualified or liable to serve as a Juror under these rules,

Names of persons excused from service to be entered in list for future service.

to be set aside; and, in every such case, an additional name shall be drawn in lieu of that so set aside, and the Judge, if he think fit, may order the name of any person so set aside, except on account of death or disqualification, to be entered on the list of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be then fixed.

IX. The names, additions and places of abode

Order in which names to be arranged in lists with additions and places of abode.

of the several persons included in such Special and Common Jurors' Lists for the Session, shall be written therein and numbered in the order in which

they shall have been drawn, and such lists shall be signed by the Judge.

X. A copy of such lists shall be annexed to a

Copy of lists to be annexed to Precept to Sheriff to summon Special and Common Jurors in numerical order.

Precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to summon the first thirty-five on the list of Special Jurors, and the first sixty-five on the

list of Common Jurors, and, in case he shall not be able to summon the whole of the first thirty-five or sixty-five, as the case may be, then to summon as many as shall be necessary to make up the full number of thirty-five or sixty-five of those in numerical order in such lists respectively next after the first thirty-five or sixty-five.

XI. Any person whose name is included in

Name of Juror excused attending at one Session, on condition of his serving at a subsequent Session, to be inserted in the list for such Session.

the Special or Common Jurors' list for any Session may apply to the Clerk of the Crown to cause him to be excused from attendance as a Juror, either generally or at the particular Session. Such

application shall be made at least one week before the day fixed for the commencement of

the Session, and shall specify the grounds upon which the application is made. The Clerk of the Crown shall, as soon as possible after the last day allowed for making such application, bring them before one of the Judges of the Court, and such Judge shall pass orders thereupon, which shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Crown to the respective applicants. If the Judge shall think fit to excuse any of the applicants from attendance at the particular Session, he may do so unconditionally, or on condition of his serving at the next or some subsequent Session to be fixed, and any such conditional order shall operate as an authority to the Clerk of the Crown to include the name of such person in the list for such subsequent Session under the provisions of Rule VI.

XII. Every person named in the lists mentioned in Rule IX shall forthwith, or as soon as possible after the receipt of the Precept by the Sheriff, be summoned by him to attend at the Session for which he shall have been appointed to serve as a Juror, and such summons shall be served at least ten days before the first day of the Session.

XIII. A summons to a Juror who resides out of the limits of the Town of Calcutta, and to whom access at his office or place of business within such limits is denied to the Sheriff's Officer, as also all notices, orders, or other proceedings required to be served on him, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to him at his office or place of business aforesaid, or at his place of residence, and forwarded to him by post duly registered. The transmission by post as aforesaid of every such summons, or notice, or of a copy, authenticated by the seal of the Court, of every such order or other proceeding, shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, be deemed sufficient service thereof.

XIV. In all other cases every such summons, notice, order, or other proceeding, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be served on a Juror personally.

XV. The Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after service of the summons, and not later than one week before the commencement of the Session, return the Precept to the Clerk of the Crown, with two panels annexed thereto, one of the Special Jurors and one of the Common Jurors, which panels shall show in a tabular form the names of the persons summoned and the particulars of service upon each; and if any person or persons named in the lists annexed to the Precept shall not have been served, the panel shall state that fact, and the reason why such person or persons has or have not been summoned: and in every case the reason why such service has not been effected shall be verified by the affidavit of the Officer whose duty it was to effect such service, and such affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Crown, with the return to the Precept.

XVI. On the receipt of such return, the Clerk of the Crown shall, without delay, bring the same before one of the Judges of the Court. The said Judge may, if necessary, ex-

amine the Sheriff's Officer's return as to the truth of such return, and as to the circumstance of the service or of the absence of service of any person, and may direct service to be made upon the person or persons not already served in such manner as to him shall seem fit. The Judge, if he think fit, may cause the name of any person returned by the Sheriff as not summoned to be entered on the list of Jurors, either Special or Common, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be fixed by the Judge.

XVII. If the Judge shall be of opinion that the number of Jurors named in either of the said lists who shall have been served is not likely to be sufficient, he may cause to be drawn by lot, in the mode provided by Rule VIII, such further number of names as may be requisite not exceeding forty and eighty, respectively.

XVIII. Such lists shall be called the Supplemental Lists of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, and shall be prepared and signed in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to the original lists, and copies thereof shall be sent to the Sheriff with an additional Precept, and the Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such additional Precept, cause the persons named therein to be summoned to attend at the Session, and shall return the Precept to the Court not later than one clear day before the first day of the Session, with a panel similar to that provided by Rule XV in respect of the original lists and Precept.

XIX. In order to nominate a Jury for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by Jury, the Clerk of the Crown shall cause to be put together into one box cards or pieces of parchment containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the Common Jury for the Session, if the trial is to take place before a Common Jury, or on the Special Jury, if the trial is to take place before a Special Jury, except such of the said persons as shall have been excused by the Judge from serving on that day in consequence of his having served as a Juror on the previous day, or for any other cause. Such cards or pieces of parchment shall be, as nearly as may be, of equal size, and each shall bear the name of one person summoned to serve on the Jury for that Session. The Clerk of the Crown shall then in open Court draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box nine of the said cards or pieces of parchment, one after another; and if any of the Jurors whose name shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number shall be drawn until nine Jurors shall appear. The prisoner or person to be tried shall be informed that, if he desires to object to any Juror, he must make his objection before the Juror is sworn. The names of the Juror shall then be called aloud; and if, upon any challenge or objection either by the Government or the party to be tried, or for any other lawful cause, any Juror is not allowed to serve, or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out another card or piece of parchment from the said box, and so on, until nine Jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve.

XX. If, by reason of absence, or disallowance of proceedings in case of challenge, or any other cause, there be a deficiency of Jurors, the Court may command the Sheriff, or other Officer, to name or summon a sufficient number of persons to make up a full Jury; and the Sheriff, or other Officer shall, at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified to serve as shall be then present, or can be found to serve on such Jury, and the course of proceeding shall be the same as if their names had been returned in the panel and drawn by ballot under Rule XIX; provided that, in case of a Special Jury, the additional Jurors may be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Session if a sufficient number of Jurors qualified to serve as Special Jurors shall not be present in Court.

XXI. After each Session the Clerk of the Crown shall make an entry in the list of Jurors opposite the names of those who shall have served at such Session or shall have been summoned to serve at such Session and shall not have made default, together with the date of service, or of the Session for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

XXII. No person shall be summoned to serve upon any inquest before a Coroner unless he is on the Common Jury List, nor, except in the case of necessity, within the period of twelve months after he shall have served on a Coroner's inquest or shall have been summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and shall not have made default. The Coroner shall keep a copy of the Common Jury List, and shall enter therein the names of the persons who shall have served or been summoned to serve and not made default, and the date of the inquest at which such Juror shall have served or for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
H. T. PRINSEP.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
JONES Q. PIGOT.
CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROODAS BANERJEE.
R. F. RAMPINI.
C. H. HILL.
H. W. GORDON.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE. THE TREASURY.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th September, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office and the Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 30th September to the 10th October, both days inclusive, but the Bank of Bengal will receive and pay money on Government account on all days on which the Bank is open for business.

The Paper Currency Office will also be open to the Public for exchange of notes and coin up to 1 o'clock P.M. on the 30th September, 8th and following days in October.

E. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Student has passed the B.A. Examination in addition to those notified before :—

Chandicharan, Mitra City College.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 19th September, 1889.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following Orders and Genera have been appointed for the B. A. Examination in Zoology of 1890 :—

- (1) The Genera of the Vertebrate Order—*Proboscidea*.
- (2) The Genera of the Invertebrate Order—*Stomatopoda*.
- (3) The Indian Genera of the Reptilian Order—*Crocodylia*.
- (4) The Indian Genera of the Avian Order—*Raptoria*.

F. J. ROWE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 20th September, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR. GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th September, 1889.

No. 3674-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1510-G., dated 23rd August, 1889, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale took over charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, on the forenoon of the 31st idem.

No. 3677-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, B.O. S.C., and Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 26th August, 1889, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3088-G., dated 7th idem.

The 13th September, 1889.

No. 3721-G.—Major E. A. Fraser, M.S.C., 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 4th September, 1889, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office.

Notification, No. 3376-G., dated the 24th August, 1889, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana.

No. 3723-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1577-G., dated the 5th September, 1889, Lieutenant K. D. Erskine made over, and Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench received, charge of the Offices of Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana, on the afternoon of the 5th idem.

With effect from the same date, Lieutenant Erskine is taken on the staff of Assistants to the Agent to the Governor-General at Head Quarters.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abn, the 16th July, 1889.

No. 735.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (d) of section 40 of the Ajmere Laws Regulation, III of 1877, the Chief Commissioner has, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, made the following rules for the appointment, punishment, suspension and dismissal of ministerial officers in the Ajmere Commission.

1. All appointments, transfers and promotions in the superior service in the Departments marginally noted, shall be made by the Commissioner, who shall also regulate all transfers not provided for in these rules, and, as District Judge, shall control the process-serving establishment.
1. Revenue Department.
2. Judicial Department.
3. Educational Establishment (clerical establishment at head-quarters).
4. Sub-Registrar of Assurances.
2. The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere shall control in all respects, subject to appeal to the Commissioner, appointments in the Excise and Registration Departments, but no order of appointment or of punishment by fine, suspension, degradation or dismissal in the case of officials whose monthly salary is Rs 50 or more, shall take effect without the previous confirmation of the Commissioner.
3. The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara may, within their respective districts, fill up vacancies or order transfers among the teaching staff of the district schools and other inferior officials of the Educational Department, on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools.
4. Heads of offices and presiding officers of Subordinate Courts may fill up vacancies in the menial staff placed under their control, whether belonging to the process establishment or otherwise: Provided that all orders passed

under this rule by the Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, or a Tahsildar, or a Second Class Subordinate Judge (other than the Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli), or a Munsiff, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Commissioner, who shall have power to order transfers in the case of menials other than those belonging to the process establishment, except from or to the Courts of Small Causes or of First Class Subordinate Judges or of Cantonment Magistrates.

5. The authorities competent to fill up an appointment shall have power to fine, degrade, suspend or dismiss any incumbent subject to the like sanction or recommendation under which the power of making the appointment is exercisable under these rules, and subject also to an appeal to the Commissioner, whose order shall be final: Provided that the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara, the Subordinate Judges of the first class, and the Cantonment Magistrates of Nasirabad and Deoli, and, subject to confirmation by the Court to which appeals from their decrees or orders ordinarily lie, the Courts of lower grades, including Honorary Magistrates, may, subject to appeal to higher authority, fine or suspend officials in the Revenue or Judicial branches acting directly under their orders and drawing pay not exceeding Rs 80 per mensem.

NOTE.—For the purposes of these rules, the District Record Office and the Treasury establishment shall be held to be acting directly under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

6. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on appeal, revise or modify any order passed by any Court or office subordinate to him.

7. All orders passed under these rules shall be reported to the Commissioner for his information at the end of each month.

Supplementary Rules for the Revenue Department.

I.—In these rules the word "Collector" shall have the same meaning as in the Ajmere Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877.

II.—Appointments, transfers and dismissals of officials of the grade of Supervisor shall be made by the Commissioner, and of officials below that grade by the Collector, whose order shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

III.—In the case of hereditary Supervisors, on the occurrence of a vacancy, the heir of the last incumbent shall, if qualified in manner hereinafter provided, succeed. Hereditary succession shall be confined to sons, grandsons, brothers' sons and first cousins on the male side.

IV.—In default of a qualified heir, the appointment shall be filled up as an ordinary vacancy.

V.—No fresh hereditary rights not now existing shall be allowed to grow up.

VI.—In filling up vacancies among non-hereditary Supervisors, the candidate who is considered best qualified under these rules shall be appointed, preference being given to qualified Patwaris.

VII.—All candidates for Supervisorships must have received a good general education and bear a good character. They should also be of a respectable family and physically fit for the performance of their duties.

VIII.—Either before their nomination or within three months of the same, all candidates, whether hereditary or otherwise, must pass an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) Hindi—reading and writing.
- (b) Urdu—reading and writing.
- (c) Arithmetic.
- (d) English figures.
- (e) Plane-table survey and computation of areas.
- (f) General Revenue Law.
- (g) Revenue Rules, with special reference to the Patwaris and Supervisors.

IX.—No person shall be appointed to a Supervisorship, whether hereditary or otherwise, until after the expiry of one year of probation. In all cases the last appointed person shall come in at the bottom of the list in the lowest grade of Supervisorship.

X.—Every person failing to pass the prescribed examination shall, except for special reasons to be recorded, be removed by the Commissioner.

XI.—No minor shall under any circumstances be appointed to any Supervisorship.

XII.—The Collector may, on good cause shown, fine any Supervisor a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or may suspend him for a period of three months.

XIII.—The appointment of Patwari is not strictly hereditary, but the heir of a deceased Patwari, if qualified, and if the zamindars of the circle consent to his appointment, shall have the preference.

XIV.—When a Patwari has been dismissed for any fault, his heir shall have no preferential claim, but the appointment shall be made with the consent of the zamindars of the circle. Should they nominate the heir of the dismissed Patwari, the Collector shall have the power, on grounds to be recorded by him, of vetoing the nomination.

XV.—In case of a dispute as to the nomination of a person for a Patwari's appointment, that person shall be considered to be nominated by the circle who is supported by the votes of the zamindars paying the largest aggregate amount of Government revenue. Failing any nomination within a reasonable time and after reasonable warning, the Collector shall himself nominate a Patwari to the vacant circle.

XVI.—Subject to the above limitations, the nominee of the zamindars of the circle shall, if qualified, be appointed to the post of Patwari.

XVII.—No man shall be permanently appointed as Patwari who has not passed an examination in—

- (a) Reading and writing Hindi;
- (b) Arithmetic up to the rule-of-three;
- (c) Surveying by plane-table;
- (d) Patwaris' rules.

XVIII.—Examinations shall be held once in six months before a board of examiners. To these examinations shall be admitted—

- (a) persons nominated for the post of Patwari or Naib Patwari;

- (b) candidates who may be either members of the families of any existing Patwari or outsiders: Provided that, with respect to these last, if the candidate do not receive an appointment within two years after passing the examination, that examination shall be considered cancelled.

XIX.—The board of examiners shall be nominated by the Collector, and shall, as a rule, consist of an officer not below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Magistrate as president, and a Tahsildar, a Supervisor, and a qualified member of the Educational Department as members.

XX.—The Collector may, on good cause shown, suspend any Patwari or Naib Patwari for any period not exceeding six months, or fine him a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

The 11th September, 1889.

No. 982—328-VII.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G, dated 5th September, 1889, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., is invested, under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), from date of assuming charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 985—328-VII.—Under Section 39 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ajmere, is appointed to act as District Magistrate of Merwara, during such time as Rae Bahadur Bishen Sarup holds charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

No. 988—328-V.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G., dated 5th September, 1889, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in exercise of the authority vested in him by Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), is pleased to appoint Rae Bahadur Bishen Sarup to be a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Merwara District, during such time as he holds charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of that district, or until further orders.

No. 991—329.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 988—328-V., dated 11th September, 1889, Munshi Allanoor Khan, Naib Tehsildar of Beawar, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With effect from the same date, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Allanoor Khan to be a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the Ajmere District, and to specially empower him, under Section 32 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), to pass sentences of whipping.

The 16th September, 1889.

No. 1009.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G., dated 5th September, 1889, Rae Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup took over charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara from Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 6th idem.

No. 1022.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1586-G., dated the 24th September, 1889, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.B., took over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, from Captain C. Herbert, on the forenoon of the 7th idem.

No. 1015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (7) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the purposes of the said Act.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September, 1889.

No. 203.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, Didwana Division, is granted twenty-eight days' privilege leave under Article 283, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Offg. Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1889.

No. 21.—The promotions of Lieutenant A. L. Swainson, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tempore*, and of Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E., to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from 7th May, 1889, notified in Inspector General's Notification, No. 19 A., dated 14th August, 1889, are hereby antedated to 16th February, 1889.

No. 22.—The following sub. *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 7th May, 1889:—

Name.	From	To
Resignation, Lieutenant J. C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.	Assistant Engineer, I grade.
Moors, Lieutenant T. B., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II grade, temporary.	Assistant Engineer, II grade.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*

Inspector General, Military Works.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th September, 1889.

No. 14.—Mr. D. Morris, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for six months, with effect from 15th October, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel,*

Director, N. W. Railway.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th September, 1889.

	Rs	Rs
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th September, 1889	7,59,476	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	3,19,944	10,79,420
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	162	
Ditto ditto Government	12,552	12,714
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	10,92,134
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,067	2,067
Balance on the evening of the 18th September, 1889		10,90,067
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	7,59,638	
Ditto ditto Government	3,30,429	10,90,067
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th September, 1889.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value have been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other persons claiming a right to them, are warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1888-89.		Rs	
W36	E 32—18986	100	Lala Perna Mal, through Lala Prub Dial, Clerk, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

M. A. N. HYDARI,
Currency Officer.

LAHORE,
The 19th September, 1889.

of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the 15th September, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANFERS Loan of 1879. Seven Six- lines per cent. Por- tion.	1880-81. Loan of 1880-81.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1890-91.	Of 1891-92.	Of 1892-93.	Of 1893-94.	Total.	Of 1879.	Of 1880.	Total.			
Balance of 31st August, 1889 .	11,29,387	26,66,500	2,43,28,500	94,06,900	4,10,33,900	2,11,25,100	9,96,90,287	11,02,17,700	1,33,800	38,200	21,75,05,387
Amount of 4½ per cent., 1878, notes transferred to 4½ per cent., 1879, Stock in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,500	...	...	2,14,500
<i>Add—</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th September, 1889 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th September, 1889 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th September, 1889 .	...	1,000	99,400	26,500	45,900	5,000	1,77,800	2,01,000	...	...	3,78,800
<i>Deduct—</i>	54,700	26,67,500	2,44,27,900	94,33,400	4,10,79,800	2,11,30,100	9,98,68,087	11,06,33,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,80,98,687
Amount written off in the London Registers .	...	7,500	1,65,900	36,000	2,39,400	1,78,700	6,20,500	2,57,000	...	...	10,98,000
Balance on 15th September, 1889	11,29,387	26,60,000	2,42,62,000	93,97,400	4,03,47,400	2,09,51,400	9,92,47,587	11,03,76,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,70,00,687

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1889, to 15th July, 1889, enforced from India 6,073 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,467 lakhs.

15th July, 1889, to 31st "	"	"	"	"	"	4 "
1st Aug. " to 15th Aug. "	"	"	"	"	"	8 "
16th " " to 31st "	"	"	"	"	"	7 "
1st Sept. " to 15th Sept. "	"	"	"	"	"	8 "
						—
						5,467 lakhs.
						5,394 "
						Balance against India . 823 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
Bank of Bengal.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary to Treasury.

The 21st September, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1889. 24th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	23rd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	23rd "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	23rd "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	29th "	Per French Str. <i>Tibre</i> .
Straits, China and Japan	23rd "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Per Steamer <i>Madura</i> .
Ditto ditto	27th "	Per Steamer <i>Nowshera</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Rangoon	25th "	Per Steamer <i>Coconada</i> .
Port Blair	3rd Oct.	Per Steamer <i>Maharani</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 3-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 7-4*; per pound tin, *Rs 14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs 4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs 9-4*; per pound tin, *Rs 17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates,

گورنمنٹ سینکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئینائیں کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کینی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک صحت یس پورٹ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لئے ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے۔ یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیبلٹ کے تین روپی چودہ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹیبلٹ کے سات روپی چار آنے؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹیبلٹ کے چودہ روپی

اور عوام الناس بوٹانیکل گارڈن یعنی کینی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک صحت یس پورٹ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لئے ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے۔ یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیبلٹ کے تین روپی چودہ آنے؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹیبلٹ کے سات روپی چار آنے؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹیبلٹ کے چودہ روپی

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے پڑے پڑے ولایتی اور دیسی ہوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماحولہ قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے معقول ذاتی چار اونس کے چار آنے؛ اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹیبلٹ کے آٹھ آنے؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹیبلٹ کے بارہ آنے

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dated 1st March, 1889.*

Subject.	Yes.	No.
Whether, under the circumstances stated in the Circular, Mrs. Berkeley shall be admitted to the pension of Rs 40 a month applied for.	542	531

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

U. S. F. PENSION FUND OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The September, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 043931, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for

Rs 2,000, originally standing in the name of Chhagun Koomari, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

CHHAGUN KOOMARI,
Jeypore, Rajputana.

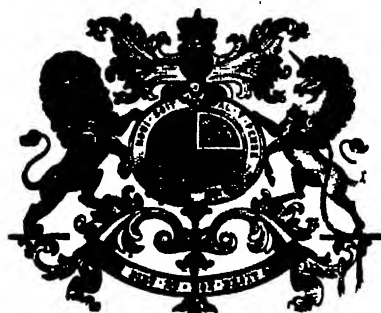
Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for Rs 100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram and last endorsed by Mr. E. Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,

The 31st August, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

[illegible]

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SACS OF 10 LBS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MANGA OR RAGGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKU, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR KUNAGA (<i>Cicer arvensis</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Malabar—continued.																												
Baker, south—																												
Mangalore	16 12	16 12	17 14	17 4	10 8	10 8	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	18 14	19 2	19 2	16 12	17 13	16 13	126 0	126 0	9 14	9 14			
Cannur	15 8	15 8	16 0	10 8	9 0	8 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 3	9 3			
Ponnani	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	10 0	8 0	13 8	13 4	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	20 8	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8			
Shahad	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 4	9 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	17 12	...	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0			
Baker, north—																												
Ponnani	14 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	
Bhadrav	15 12	15 12	17 10	17 10	10 11	11 6	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	17 10	16 6	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1			
Dharwad	15 5	13 4	18 8	17 4	9 2	9 2	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 2	18 4	17 2	18 4	18 4	140 0	140 0	10 13	10 13			
Maddur	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0			
Savai	14 8	14 12	17 8	18 4	8 4	8 4	11 2	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 4	17 4	17 12	19 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0			
Channarayana	13 8	14 0	15 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0			
-W. Provinces—																												
Bikaner	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0			
Bharatpur	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	15 7	15 7	14 3	14 10	...	...	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 2	19 0	19 4	19 4	120 0	120 0	10 6 1/2	10 6 1/2			
Jaipur	14 0	14 0	18 12	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0			
Jodhpur	14 8	14 4	19 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4			
Kota	16 0	15 12	21 14	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 15	10 4	19 8	16 0	17 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 2	23 4	...	...	14 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8			
Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 2	23 4	...	...	14 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8			
Nagarkot	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 2	23 4	...	...	14 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8			
Rawatpur	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 10	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 2	23 4	...	...	14 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8			
Rohilkhand	15 4	14 12	21 4	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	14 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8			
Shahjahanpur	15 4	14 12	21 4	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	14 8	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8			
Shah	17 0	16 6	23 4	22 4	4 8	4 8	12 0	11 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0			
Shah	17 4	16 12	25 0	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 10	25 2	...	...	14 8	160 0						

Locality	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393
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‡ Six ptes per bundle.

† For barked grain.

§ Not sold.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 50 TONS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine indica).		KANKANI OR KAKUM (Sorghum italica).		GRAM, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR KUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUL, CADIAN (Cajanus indicus).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Punjab—																										
Sialkot—	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Hoshiarpur—	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	23 0	23 0
Ferozepore—	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Moga—																										
Gurgaon—	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	190 0	190 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi—	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak—	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal—	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore—	18 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-division—																										
Unahla—	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Peshawar—	22 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Peshawar—	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gardapur—	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar—	21 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	27 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	25 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Mull—																										
Sialkot—	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 8	8 8
Karnal—	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sub-division—																										
Sialkot—	21 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala—	19 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat—	22 0	22 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum—	21 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi—	21 0	20 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara—	22 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	40 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Peshawar—	21 0	21 0	44 0	43 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak—	22 0	24 0	41 0	45 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	12 0	12 0
Western—																										
Shahpur—	22 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur—	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Muzaffargarh—	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh—	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh—	21 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh—	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan—	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	20 0	20 0
Sub-division—																										
Shahpur—	22 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur—	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Muzaffargarh—	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muzaffargarh—	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh—	21 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	22 0	15 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh—	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan—	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	20 0	20 0
Sub-division—																										
Shahpur—	22 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0							

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEES OF 64 TONS.

[illegible]

Not valid

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																									
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4.48	28.91	8.81	42.20	3.47	14.29	1.58	19.34	49	37	54	1.40	1.45	5.22	6.30	12.97	69	1.70	8.54	19.93	10.58	30.49	61.07	25.77	86.54
1872-73	5.66	28.14	9.03	42.83	2.23	15.63	1.35	19.21	47	38	89	1.74	1.66	5.03	4.98	11.67	136	1.91	16.41	19.68	11.38	51.09	62.47	39.66	95.18
1873-74	4.20	28.20	6.75	39.15	2.54	13.97	1.38	17.89	51	25	48	1.24	1.58	5.50	6.25	13.33	137	1.88	13.09	16.34	10.20	40.80	60.00	27.85	87.85
1874-75	4.96	31.23	5.16	41.35	2.69	16.55	1.49	20.73	53	35	85	1.34	1.45	5.95	5.64	13.04	175	2.70	9.16	13.61	11.38	56.68	68.06	22.01	90.07
1875-76	5.28	32.25	6.67	44.20	2.78	16.79	3.37	22.94	52	35	85	1.72	1.79	6.11	6.24	14.14	145	1.81	16.41	19.67	11.82	57.31	69.13	33.54	100.67
1876-77	5.56	25.98	4.83	36.37	3.49	13.64	4.8	17.61	57	25	9	91	2.46	5.56	3.81	11.83	199	2.15	11.82	15.96	14.07	47.58	61.65	21.03	84.08
1877-78	6.21	32.73	4.94	43.88	3.74	16.84	4.9	21.07	92	30	15	137	2.27	3.25	7.3	6.25	210	2.24	9.24	13.58	15.24	55.36	70.60	15.35	86.15
1878-79	5.62	27.50	5.65	38.77	3.49	15.08	8.5	19.42	81	20	10	111	2.43	4.14	1.80	8.37	321	2.77	11.94	17.98	15.56	49.69	65.25	20.34	85.39
1879-80	4.88	24.46	3.39	32.73	3.70	12.70	8.0	17.20	121	33	8	162	2.20	3.59	2.12	7.91	296	2.36	15.59	20.91	14.05	43.44	58.39	21.98	80.37
1880-81	5.52	23.25	3.93	32.70	3.53	17.33	6.9	21.45	177	42	9	228	2.03	4.35	4.16	10.54	207	3.02	16.66	21.75	14.92	48.27	63.19	25.53	88.72
1881-82	5.69	23.43	5.93	35.05	4.25	16.54	6.5	21.44	160	54	13	227	2.15	4.20	2.85	9.29	290	3.01	20.08	25.99	16.59	47.81	64.40	29.64	94.04
1882-83	5.99	1	6.25	12.25	4.36	—98*	5.5	3.94	139	3	21	163	2.23	1	1.78	4.02	348	3	25.34	28.85	17.45	—90*	16.55	34.13	50.68
1883-84	5.97	4	7.32	13.33	4.47	17	4.5	5.09	150	1	19	170	2.19	3	2.40	4.62	335	9	18.32	21.76	17.48	34	17.82	28.68	46.50
1884-85	5.07	13	4.27	9.47	4.23	17	7.1	5.11	164	3	18	185	2.00	1	2.79	4.80	335	4	12.75	16.14	16.29	38	16.67	20.70	37.37
1885-86	5.45	7	5.22	10.74	4.70	19	34	5.23	174	2	30	206	2.02	2	1.31	3.35	272	3	21.05	23.80	16.63	33	16.96	28.22	45.18
1886-87	5.41	12	4.25	9.78	4.92	24	4.8	5.64	197	6	38	241	2.56	5	2.27	4.88	386	6	16.89	20.81	16.72	53	19.25	24.27	43.52
1887-88	4.78	15	5.29	10.22	5.63	19	6.9	6.51	207	3	29	239	3.73	1	2.03	5.77	401	2	18.14	22.17	20.22	40	20.68	26.44	47.06
1888-89	6.02	2.46	6.05	15.43	5.76	1.23	5.4	7.53	208	60	18	286	4.17	33	2.26	6.76	382	37	11.93	16.14	21.25	429	26.84	31.28	48.72
1889-90	5.88	3.69	5.37	14.94	6.65	98	8.5	8.48	219	36	23	278	4.25	39	2.71	7.35	363	152	19.94	25.09	22.60	694	29.54	29.10	58.64

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, 17th September, 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Civil Works—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABI CROPS OF 1888-89, AND COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE DISTRICTS IRRIGATED BY THOSE CANALS FOR THE YEARS 1887-88 AND 1888-89.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4		5	6		7	RAINFALL IN RABI MONTHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			AREA IRRIGATED.			Cultivated area in acres.	Increase.		Decrease.	October.	November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			1888-89.	1887-88.							1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.		1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Districts.	Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pará Canal).	3,597,750	357,622	33,279	23,151	10,128	

(a) This is the correct acreage and differs from that shown in the return for Rabi Crop of 1887-88.
(b) The decrease in the Upper Sutlej Canals is due to short supply of water in the canals towards end of the season.

Total Area irrigated, 1887-88	472,928
" " " " " " " "	472,928
Total Area irrigated, 1888-89	532,127
NET INCREASE	59,199

LAHORE,
The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT NO. II.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89 ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Pára Canal.)	Mooltan (Sikhrai Canal.)	Gujránwála.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Muzaffar- garh.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Wheat	25,693	39,773	13,123	4,798	20,643	112,909	43,209	113,154	9,420	382,722
Barley	386	1,560	5,836	185	573	3,144	893	4,688	43	17,308
Mixed grain	1,489	...	575	4,150	5,219	...	207	...	...	11,640
Others	5,711	11,394	1,193	4,286	14,744	41,561	8,652	32,613	303	120,457
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89	33,279	52,727	20,727	13,419	41,179	157,614	52,961	150,455	9,766	532,127
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	23,151	29,964	5,982	15,715	45,714	142,934	56,336	146,769	6,363	472,928

LAHORE,

The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT NO. III.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1888-89, ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Lower Sohág and Píra Canal.	Sidhnai Canal.	Chenab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Indus Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Total.
Wheat	25,693	39,773	13,123	25,441	112,909	43,209	113,154	9,420	382,722.
Barley	386	1,560	5,836	758	3,144	893	4,688	43	17,308
Mixed grain	1,489	...	575	9,369	...	207	...	...	11,640
Others	5,711	11,394	1,193	19,030	41,561	8,652	32,613	303	120,457
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89 .	33,279	52,727	20,727	54,598	157,614	52,961	150,455	9,766	532,127
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88 .	23,151	29,964	5,982	61,429	142,934	56,336	146,769	6,363	472,928

LAHORE,
The 15th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the districts of the Punjab irrigated by Inundation Canals.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL.				
				KHARIF, 1888-89.		RABI, 1888-89.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.	
				In comparison with 1887-88.		In comparison with 1887-88.		In comparison with 1887-88.						
				TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase. Decrease.	TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase. Decrease.	TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase. Decrease.					
				TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase. Decrease.	TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase. Decrease.	TOTAL IN ACRES.	Increase. Decrease.					
Montgomery (Lower Sohág and Pára Canal.)	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	28,707	10,699	33,279	10,128	61,986	20,827	...	+50.60	11.00	10.90	-0.90
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	47,989	2,669	52,727	22,763	100,716	25,432	...	+33.78	2.80	4.20	+50.00
Gujránwala	616,892	1,637,425	529,270	26,917	22,045	20,727	14,745	47,644	36,790	...	+338.95	21.80	27.20	+24.77
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	18,270	1,691	13,419	...	31,689	...	605	-1.87	9.67	14.77	+52.74
Montgomery	...	Given above	...	66,886	6,257	41,179	...	108,065	1,722	...	+1.62	Given above	...	...
Mooltan	...	Ditto	...	167,619	12,958	157,614	14,680	325,233	27,638	...	+9.29	3.50	3.70	+6.00
Dera Gházi Khan	363,346	2,901,280	1,008,000	148,820	14,680	52,961	...	201,781	11,305	...	+5.93	6.70	7.60	+13.43
Muzaffargarh	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	139,372	5,814	150,455	3,686	289,827	9,500	...	+3.38	5.50	2.10	-61.82
Chahpur	421,508	3,031,700	585,491	10,391	...	9,766	3,403	20,157	3,345	...	+19.90	7.00	13.90	+98.57
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	3,642,950	19,143,726	4,842,193	654,971	76,813	532,127	69,405	1,187,098	136,559	605	+12.93	...	...	...

Area irrigated in 1887-88 : : Acres.
 1888-89 : : 1,651,144
 Ditto : : 1,187,098
 Net increase : : 135,954

(as per Revenue Report.)

LAHORE,
 The 13th August 1889.

J. W. OTTLEY, Major, R.E.,
 Offg. Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 39.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 39.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September, 1889.

His Excellency THE VICEROY will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1889.

His Excellency will visit Pinjore, Rawul Pindi, Kohat, Peshawar, Attock, Bannu, Gomal Pass, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Lahore, and will arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 30th November 1889.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1889.

No. 585.—Mr. J. S. Porter has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th July 1889.

MEDICAL.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 607.—The services of Surgeon C. N. Bensley, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 369.—The Reverend R. J. Langford, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 22nd September 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1889.

No. 1878-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 53 of 1888.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, Analytical Chemist, of "Rosa," in the North-West Provinces of India, for a novel method and application of centrifugal force or power for oxidizing or heating indigo liquor.

No. 54 of 1888.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, Analytical Chemist, of "Rosa," in the North-West Provinces of India, for an improved light, portable or fixed carriage system by means of stationary wire, wire rope, hemp rope, or pipe.

No. 55 of 1888.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, Analytical Chemist, of "Rosa," in the North-West Provinces of India, for a novel method and application of centrifugal force or power for cleansing and pressing indigo.

No. 66 of 1888.—Ambrose Shero Massey, Engineer, and partner in the Napier Works, Madras, for a pump bucket suitable for domestic or other purposes.

No. 159 of 1888.—John Vicars, Thomas Vicars, and John Vicars, the Younger, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for feeding fuel to steam generator furnaces.

No. 70 of 1889.—John Rickie, District Locomotive Superintendent, Lahore, for a high pressure valve for compound engines to be called Rickie's improved valve for compound engines.

No. 81 of 1889.—Alfred Ashby Frederick Davis, Supervisor, in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, and now residing at No. 46, Wellesley Street, in the City of Calcutta, and Henry Howard, Head Assistant in the Photographic Department of the Surveyor General's Office of the Government of India, and also of No. 46, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, for an improved self-acting punka-pulling machine.

No. 96 of 1889.—James Jones Meldrum, Engineer, of 25, Cathedral Yard, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for distributing air or gases to liquids.

No. 143 of 1889.—John French Golding, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, Journalist, for improvements in machines for the manufacture of metal lattice-work or trellis-work.

No. 168 of 1889.—William Alfred Gibbs, of Gibwell Park, Sewardstone, in the County of Essex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in or connected with furnaces and apparatus for the production of hot air and for drying coffee, withering and finishing tea, and for other drying purposes.

No. 176 of 1889.—John Joseph Lappin, Gentleman, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, for improvements in brake shoes for railway cars.

No. 180 of 1889.—T. C. W. Somerlatt, Superintendent, Commissioner in Sind's Printing Press, residing at No. 6, Victoria Road, Karachi, for the manufacture of matches (sulphur and safety) from materials other than wood.

No. 200 of 1889.—John Bourne, Civil Engineer, of 25, Warbeck Road, Shepherd's Bush, in the County of Middlesex, England, for an approved mode of and apparatus for obtaining motive force for use in fluid pressure engines.

No. 211 of 1889.—James Yate Johnson, of 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in Graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds.

EMIGRATION.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 154—15-9-E.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 102 of Act XXI. of 1883 (the Indian Emigration Act), as amended by Act XXI. of 1884 (an Act to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, XXI, 1883), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that on and from the date of this Notification a native of India who departs by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in the Protected Native States of Negri Sembilan and Pahang, adjoining the Straits Settlements, shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of Act XXI. of 1883.

FORESTS.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 1023-F.—The following transfer is made in the interests of the public service :

Mr. Hira Singh, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab—to Ajmere.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1889.

No. 1694-G.—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer of the 40th Bengal Infantry, and Officiating Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, *vice* Major E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal Staff Corps, who vacates, on promotion.

Major Bignell will continue to be borne on the rolls of the Malwa Bhil Corps as an attached officer until further orders.

No. 3755-I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur of Benares the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

The 25th September, 1889.

No. 1708-G.—Surgeon E. Cretin, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st September, 1889.

No. 1710-G.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 13th June, 1889:

2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain A. G. A. Durand, on other duty.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Madras Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant W. A. Watson, on furlough.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 1725-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, Bengal General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, officiated as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion from the 17th March, to the 13th June, 1889, both days inclusive.

Captain E. S. Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, and officiating Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, officiated as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion from the 6th to the 16th March, 1889, both days inclusive. Captain Masters continued to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, in addition to his own duties as Adjutant, from the 17th March, to 23rd April, 1889, both days inclusive; and as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command alone from the 24th April, to the 13th June, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 27th September, 1889.

No. 3814-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend G. O. Newport of the London Mission to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 21st September, 1889.

No. 4893.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

August 1889.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN AUGUST.		TO END OF AUGUST.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	52	51	7.99	7.73	24.02	23.67
Opium	77	76	3.71	3.52	8.26	8.56
Salt	46	40	3.35	3.11	8.03	7.67
Stamps	35	34	1.77	1.74	3.96	3.93
Excise	38	37	1.99	1.93	4.73	4.70
Provincial Rates	7	6	1.27	1.11	3.26	3.09
Customs	10	8	62	51	1.42	1.33
Assessed Taxes	16	17	62	64	1.40	1.40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	13	13	45	43
Registration	3	3	16	15	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	3	22	21	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	31	32	1.39	1.31	3.38	3.16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3.21	3.10	23.22	22.09	60.02	59.02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 51	— 53	— 1.83	— 1.75	— 4.18	— 4.09
Opium	— 28	— 28	— 1.08	— 1.96	— 2.36	— 2.60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1.65	— 1.65	— 8.78	— 8.61	— 22.95	— 21.82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2.44	— 2.46	— 11.69	— 12.32	— 29.49	— 28.51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 2	+ 14	+ 8	+ 60	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 19	+ 23	+ 1.84	+ 2.08	+ 4.25	+ 4.35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	—	—	— 1	— 1	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 22	+ 27	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1.03	— 1.07	— 5.55	— 5.71	— 14.67	— 14.24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 23	+ 23	—	—
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 25	— 25	— 4	— 1
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 62	+ 46	+ 3.41	+ 2.89	+ 27	+ 7.90
Do. Issues	— 59	— 64	— 3.37	— 3.42	—	— 8.34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 25	+ 24	+ 1.68	+ 1.59	+ 2.73	+ 3.97
Do. Issues	— 9	— 10	— 62	— 62	—	— 1.44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 15	+ 84	+ 77	— 5.38	+ 1.97
Do. Issues	— 50	— 54	— 2.87	— 2.89	—	— 7.37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 92	— 1.07	— 4.34	— 4.46	— 11.73	— 12.12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 1.92	+ 12	+ 1.88	+ 2.99	+ 2.42	+ 2.80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 11	— 23	— 14	— 15	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 59	— 31	— 3.20	— 2.50	— 6.37	— 6.28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at £ 10 per £	— 98	— 1.02	— 6.19	— 6.09	— 14.69	— 15.38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 20	— 26	— 3	— 16	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	+ 2.6	— 1.70	— 7.68	— 5.91	— 19.15	— 18.97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 11	— 2.13	— 49	— 60	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12.70	15.41	13.30	13.88	12.90	13.88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12.81	13.28	12.81	13.28	12.55	13.30

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th September, 1889.

No. 4925.—Surgeon F. F. MacCartie, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), is appointed a Probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

*Merchant Shipping.**The 27th September, 1889.*

No. 4970.—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Order issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council revoking the Order in Council of the 26th June 1873 published with the Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 388, dated the 4th December 1875, in respect of the measurement of the tonnage of vessels belonging to the German Empire:

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE,
ISLE OF WIGHT,

The 23rd day of July, 1889.

PRESENT:

*The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
in Council.*

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, it is enacted that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the Rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct that the Ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such Ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such Ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their Certificates of Registry or other papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificates of Registry of British Ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such Ships:

And whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that "where Her Majesty has power under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any Act passed or hereafter to be passed amending the same to make an Order in Council, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to make such Order in Council, and by Order in Council to revoke, alter, or add to any Order so made":

And whereas it was made to appear to Her Majesty that the Rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of Merchant Ships in force under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, had been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, with the exception of a difference in the mode in certain Steamers

of estimating the allowance for engine room, and such rules were in force in that country and came into operation on the 1st day of January 1873:

And whereas by Order in Council dated the 26th day of June 1873, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as follows:

1. As regards Sailing Ships, that Merchant Sailing Ships of the said German Empire the measurement whereof should, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Sailing Ships testified by the date thereof should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the manner and to the same extent and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Sailing Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships.

2. As regards Steamships, that Merchant Ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by Steam, or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof should, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Steamships testified by the dates thereof, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships. Provided, nevertheless, that should the owner or master of any such German Steamship desire the deduction for engine room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British Ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room should be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that a new Imperial Ordinance, which came into operation on the 20th day of June 1888, stipulates that the owners of German Steamships may have the net tonnage of their vessels calculated according to British as well as according to German rules, and shall have issued to them a separate Certificate to be used in Foreign Countries, showing the net tonnage calculated according to British rules:

And whereas it has been made to appear desirable to Her Majesty that the provisions of the said recited Order in Council of the 26th day of June 1873 should be revoked, and a new Order in Council made and substituted in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the said recited Order of the 26th day of June 1873 shall be and the same is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof, and in substitution therefor, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows:

1. As regards Sailing Ships, that Merchant Sailing Ships of the said German Empire, the measurement whereof after the said 1st day of January 1873 has been ascertained and denoted in

the registers and other national papers of such Sailing Ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose into and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British Sailing Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships.

2. As regards Steamships, that Merchant Ships belonging to the said German Empire, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 1st day of January 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such Steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the Certificate of Registry of British

Ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such Ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the Owner or Master of any such German Steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his Ship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British Ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules; and that, in the event of any such Steamship possessing a Certificate of Tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June 1888 denoting the net registered tonnage of such Ship under the British rules, the Ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

C. L. Peel.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th September, 1889.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHIN-LUSHAI.

No. 839.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the despatch of a column, as detailed below, to co-operate with a force which will be engaged during the ensuing cold season in operations against the Chins, Lushais, Shendus, and other tribes occupying the hill-tracts between the Chindwin and Kalé valleys in Burmah and the Chittagong district:

No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment.
28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

2. The following officers are detailed for the Staff of the column, their appointments having effect from the dates on which they respectively enter upon the duties thereof:

To command	Colonel V. W. Tregear, Bengal Infantry.
Staff Officer	Captain F. S. Gwatkin, Bengal Staff Corps.
Field Intelligence Officer	Captain J. Shakespear, Leinster Regiment.
Assistant Intelligence Officer	Captain O. A. Chambers, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Commanding Engineer	Captain (Brevet-Major) H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers.
Field Engineer	Captain H. Mullaly, Royal Engineers.
Assistant Field Engineer	Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, Royal Engineers.
Chief Commissariat Officer	Captain W. J. H. Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant Commissariat Officers	Lieutenant A. L. Phillips, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General
	Captain W. H. Allen, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Transport Officers	Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards.
	Lieutenant T. St. C. Davidson, Leinster Regiment.
	Lieutenant M. E. Willoughby, Bengal Staff Corps.
Superintendent of Signalling	Captain A. G. F. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps.
Assistant Superintendent of Signalling	Lieutenant W. H. Birkbeck, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Survey Officer	Lieutenant W. J. Bythell, Royal Engineers.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-Major W. R. Murphy, Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 840.—Captain K. M. Foss, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Captain E. A. F. Carter, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 17th August 1889, *vice* Captain C. G. B. Hervey, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 841.—The following extract paragraph-1 from a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 168, dated the 22nd August 1889, is published for general information :

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 30th March 1889, the day of their joining the Army Medical School :

Fairlie Russell Ozzard.

Adam Rivers Steele Anderson.

John Telfer Calvert.

Edgar Jennings.

Theodore Mayo Stiles.

Arthur Gervase Hendley.

They will be allowed to count as service for pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, from the 30th March to the 2nd August 1889, both inclusive.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 842.—Major R. A. C. King, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 16th September 1889, *vice* Captain W. D. B. Fenton, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, reverted to regimental duty under the provisions of Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I.

No. 843.—Captain E. S. F. Walker, R.A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, to complete establishment. Dated 1st September 1889.

Captain H. deT. Phillips, R.A., officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Captain E. S. F. Walker, R.A., appointed Ordnance Officer, 3rd class. Dated 1st September 1889.

No. 844.—In line 4 of G. G. O. No. 802, dated 13th September 1889, for 4th September, read 5th September.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 845.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant S. Geoghegan, Royal Irish Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. M. M. Brooke, Essex Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. J. P. Quinn, Royal Berkshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. Stapylton, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Second Lieutenant B. J. Petre, 18th Hussars.

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck, 1st West India Regiment.

Second Lieutenant R. C. Bell, South Lancashire Regiment.

No. 846.—In G. G. O. No. 707 of 1889 the name of Second Lieutenant F. Fisher, Essex Regiment, should be shown under the heading "Bombay Staff Corps."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 847.—Sub-Conductor Julius Joseph Königs having been declared by a Court of Enquiry held on the 6th of September 1889, to have been absent without leave since the 1st July 1889, is struck off the strength of the Bengal Miscellaneous List, with effect from the latter date.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 848.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Colonel J. Sconce, Bengal S. C., Deputy Surveyor-General, (p. a.) for one year and 153 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major L. Cameron, M.D., (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor J. W. McKie, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 849.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Captain W. W. Taylor, Bengal S. C., 45th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced 20th July 1889.

No. 850.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Colonel S. Beckett, C.B., Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year.

Colonel H. W. J. Senior, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Smith, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Major G. L. Eliot, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Sub-Conductor R. Bale, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 851.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd September, 1889, page 4788. "

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 3rd September, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, son of His Highness the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan), is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th September 1889.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :

John McMullin, Madras. Dated 11th August 1889.

Melmoth Alaster Douglas Orchard, Bengal. Dated 13th August 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 852.—That part of G. G. O. No. 771 of 1889, relating to Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell is cancelled, and the following substituted :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell,—28th August 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 853.—Sub-Conductor Benjamin Edwin Smith, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 15th March 1889.

No. 854.—Sub-Conductor Edwin Walmsley, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 22nd March 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 855.—29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Harsa. Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Pál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Khem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th June 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 856.—Corps of Guides Infantry—

Havildar Sherzala to be Jemadar, *vice* Timar Shah, deceased, with effect from the 26th July 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 857.—Colonel John Liston, Bengal S. C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th November 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 858.—Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 859.—Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. Joseph Barnes Swift Boyle to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chapman, deceased.

No. 860.—Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. William Broughton Chambers to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 44.—Chief Engineer R. Wood, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough (p. a.) for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1889.

No. 293.—Mr. E. L. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India special leave for one year in extension of the special leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 64, dated 26th February 1889.

The 26th September, 1889.

No. 294.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the dates specified :

Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, temporarily employed in Madras,—22nd September 1889.

Mr. W. F. Heath, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—23rd September 1889.

Mr. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways,—26th September 1889.

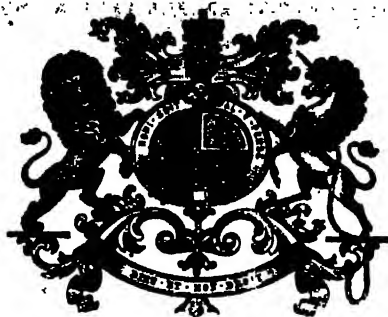
The 27th September, 1889.

No. 295.—Mr. A. H. Mason, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 296.—Public Works Department Notification No. 63, dated 26th February 1889, transferring Mr. D. O'Neill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways is hereby cancelled.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 39.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General will in future be published in PART VI. of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI. of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, September 23rd, 1889.

Strongly marked contrasts of weather have prevailed over India during the past week. The mail steamer which crossed from Aden during the week experienced light westerly winds and sultry weather from Aden to Socotra and a light monsoon and heavy swell but no wind from Socotra to near Bombay. Near Bombay the weather was showery, with west-south-west winds and a westerly swell. From this it appears that for the present the Arabian Sea monsoon shows no sign of increasing strength, and the winds along the West Coast of India have been light and variable. The weather has not however on that account been dry. Showers, often of very considerable amount, have fallen almost daily over the Peninsula. On the opposite side of India, *viz.*, over the east of the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, Bengal, Assam, and to a limited extent the Central and North-West Provinces, the weather has been rough, squally and unsettled. The depression which was forming over the Bay at the time of the conclusion of the previous summary developed into a storm of very considerable intensity. The centre crossed the Coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore and advanced into the Central Provinces. It then moved northward and struck the Himalayas to the north of Gorakhpur. All over the area affected by this storm the weather has been squally and unsettled, with general and in places heavy rain. The weather in North-Western India has been in strong contrast to that prevailing over Eastern and Southern India. The winds have been light, the weather fine, and the temperature high.

On the morning of the 17th a well marked low pressure area prevailed over the centre and north of the Bay and extended westward across the Circars and Orissa as far as the east of the Central Provinces. Within this large area of low pressure and probably in lat. $18^{\circ} 30'$ and long. 89° a storm centre existed. Pressure was highest in the south-east of the Bay and moderate gradients existed

in that quarter, but elsewhere readings were very uniform. A cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed around the Bay, with a strong indraught from the southward. Except around the Bay, the winds were generally light and variable. By the morning of the 18th the cyclonic storm in the Bay had approached the Coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore, and the barometer in that neighbourhood was two-tenths below the normal average. Cyclonic winds prevailed over the whole of the Bay, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Southern India, of which those near the storm centre were strong. The centre crossed the Coast some time in the afternoon of the 18th and at 8 A.M. on the 19th lay a little to the west of Gopalpore. The depression proved to be a deep one, and the barometer at the centre before crossing the Coast probably fell to 29.00". The cyclonic circulation around the storm extended over a very large part of India, and the winds were very strong over Ganjam and the centre and south of the Bay. Pressure remained highest in the south-east of the Bay, but was at the same time relatively high in the north-west of the Punjab. During the twenty-four hours succeeding 8 A.M. on the 19th the storm travelled very slowly, and the Chart of the 20th showed the centre a little to the south of Rairpur. The storm was apparently slowly filling up, but its effect on the winds was still extensive, the cyclonic circulation around the centre still extending over the greater part of the country. Over the head of the Bay and in the neighbourhood of the cyclone the wind was blowing strongly. The Chart of the 21st showed that pressure had increased everywhere. The cyclonic storm had filled up to some extent and was commencing a northerly movement. The circulation of the winds around the centre had undergone very little change. At 8 A.M. on the 22nd the centre of disturbance lay immediately to the south of Gorakhpur, the storm having moved quickly northward during the previous twenty-four hours. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the storm centre, but the large cyclonic circulation which had previously obtained had to a large extent broken up. The wind force was still high at the head of the Bay. By the morning of the 23rd the disturbance had disappeared and pressure, with some irregularities, decreased from a high pressure area in the south of the Bay to a low pressure area in Sind, the difference being 0.3". The winds were still strong at the head of the Bay, but the cyclonic movements had practically disappeared.

Temperature has undergone large variations during the week. At first, when the rainfall was generally light and scattered, the heat was above the average almost everywhere, but with the advent of the storm on the 19th a fall of temperature commenced in Burma, Bengal and Madras, which subsequently extended to the greater part of India except the west and north-west. The Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana were hotter than usual on every day of the week, but in the other Provinces there were considerable variations from day to day, and in Madras and Bengal only on two days in the week was the weather warmer than usual. The net results for the week exhibit an excess of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Sind and Rajputana, of 3° in Guzerat and Central India, and of 2° in Bombay and the Central Provinces, while Madras, Bengal and Burma show a slight defect and the Punjab and North-Western Provinces a slight excess. Maxima exceeding 100° were reported from several stations in North-Western India throughout the week, the highest reading being 108.7° at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 21st.

The following table shows the amount of the excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 1.6°	— 0.1°
Bengal	— 0.5°	— 0.9°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.2°	+ 0.2°
Punjab	+ 2.0°	+ 1.0°
Bombay	+ 2.9°	+ 2.0°
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1.9°	+ 2.2°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1.7°	+ 2.9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1.3°	+ 3.5°
Madras	+ 0.1°	— 0.7°

Rain.—The conditions affecting the rainfall of the week have been detailed above. Briefly, the rain was due over the Peninsula to constant showers, and over the Bay, Burma, Bengal and the east of the Central and North-West Provinces to a travelling storm of considerable intensity. North-Western India, being beyond the sphere of the storm and unaffected by the feeble monsoons prevailing, had fine dry weather throughout.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 17th rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula, around the Bay and in Upper Burma and Assam, and a few showers had occurred in Lower Bengal and along the foot of the Himalayas. The heaviest falls were reported from Lower Bengal and the Bombay Deccan. On the 18th rain was fairly general except in the central parts of the country and the north-west. The heaviest amounts were now reported from the Circars. On the 19th rain was confined to the Peninsula, the Bay, Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal, and there was none over Central or North-Western India. Similar conditions prevailed on the 20th except that rain had commenced at some central stations. On the 21st rain ceased in the east, centre and west (north of Goa) of the Peninsula. On the 22nd excessively heavy rain fell in the east of the North-Western Provinces and general rain over Bengal and the Central Provinces. In the Peninsula the rainfall was confined to the west and south, and on the 23rd rain was falling except in North-Western and Central India.

The table at the close of the summary shows that at thirty of the rainfall districts the amount received during the week has been in excess and at twenty in defect of the average. Sind is the only district which has received no rain whatever during the week, but at several other districts in the north-west and centre of India the week's fall has been small and unimportant.

The whole of Burma, except the Tenasserim division, has received more than the average amount of rain. So also has the whole of Bengal and Assam, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the submontane district of the North-West Provinces. The east and centre of the Central Provinces have also received more than the usual amount of rain. The whole of this region was influenced by the cyclonic storm noticed above, and the general excess of rain which has occurred over these districts is more or less connected with the action and course of this storm. Over the whole of north-western and central parts of India outside the sphere of action of the storm, *vis.*, the west and centre of the North-Western Provinces, the whole of the Punjab, Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces, Guzerat and Sind, the rainfall of the week was largely deficient or, in the case of Sind, altogether wanting. The monsoon on the West Coast was as explained above exceedingly feeble; but there appears to have been a certain amount of indraught across the Peninsula, as the whole of the West Coast districts, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and some Madras districts received heavier rain than usual. Whatever current there was did not however extend northward, so that Berar and Khandesh received a deficient amount.

The returns of maximum falls show that the heaviest rainfall tended towards East and North Bengal, Behar and the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Cherrapunji received 27 inches, one station in Tipperah 13 inches, one station in Rungpore 11 inches, one station in Durbhunga 15½ inches, and one station in Gorakhpur 13¼ inches. In North-Western India there were no heavy falls. In Malabar and Madras South Central some falls of about 15 inches were measured, while in North Kanara Kumpta received 17 inches and in Kolhapur Banda received 11½ inches. In the central parts of the country the maximum falls are unimportant. The heaviest fall in any part of India is 22½ inches, which occurred at Ankapalli in the Vizagapatam district.

The concluding column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. The following are the divisions in which the total rainfall since the middle of May is when compared with the average deficient by more than 10 per cent. :—Lower and Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North-Western Provinces (West), Punjab, Central, Submontane, Hill and north-west divisions, Khandesh, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana (West). Deltaic Bengal has hence disappeared from the deficient list since last week, while Guzerat and the north-west of the Punjab have on the contrary come into it. In all other parts of India the seasonal fall is satisfactory.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 15th to September 23rd.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	5'42	7'46	— 2'04	165'66	165'29	0
	Lower Burmah	4'42	2'84	+ 1'58	67'44	83'02	— 19
	Central Burmah	2'56	2'30	+ 0'26	51'70	66'36	— 22
	Upper Burmah	3'37	?	?	32'68	?	?
	Arakan	8'30	6'60	+ 1'70	163'12	168'46	— 3
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	5'24	3'16	+ 2'08	63'50	73'02	— 13
	Assam (Surma)	8'72	3'78	+ 4'94	110'31	86'17	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'73	2'46	+ 1'27	75'00	62'13	+ 21
	Deltaic Bengal	2'49	2'13	+ 0'36	42'12	46'65	— 10
	Central Bengal	4'23	2'28	+ 1'95	47'48	45'80	+ 4
	North Bengal	5'10	4'48	+ 0'62	95'30	86'01	+ 11
	Orissa	2'59	2'54	+ 0'05	40'86	43'64	— 6
	Chota Nagpur	2'07	1'74	+ 0'33	42'22	43'53	— 3
	Behar (South)	2'45	1'44	+ 1'01	39'78	35'93	+ 11
	Do. (North)	5'17	1'90	+ 3'21	51'22	41'17	+ 24
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	5'01	1'79	+ 3'22	43'60	31'73	+ 37
	Oudh (South)	2'05	1'91	+ 0'14	40'23	32'11	+ 25
	Do. (North)	4'10	2'16	+ 2'00	42'11	34'46	+ 22
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'76	1'25	— 0'49	26'51	27'70	— 4
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'14	0'84	— 0'70	21'61	25'32	— 15
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	2'20	1'72	+ 0'48	48'45	38'02	+ 27
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'09	0'29	— 0'20	11'43	12'07	— 5
	Do. (Central)	0'03	0'63	— 0'60	16'69	30'84	— 20
	Do. (Submontane)	0'28	0'78	— 0'50	20'49	24'06	— 15
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'05	1'94	— 1'89	59'23	75'42	— 22
	Do. (North-West)	0'22	0'59	— 0'37	15'95	18'10	— 12
	Do. (West)	0'06	0'18	— 0'12	6'71	6'41	+ 5
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	7'16	2'12	+ 5'04	98'73	94'96	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	1'78	0'96	+ 0'82	30'47	14'19	+ 115
	Coorg	6'77	2'71	+ 4'06	93'78	90'23	+ 4
	Mysore	1'05	0'94	+ 0'11	18'88	18'16	+ 4
	Konkan	6'47	2'89	+ 3'58	117'66	92'18	+ 28
	Bombay Deccan	2'38	1'03	+ 1'35	24'98	25'83	— 3
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1'27	1'42	— 0'15	10'60	14'56	— 27
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'17	1'71	— 1'54	29'55	28'76	+ 3
	Central Provinces (West)	1'10	1'49	— 0'39	35'38	39'08	— 9
	Ditto (Central)	1'90	1'61	+ 0'29	49'60	47'60	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	3'03	1'92	+ 1'11	51'95	46'12	+ 13
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'93	1'88	— 0'95	30'94	37'85	— 18
	Kattiawar	1'19	0'98	+ 0'21	25'85	26'08	— 1
	Sind	0	0'08	— 0'08	1'55	4'39	— 65
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'76	1'12	— 0'36	37'13	33'02	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'03	0'83	— 0'80	28'40	24'87	+ 14
	Rajputana (West)	0'12	0'64	— 0'52	8'61	12'68	— 32
	East Coast (North)	5'06	1'66	+ 3'40	31'41	22'77	+ 38
MADRAS	Do. (North) (a)	2'45	2'86	— 0'41	32'65	34'38	— 5
	Hyderabad (South)	3'43	1'15	+ 2'28	22'86	19'02	+ 17
	Madras (Central)	2'71	1'09	+ 1'62	19'94	15'20	+ 31
	East Coast (Central)	1'40	0'97	+ 0'43	16'97	16'51	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	1'03	1'04	— 0'01	16'52	14'16	+ 17
	Madras (South)	0'20	0'63	— 0'37	9'17	7'49	+ 22

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 26th September, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st September.*—Rainfall general; slight in Nellore and Salem. Crops generally good, but damaged by excessive rain in parts of the Nilgiris; withering from want of rain or water in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot. Prices rising in four districts, stationary in six, and falling in others. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,604; Gopalpur Canal, 1,099; Ghat Roads, 4,003; other minor works, 7,022. On village relief on 14th September, 42,518, including 25,649 children; fed in kitchens, 11,158, including 8,010 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 589 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rain during week throughout Presidency Proper and standing crops benefited by it; total fall still insufficient in parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Thana and Colaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts, crabs and rats in parts of Karachi; and by locusts in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Ahmedabad; crops otherwise good. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops progressing in several districts. Probable outturn of early crops in Baroda from 14 to 16 annas. Fodder scarce in parts of Poona and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th September.*—Rainfall has been general and in the northern and eastern districts fairly heavy. Prospects of winter rice are generally favourable, but have suffered from floods in places in Central and Northern Bengal and from drought in parts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Balasore. In Moorshedabad the damage from floods in the low lands of the Lalbagh subdivision is considerable. Harvesting of early rice and jute is still proceeding and the outturn is reported to be fair in several districts. The *bhadoi* harvest in Behar and Chota Nagpur is yielding a good outturn except in the flooded tracts in Behar. Foodstocks are sufficient. In the affected districts in Chumparun and Muzaffarpur loans and gratuitous relief are still being given. In Midnapur the number of persons receiving charity is sixty. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs relief works are closed.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Heavy rain in some of the eastern districts has done injury to the standing crops and somewhat retarded ploughing for the *rabi*; elsewhere the rainfall has been light. Rice and the earlier *kharif* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* ploughing and sowing has commenced. Prospects generally are good. Markets are well supplied, and in most districts prices are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall slight in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. Prices rising in Rawalpindi, falling in Shahpur, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in certain districts. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. More rain wanted in most districts. *Kharif* crops are reported to be in good condition except in Hissar and Umballa, where they are withering for want of rain. Outturn of cotton is good in Peshawar. Crops are slightly damaged by locusts in Leiah tahsil, Dera Ismail Khan district. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Weather generally clear with occasional showers. Rainfall sufficient except in Sihora and Murwara tahsils of the Jubbulpore district. Prospects of the *kharif* crops continue very favourable. Land being prepared for *rabi* sowings, and sowings of *til* commencing in places. Prices generally steady and falling in some districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st September.*—The rainfall in all districts of Lower Burma was fairly heavy, with the exception of Prome and Tharrawaddy, where the fall was light. The crop prospect is generally good in Lower Burma. More rain is wanted in Mandalay, Shwebo, in part of the Myinmu subdivision of Sagaing, Minbu and Yamethin. The crop prospect is fair. The price of paddy in Lower Burma has fallen slightly in Prome, Moulmein and Tounghoo, and risen slightly in Henzada and Thayetmyo. In other districts the price remains unchanged in Upper Burma. The price has fallen from Rs. 95 to Rs. 65 per 100 baskets in Mandalay; in all other districts there are no fluctuations. The foodsupply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rainfall varies from 0·90 inches in Darrang to 20·17 inches in Garo Hills, where damage has been done to crops. Reaping of early rice and transplanting of winter rice almost finished. Weather cold and wet for tea. Blight less prevalent in Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the State of Mysore. More rain is wanted for wet crops in Shikarpur of the Shimoga district. In parts of the Tumkur and Kadur districts dry crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain, otherwise crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore and Shimoga districts.

Rainfall 8·26 inches in Coorg. Transplanting of rice completed except in parts of Kiggatnad taluk. Standing crops promise well.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Average rainfall 1·60 inches in Berar. Standing crops healthy. Weeding continues. Prices of food-grains stationary. Pasturage sufficient.

Rainfall at Hyderabad during week, 2·53; total since 1st January, 29·03. *Kharif* and *abi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Crops generally good throughout the Agency, but slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Neemuch. Prices high in Goona, falling in Bundelkhand and parts of Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th September.*—Slight rain in Marwar, Kherwara and Meywar. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Marwar, Kishengarh and Ulwar. Rain much needed in Meywar, Bhurtpur, Ulwar and Harowtee. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage drying and fodder dear in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th September.*—Rain in showers and infrequent. Harvesting of early rice in progress. Prospects favourable.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. XXII. of 1889-go.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST SEPTEMBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1889.		Total increase in 1889-go.	Total decrease in 1889-go.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
September 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,12,652	405	1,514	6,47,206	427	1,77,98,839	534	1,82,12,077	547	4,13,238	..
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,299	111	57	6,455	113	1,76,430	140	1,80,758	144	4,328	..
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	585	49	12	669	56	21,485	81	19,798	75	...	..
.....	Sindia	75	4,339	58	...	(a)	...	1,58,562	96	(a)	...	...	1,58
September 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,66,162	160	1,671	2,32,000	139	74,87,702	205	84,47,480	232	9,59,778	..
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	18,439	99	305	(c) 21,757	71	6,79,867	166	(c) 7,80,242	119	1,00,375	..
ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	850	63,287	74	850	57,712	67	16,66,191	89	18,03,720	96	1,37,529	..
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	12,668	90	206	22,384	76	2,29,565	75	3,20,001	63	90,436	..
ditto	Indian Midland	136	10,136	74	746	(e) 43,881	59	3,12,615	104	(e) 12,02,803	85	8,90,158	..
August 1889	Vilupuram - Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,766	57	83	5,285	64	1,07,266	59	1,06,558	59	...	..
September 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,252	35	36	1,280	36	33,617	44	41,796	55	8,179	..
	TOTAL	4,753	10,00,585	211	5,576	10,38,629	186	2,86,72,169	274	3,11,15,233	264	24,43,064	..
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
September 1889	North Western (f)	2,469	4,74,400	492	2,386	5,03,924	211	1,00,81,846	186	1,13,42,468	217	12,60,622	..
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	85,325	123	692	1,18,902	172	29,58,770	194	33,35,548	219	3,76,778	..
August 1889	Bengal Central	125	13,025	109	125	14,720	118	2,58,545	94	2,98,339	108	39,794	..
September 1889	Wardha Coal	45	14,127	314	45	11,082	246	3,12,543	316	3,34,133	340	21,590	..
August 1889	Eastern Bengal	673	2,50,790	382	747	2,60,110	350	35,89,352	242	39,15,851	253	3,26,499	..
September 1889	Nalhati	27	1,863	69	27	1,896	70	42,395	74	41,101	72	...	..
ditto	Tirhoot	259	18,517	71	273	30,997	114	7,05,706	130	8,26,936	144	1,21,170	..
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	3,942	38	105	6,310	60	1,09,063	47	1,44,483	63	35,420	..
ditto	Sikrāmau	25	1,530	61	25	1,396	50	25,605	47	26,492	48	887	..
August 1889	Jorhat	7	241	34	7	341	49	1,815	12	2,812	18	997	..
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	392	49,245	136	553	72,821	132	12,31,998	147	17,09,244	149	5,67,246	..
	TOTAL	4,819	9,19,585	191	4,985	10,28,499	206	1,93,17,608	183	2,20,67,407	204	27,49,709	..
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
September 1889	Madras	840	1,68,976	201	840	1,78,950	213	35,02,247	194	39,37,315	214	3,45,068	..
August 1889	South Indian	654	1,11,161	170	654	1,11,082	171	23,81,995	160	24,94,513	175	1,12,518	..
September 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(h) 6,04,212	404	1,440	(i) 3,10,280	230	1,85,45,348	502	1,40,98,791	447	...	44,54
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	1,75,001	380	461	1,46,000	317	52,79,289	521	55,81,768	554	3,05,479	..
	TOTAL	3,452	10,59,350	307	3,395	7,76,912	229	2,97,98,879	392	2,61,07,387	352	...	36,91
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,024	29,79,320	229	13,956	28,44,040	204	7,77,88,746	272	7,92,90,027	264	15,01,281	..
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,07,64,777	142	4,14,14,463	138	6,49,686	..
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,23,969	130	3,78,75,564	126	8,51,595	..
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
September 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	2,886	131	22	4,197	191	1,22,376	250	1,25,249	256	2,873	..
August 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,318	94	78	8,108	104	1,88,254	110	2,10,857	123	22,603	..
September 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	24,831	66	376	31,630	84	10,68,967	129	11,35,731	138	66,764	..
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	1,281	19	67	5,891	88	1,52,808	109	1,00,085	118	13,277	..
	TOTAL	543	36,316	67	543	49,826	92	15,33,405	128	16,37,922	138	1,05,517	..
	<i>Native States.</i>												
September 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	31,685	102	354	47,677	135	6,65,784	107	9,13,823	118	2,48,039	..
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,617	27	59	1,710	29	57,400	44	57,113	44	...	..
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Veramgam	21	598	28	27	600	22	20,233	44	24,353	41	4,120	..
ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	193	9,742	50	261	14,716	56	4,27,320	101	5,90,338	104	1,63,018	..
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	68	2,405	33	68	2,086	40	81,201	54	90,377	60	9,116	..
ditto	Morvi	124	3,199	26	124	5,200	42	1,55,199	57	1,45,502	54	...	9
ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	775	49,106	63	893	72,589	81	14,07,197	86	18,21,506	93	4,14,309	..

- 1) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
 2) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
 3) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 4) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 5) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 6) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

- (g) Includes the Tuengoo-Mandalay extension.
 (h) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amráoti, and Bhopal-Ir State Railways.
 (i) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
 (j) Includes the Patni Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS FOR AND TO END OF THE YEAR 1888.

No. 406 A.R., dated Simla, the 16th September 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 621A.R., dated 5th October 1888.

Read also the following :

Note by **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. BEGGIE, R.E.**, Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 891R., dated 23rd August 1889.

I beg to lay before the Government of India the usual Synopsis of transactions of Guaranteed Railways for and to end of the year 1888.

2. The subscribed Capital on 31st December 1888 of the several Railway Companies bears interest as shown below :

Railway.	CAPITAL BEARING INTEREST AT						Premium on Stock.	Discount on Stock.	Total Capital raised.
	3½%	3½%	4%	4½%	4½%	5%			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Madras ... ..	...	297,800	102,300	500,000	999,980	8,787,870	12,014	...	10,000,044
South Indian ... ..	...	970,000	...	425,000	151,044	3,087,908	63,453	3,000	4,663,403
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ..	100,000	888,500	...	...	...	7,580,300	32,270	14,000	8,567,070
Great Indian Peninsula	1,364,000	1,947,300	2,701,450	...	...	20,000,000	207,305	233,301	24,870,061
Oudh and Rohilkhand ... ..	...	3,030,300	384,700	...	...	4,000,000	15,922	47,611	7,383,311
(1) Total to end of 1888	304,000	7,033,900	3,188,350	925,000	1,151,004	43,365,978	419,964	298,002	50,150,094
(2) Ditto ditto 1887	100,000	6,969,300	5,402,150	925,000	1,133,504	43,363,503	419,830	298,002	50,035,394
(3) Ditto ditto 1886 ... ..	...	5,101,800	5,430,850	925,000	1,108,864	43,350,811	200,553	64,364	50,310,394
(4) Ditto ditto 1885 ... ..	...	4,481,800	6,217,450	925,000	1,100,634	43,348,189	200,165	50,131	50,305,094
(5) Ditto ditto 1884 ... ..	...	4,325,750	4,011,950	925,000	1,179,510	43,338,789	200,702	46,134	51,814,594
(1) Compared with (2) { Increase	264,000	61,600	...	...	...	2,375	125	...	...
{ Decrease ... ..	...	...	2,213,900	...	2,500	...	...	...	1,985,300

3. The following table shows the growth of the Capital account of the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years, the net increase to the aggregate subscribed Capital during that period being £2,777,429 :

TOTAL CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.					Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Year.								Amount.
					£	£	£
To end of 1884	...	...	...	...	54,844,594	1,471,929	...
" 1885	...	...	...	...	56,295,094	1,450,500	...
" 1886	...	...	...	...	56,210,294	...	84,800
" 1887	...	...	...	...	58,035,294	1,825,000	...
" 1888	...	...	...	...	56,150,094	...	1,885,200
						4,747,429	1,970,000
Net increase					...	2,777,429	

Capital Outlay.

4. The aggregate outlay finally charged off to "Construction" has stood at the end of each of the last five years as follows:

			£	Increase. "£"
To end of 1884	...	...	53,210,053	1,144,018
" 1885	...	...	54,516,361	1,276,308
" 1886	...	...	55,517,215	1,000,854
" 1887	...	...	55,920,875	403,660
" 1888	...	...	56,455,146	534,271
Increase in five years			...	4,359,111

5. The expenditure charged to "Construction," on the open lines of railway, during and to end of the year, gives the following cost per mile:

Railway.	CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE PER OPEN MILE.		Remarks.
	During 1888.	To end of 1888.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1,565-08.	1,34,728-34	Metre gauge.
South Indian	834-76	69,838-54	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	885-21	2,07,553-15	
Great Indian Peninsula	2,514-49	2,07,605-53	
Oudh and Rohilkhand	410-11	1,29,312-46	
Average outlay excluding South Indian	1,606-72	1,72,003-26	
Ditto including ditto	1,477-49	1,54,900-30	

Capital locked up in stores.

6. The subjoined table shows the fluctuations in the value of stores in stock during the past five years. The figures in antique represent increases of stock:—

Railway.	REDUCTION IN STOCK.					Total reduction in five years.
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	68,943	4,59,341	3,09,528	6,76,872	17,704	1,43,736
South-Indian	94,461	4,83,858	3,51,488	5,54,202	5,57,460	13,35,491
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,86,483	2,78,348	6,48,977	4,31,054	5,80,250	4,64,193
Great Indian Peninsula	3,40,888	20,24,643	13,61,804	8,76,659	9,60,488	15,18,196
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,62,439	8,84,433	20,34,415	34,309	1,87,131	24,27,782
TOTAL	2,98,473	24,11,752	40,93,186	6,01,984	17,613	20,02,558

7. The increase in the amount of Capital locked up in stores during the year under review on the South Indian Railway is attributed to the receipt of

Permanent Way materials for renewals, and that on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is said to be due to the late arrival of Permanent Way material and coal from England.

8. On 31st December 1888, the value of the stores in stock on Guaranteed Railways exceeded the limits provisionally assigned for Capital to be locked up in stores to the following extent :

Railway.						Limit assigned.	Stock in hand.	Excess.
						Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.	Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	22½	24½	2
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	not fixed	(a) 3½	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	21½	37½	16
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	63	60½	-2½
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	...	...	...	...	12½	26½	14½
TOTAL						119½	149½	36

(a) Not included in the total.

Revenue Account.

9. Excluding the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways which have now become State lines, the gross earnings, working expenses, and net earnings of all the Guaranteed Railways during the last five years have been as under :

Year.						Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	...	...	...	...	...	6,24,57,690	3,26,82,475	2,97,75,224
1885	...	...	...	...	...	6,73,27,871	3,51,47,054	3,21,80,217
1886	...	...	...	...	...	7,21,55,223	3,56,28,831	3,65,26,392
1887	...	...	...	...	...	7,20,41,944	3,61,22,174	3,59,19,770
1888	...	...	...	...	...	7,48,29,283	3,77,21,047	3,71,08,236

10. For the year 1888 the net earnings amounted to Rs. 3,71,08,236

Deduct—

Interest charged on overdrawn Capital	...	31,439	
Moiety of Surplus Profits due to Shareholders	...	55,95,126	
Contributions to Provident Fund	...	2,14,483	
			58,41,048

The net receipts by Government due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways may be stated at Rs. 3,12,67,188

11. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways for the year 1888, based on the contract rates of exchange, is shown in the following table,

as also the percentage of Interest and Net Profits on the Capital received. The figures in antique represent gain :

Railway.	Net earnings after deducting payments on account of moiety of Surplus Profits and contribution to the Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn Capital.	Guaranteed interest.	Loss to State.			Per cent. of interest paid on total Capital received.	Per cent. of Net Earnings realised during 1888 on Capital received.
			Amount.	Per open mile.	Per cent. of guaranteed interest.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Madras	35,21,645	50,09,928	21,77,183	2,594'14	38'20	4'90	3'03
South Indian	10,67,481	22,24,123	5,56,641	850'37	25'03	4'57	3'43
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,106	44,93,045	12,71,061	2,898'81	28'29	4'81	6'17
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,97,051	1,20,19,664	43,78,287	3,398'63	33'89	4'78	6'37
Oudh and Rohilkhand	30,16,005	*35,43,431	75,28,429	763'70	14'80	4'80	4'08
Total 1888	3,12,67,188	*2,88,78,093	23,89,095	610'99	8'27	4'78	5'18
1887	3,01,24,818	2,00,54,467	10,70,351	274'29	3'68	4'07	4'84
1886	3,05,61,072	2,89,70,895	15,01,077	405'00	5'49	4'84	5'07
1885	2,74,40,210	2,83,52,990	9,03,764	231'75	3'19	4'69	4'54
1884	2,50,12,424	2,91,07,704	21,95,280	650'48	8'88	4'77	4'34

12. The result of working the Guaranteed Railways during 1888 may be considered satisfactory. The annual result in the last five years has been turned from a loss of Rs. 21,95,280 in 1884, to a gain of Rs. 23,89,095† in 1888.

13. The actual loss to the State during the last five years due to its connection with the Guaranteed Railways, if the payments in England on account of guaranteed interest are converted at the average rates of exchange for the different years, is shown in the following statements :

Year.	Net earnings—vide para. 11.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Guaranteed interest at the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on preceding column.	Loss involved in fall in exchange, being difference between column 4 and 5.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	2,50,12,424	2,91,07,704	21,95,280	3,21,58,500	65,44,145	40,48,865
1885	2,74,40,210	2,83,52,990	9,03,764	3,10,01,117	65,51,001	56,48,137
1886	3,05,61,072	2,89,70,895	15,01,077	3,67,85,398	62,03,438	77,84,503
1887	3,01,24,818	2,00,54,467	10,70,351	3,79,05,603	78,40,975	89,11,226
1888	3,12,67,188	*2,88,78,093	23,89,095	3,91,86,426	70,10,238	1,03,06,333

* This excludes Interest to end of December 1888, amounting to £40,073, on debt appropriated to the discharge of debentures to the extent of £1,885,000, which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.

† The real loss is understated by the sum of £40,073 referred to in the preceding note

‡ The real gain is overstated by the sum of £40,073 referred to above.

The details for each year are as follows :

1884.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12. 7-303d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,35,687	56,91,460	27,59,763	61,23,433	31,87,745	7,22,683
South Indian	14,00,598	21,17,129	6,50,531	24,96,708	10,36,110	3,79,579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	54,43,252	43,20,164	11,23,088	48,72,799	5,70,426	5,52,635
Great Indian Peninsula	1,31,64,290	1,26,15,335	8,18,955	1,42,66,502	8,02,302	16,31,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,08,607	31,30,670	10,22,070	40,97,079	17,68,441	7,66,412
TOTAL	2,56,12,424	2,61,07,704	21,95,286	3,21,06,509	65,44,145	40,49,885

1885.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12. 6-112d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,70,168	56,98,828	24,10,000	67,36,200	34,57,039	10,37,378
South Indian	15,72,931	21,32,817	5,59,896	28,35,653	10,02,734	5,02,686
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	56,61,689	41,90,296	14,71,423	49,52,432	7,09,257	7,62,166
Great Indian Peninsula	1,52,31,507	1,27,01,998	24,39,601	1,51,16,011	1,16,556	23,23,015
Oudh and Rohilkhand	17,03,841	35,39,073	18,35,232	45,61,813	28,57,972	10,22,740
TOTAL	2,71,19,216	2,83,52,940	9,03,784	3,40,01,117	65,51,901	56,48,137

1886.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12. 6-3945d., the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	33,20,243	56,94,838	24,69,565	71,24,952	38,95,769	14,26,124
South Indian	14,89,584	21,60,364	6,99,780	28,35,638	13,65,944	6,66,164
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	61,35,478	44,37,861	16,97,597	55,47,675	5,87,803	11,09,794
Great Indian Peninsula	1,68,77,979	1,28,67,672	40,10,407	1,80,80,280	7,97,683	32,12,734
Oudh and Rohilkhand	39,46,688	37,97,250	9,47,562	51,78,947	25,27,259	13,79,687
TOTAL	3,06,61,972	3,60,70,895	16,91,077	3,67,66,293	62,03,426	77,94,683

1887.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12.500150%, the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,06,358	50,70,344	24,09,090	73,06,630	44,49,178	10,30,188
South Indian	17,05,741	21,91,202	5,85,559	29,48,603	13,12,962	7,67,404
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	17,13,668	41,70,000	19,50,709	67,51,814	28,246	12,81,845
Great Indian Peninsula	1,09,82,600	1,28,01,019	10,18,690	1,05,50,306	3,32,001	36,80,269
Oudh and Rohilkhand	33,90,270	38,15,920	8,00,600	53,08,320	21,62,100	15,62,410
Total	3,06,24,817	2,00,51,467	10,70,351	3,70,45,693	78,40,876	60,11,230

1888.

Railway.	Net earnings.	Guaranteed interest at contract rates.	Loss to State based on column 2.	Guaranteed interest at 12.444%, the average rate of the year.	Loss to State based on column 4.	Loss by exchange, being difference between columns 4 and 2.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	35,21,015	50,08,828	21,77,383	76,23,851	41,02,506	10,25,023
South Indian	16,77,481	22,24,122	5,56,041	31,10,000	14,43,170	8,80,638
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,64,100	41,03,045	12,71,007	60,09,715	2,16,000	15,16,670
Great Indian Peninsula	1,72,07,061	1,30,10,064	4,78,287	1,72,71,706	23,245	43,55,043
Oudh and Rohilkhand	30,16,005	35,42,434	45,26,423	51,67,494	42,51,180	10,25,000
Total	3,12,67,188	2,88,78,093	2,63,80,695	3,91,80,426	70,10,238	1,03,08,333

* This excludes interest to end of December 1888, amounting to £40,073, on debt appropriated to the discharge of debentures to the extent of £1,885,000, which fell due during the year. It has been decided to treat this payment as a State Railway charge.

† The real loss is understated by the sum of £40,073 referred to in the preceding note.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and enclosure referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Officer noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay. Director General of Railways.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 40.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd October, 1889:—

The Cantonments Bill.
Bill to indemnify certain witnesses.

SUPPLEMENT No. 40.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st October, 1889.

His Excellency THE VICEROY will leave Simla on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1889.

His Excellency will visit Pinjore, Rawul Pindi, Kohat; Peshawur, Attock, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta and Lahore, and will arrive at Calcutta on or about Saturday, the 30th November 1889.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's tour should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp", without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :

1. His Excellency the Viceroy.
2. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne.
3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and three Staff Officers.
4. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and one Staff Officer.
5. H. S. Barnes, Esq., Offg. Foreign Secretary.
6. Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B., Private Secretary.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary.
8. Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
9. Captain Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.-C.
10. Captain H. Streatfeild, A.-D.-C.
11. Mr. G. P. Brasier-Creagh, A.-D.-C.

* Will leave His Excellency at Rawul Pindi on 25th October, and from thence proceed to Peshawur. On the 5th November Her Excellency will leave His Excellency at Til Kafir Kot, and from thence go to Lahore, probably via Rawul Pindi and Murree, and join His Excellency again at Sher Shah Junction on the 15th November.

* Will join His Excellency at Peshawur on the 29th October, and from thence accompany His Excellency to Quetta.

* Will accompany His Excellency from Lahore to Rawul Pindi and from Kohat to Peshawur and Attock.

* Will accompany His Excellency throughout the tour as far as Quetta.

* , * & * Will accompany His Excellency throughout the whole tour.

* & 10 Of these two A.-D.-C.s, one only will accompany His Excellency from Kushalgarh via Kohat to Peshawur.

10 Will accompany His Excellency throughout the tour as far as Lahore, and then proceed direct to Calcutta.

11 Will be on duty with Her Excellency.

All communications connected with business of a more routine nature should be sent as usual to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1889.

No. 19.—The following Statutes are published for general information :

MERCHANT SHIPPING (TONNAGE) ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 43.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Measurement of the Tonnage of Merchant Ships.

[26TH AUGUST, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1: (1) In the measurement of a ship for the purpose of ascertaining her register tonnage, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any space which has not been first included in the measurement of her tonnage.

(2) In section twenty-one, paragraph (4), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the words "First, that nothing shall be added for a closed-

in space solely appropriated to the berthing of the crew, unless such space exceeds one-twentieth of the remaining tonnage of the ship, and in case of such excess the excess only shall be added; and secondly", and in section twenty-two, paragraph (2), of the same Act the words "subject to the deduction for a closed-in space appropriated to the crew, as mentioned in Rule 1," shall be repealed :

Provided that this section shall not apply until after the expiration of five years from the date of the passing of this Act to any ship in the measurement or re-measurement of which the deductions prohibited by this section have been made before the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, or to any ship the building of which was commenced before the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and which is registered for the first time between that date and the last day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, unless in either case the ship is, before the expiration of the said five years, measured or re-measured in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any such ship may be measured or re-measured at the request of the owner.

But this exemption shall not extend to any ship in the case of which the allowance for propelling-power space exceeds fifty per cent. of the gross tonnage of the ship.

Subject as aforesaid, the tonnage of every ship shall be estimated for all purposes as if any

deduction prohibited by this section had not been made, and the particulars relating to the ship's tonnage in the register book, and in her certificate of registry, shall be corrected accordingly.

2. In the case of any ship built or measured after the passing of this Act, such portion of the space or spaces above the crown of the engine room and above the upper deck as is framed in for the machinery or for the admission of light and air, shall not be included in the measurement of the space occupied by the propelling power, except in pursuance of a request in writing to the Board of Trade by the owner of the ship, and shall not be included in pursuance of such request unless—

- (a) that portion is first included in the measurement of the gross tonnage; and
- (b) a surveyor appointed under the Fourth Part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, certifies that the portion so framed in is reasonable in extent and is so constructed as to be safe and seaworthy, and that it cannot be used for any purpose other than the machinery or for the admission of light and air to the machinery or boilers of the ship.

3. (1) In measuring or re-measuring a ship for the purpose of ascertaining her register tonnage, the following deductions shall be made from the space included in the measurement of the tonnage:

- (a) In the case of a ship wholly propelled by sails, any space set apart and used exclusively for the storage of sails;
- (b) In the case of any ship—
 - (i) Any space used exclusively for the accommodation of the master;
 - (ii) Any space used exclusively for the working of the helm, the capstan, and the anchor gear, or for keeping the charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation, and boatswain's stores; and
 - (iii) The space occupied by the donkey engine and boiler, if connected with the main pumps of the ship.

(2) The deductions allowed under this section shall be subject to the following provisions, namely:

- (a) The space deducted must be certified by a surveyor appointed by the Board of Trade as reasonable in extent and properly and efficiently constructed for the purpose for which it is intended;
- (b) There must be permanently marked in or over every such space a notice stating the purpose to which it is to be applied and that whilst so applied it is to be deducted from the tonnage of the ship;
- (c) The deduction on account of space for storage of sails must not exceed two and a half per cent. of the tonnage of the ship.

4. In the case of a screw steamship which, at the passing of this Act, has an engine-room allowance of thirty-two per cent.

of the gross tonnage of the ship, and in which any crew space on deck has not been included in the gross tonnage, whether its contents have been deducted therefrom or not, the crew space shall be, on the application of the owner of the ship, or by direction of the Board of Trade, measured and its contents ascertained and added to the register tonnage of the ship; and if it appears that with such addition to the tonnage the engine room does not occupy more than thirteen per cent. of the tonnage of the ship, the existing allowance for engine room of thirty-two per cent. of the tonnage shall be continued notwithstanding anything in this Act.

5. In the case of a ship constructed with a double bottom for water ballast, if the space between the inner and outer plating thereof is certified by a surveyor appointed by the Board of Trade to be not available for the carriage of cargo, stores, or fuel, then the depth required by section twenty-one, paragraph (2), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall be taken to be the upper side of the inner plating of the double bottom, and that upper side shall, for the purposes of measurement, be deemed to represent the floor timber referred to in that section.

6. If and whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage of any foreign ship, as measured by the rules of the country to which she belongs, materially differs from that which would be her tonnage if measured under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, Her Majesty may from time to time, by Order in Council, direct that, notwithstanding any Order in Council for the time being in force under those Acts, any of the ships of that country may, for all or any of the purposes of those Acts, be re-measured in accordance with the provisions of those Acts, and Her Majesty may revoke any Order so made.

7. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act, 1889, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 46]

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

[26TH AUGUST, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. Every master of a ship and every person lawfully acting as master of a ship by reason of the decease or incapacity from illness of the master of the ship, shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of disbursements properly made by him on account of the ship, and for liabilities properly incurred by him on

17 & 18 Vict.
c. 104.

Remedies for recovery of master's disbursements.

lawfully acting as master of a ship by reason of the decease or incapacity from

Provisions as to deductions in case of certain steamships.

account of the ship, as a master of a ship now has for the recovery of his wages; and if in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or in any county court having Admiralty jurisdiction, touching the claim of a master or any person lawfully acting as master to wages or such disbursements or liabilities as aforesaid, any right of set-off or counterclaim is set up, it shall be lawful for the court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

2. (1) Any agreement with a seaman made under section one hundred and forty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may contain a stipulation for payment to or on behalf of the seaman, conditionally on his going to sea in pursuance of the agreement, of a sum not exceeding the amount of one month's wages payable to the seaman under the agreement.

(2) Save as authorised by this section, any agreement by or on behalf of the employer of a seaman for the payment of money to or on behalf of the seaman conditionally on his going to sea from any port in the United Kingdom shall be void, and no money paid in satisfaction or in respect of any such agreement shall be deducted from the seaman's wages, and no person shall have any right of action, suit, or set-off against the seaman or his assignee in respect of any money so paid or purporting to have been so paid.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any allotment made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or the Acts amending the same.

(4) Section two of the Merchant Seaman (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880, is hereby repealed.

3. Every superintendent of a mercantile marine office shall keep at his office a list of the seamen who, to the best of his knowledge and belief, have deserted or failed to join their ships after signing an agreement to proceed to sea in them, and shall on request show this list to any master of a ship.

A superintendent of a mercantile marine office shall not be liable in respect of any entry made in good faith in the list so kept.

4. Where a seaman has agreed with the master of a British ship for payment of his wages in British sterling or any other money, any payment of, or on account of, his wages, if made in any other currency than that stated in the agreement, shall, notwithstanding anything in the agreement, be made at the rate of exchange for the money stated in the agreement for the time being current at the place where the payment is made.

5. The provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, with respect to steamships, shall apply to ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, with such modifications as the Board of Trade may from time to time prescribe for purposes of adaptation.

6. (1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1889.

(2) This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and this Act and those Acts may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 52.]

An Act to prevent the Disclosure of Official Documents and Information.

[26TH AUGUST, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) (a) Where a person for the purpose of disclosure of information of wrongfully obtaining information—

(i) enters or is in any part of a place belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office, or other like place, in which part he is not entitled to be; or

(ii) when lawfully or unlawfully in any such place as aforesaid, either obtains any document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge of any thing which he is not entitled to obtain, or takes without lawful authority any sketch or plan; or

(iii) when outside any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, or camp belonging to Her Majesty the Queen, takes or attempts to take without authority given by or on behalf of Her Majesty, any sketch or plan of that fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, or camp; or

(b) where a person knowingly having possession of, or control over, any such document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge as has been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against this Act at any time wilfully and without lawful authority communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time; or

(c) where a person after having been entrusted in confidence by some officer under Her Majesty the Queen with any document, sketch, plan, model, or information relating to any such place as aforesaid, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, wilfully and in breach of such confidence communicates the same when, in the interest of the State, it ought not to be communicated;

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

(2) Where a person having possession of any document, sketch, plan, model, or information relating to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office, or other like place belonging to Her Majesty, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, in whatever manner the same has been obtained or taken, at any time wilfully communicates the same to any person to whom he knows the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable to the same punishment as if he committed an offence under the foregoing provisions of this section.

(3) Where a person commits any act declared by this section to be a misdemeanour, he shall, if he intended to communicate to a foreign State any information, document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge obtained or taken by him, or entrusted to him as aforesaid, or if he communicates the same to any agent of a foreign State, be guilty of felony, and on conviction be liable at the discretion of the court to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour.

2. (1) Where a person, by means of his holding or having held an office under Her Majesty the Queen, has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan, or model, or acquired any information, and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty communicates or attempts to communicate that document, sketch, plan, model, or information to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, or otherwise in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust.

(2) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall —

(a) if the communication was made or attempted to be made to a foreign State, be guilty of felony, and on conviction be liable at the discretion of the court to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour; and

(b) in any other case be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and a fine.

(3) This section shall apply to a person holding a contract with any department of the Government of the United Kingdom, or with the holder of any office under Her Majesty the Queen as such holder, where such contract involves an obligation of secrecy, and to any person employed by any person or body of persons holding such a contract, who is under a like obligation of secrecy, as if the person holding the contract and the person so employed were respectively holders of an office under Her Majesty the Queen.

3. Any person who incites or counsels, or attempts to procure, another person to commit an offence under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction be liable to the same punishment as if he had committed the offence.

4. The expenses of the prosecution of a misdemeanour under this Act shall be defrayed in like manner as in the case of a felony.

5. If by any law made before or after the passing of this Act by the legislature of any British possession provisions are made which appear to Her Majesty the Queen to be of the like effect as those contained in this Act, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, suspend the operation within such British possession of this Act, or of any part thereof, so long as such law continues in force there, and no longer, and such order shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act:

Provided that the suspension of this Act, or of any part thereof, in any British possession shall not extend to the holder of an office under Her Majesty the Queen who is not appointed to that office by the Government of that possession.

The expression "British possession" means any part of Her Majesty's dominions not within the United Kingdom.

6. (1) This Act shall apply to all acts made offences by this Act when committed in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or when committed by British officers or subjects elsewhere.

(2) An offence under this Act, if alleged to have been committed out of the United Kingdom, may be inquired of, heard, and determined, in any competent British court in the place where the offence was committed, or in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England or the Central Criminal Court, and the Act of the forty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter eighty-five, shall apply in like manner as if the offence were mentioned in that Act, and the Central Criminal Court as well as the High Court possessed the jurisdiction given by that Act to the Court of King's Bench.

(3) An offence under this Act shall not be tried by any court of general or quarter sessions, nor by the sheriff court in Scotland, nor by any court out of the United Kingdom which has not jurisdiction to try crimes which involve the greatest punishment allowed by law.

(4) The provisions of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, shall not apply to any trial under the provisions of this Act. 50 & 51 Vict. c. 20.

7. (1) A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General.

(2) In this section the expression "Attorney-General" means the Attorney or Solicitor General for England; and as respects Scotland, means the Lord Advocate; and as respects Ireland, means the Attorney or Solicitor General for Ireland; and if the prosecution is instituted in any court out of the United Kingdom, means

the person who in that court is Attorney-General, or exercises the like functions as the Attorney-General in England.

Interpretations. 8. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

Any reference to a place belonging to Her Majesty the Queen includes a place belonging to any department of the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of Her Majesty's possessions, whether the place is or is not actually vested in Her Majesty;

Expressions referring to communications include any communication, whether in whole or in part, and whether the document, sketch, plan, model, or information itself or the substance or effect thereof only be communicated;

The expression "document" includes part of a document;

The expression "model" includes design, pattern, and specimen;

The expression "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representation of any place or thing;

The expression "office under Her Majesty the Queen" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government of the United Kingdom, and so far as regards any document, sketch, plan, model, or information relating to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government of any of Her Majesty's possessions.

9. This Act shall not exempt any person from any proceeding for an offence which is punishable at common law, or by military or naval law, or under any Act of Parliament other than this Act, so, however, that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

10. This Act may be cited as the Official Secrets Act, 1889.

Short title.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1889.

No. 682.—Under section 3 of Act VIII. of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the following additional Rule drawn up by the Government of Bombay under the provisions of section 2 of that Act, for the regulation and limitation of marriage expenses among the Lewa Kunbis of the Kaira district:

Rule III-A.—In the case of any marriage between a male member of a Lewa family belonging to any of the villages Nadiad, Kurumsud, Ode, Utersoomda, Sonao, Alindra. a female member of some family belonging to any other village in Kaira, the number of a marriage party under Rule III. shall not exceed twenty persons and two carriages; and not more than one dinner and one morning meal shall be provided.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 28th September, 1889.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that section 4 of Act X. of 1888 (*an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*) is in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom and in the Pergunnah of Dhalbhoom and the Kolhan in the district of Singbhoom.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend sections 1 and 3 of Act X. of 1888 (*an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*) to the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigorce, the Mehal of Angul, the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom and the Pergunnah of Dhalbhoom in the district of Singbhoom.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV. of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend section 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure Act, XIV. of 1882, and section 1 of Act X. of 1888 (*an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882*) to the Kolhan in the district of Singbhoom.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

JOHN EDGAR,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1889.

No. 1970-P.—A specification of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, under the

provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 139 of 1888.—William Robinson Goodbody, of 38, Gt. Georges Road, Waterloo, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, Gentleman, for improvements in or relating to sewing machines.

No. 1971-P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 149 of 1888.—James Holms Pollok, of the University of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the said University, for improvements in the wet method of extracting gold from crushed ores or other finely divided auriferous material.

No. 61 of 1889.—John Brown, of London, England, Engineer, for improvements in tea rolling machinery.

No. 146 of 1889.—T. E. Thomson and Co., Ltd., Hardware and Metal Merchants, Engineers and Founders, No. 9, Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta, for a cheap lamp reflector and wind protector.

No. 151 of 1889.—Edward Brasier, of Bastable House, New Cross, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for decorticating, breaking and separating fibrous materials, such as New Zealand flax (yocka), aloes, pineapple, and other like fleshy fibrous plants and leaves.

No. 152 of 1889.—Edward John Hall, County Clerk, of South Street, Bennington, County of Bennington and State of Vermont, United States of America, and Harrison Isaiah Norton, Deputy County Clerk, of Elm Street, Bennington, County of Bennington and State of Vermont, United States of America, for improved clasps for bands for securing papers, envelopes, and the like together in bundles.

No. 160 of 1889.—James Morison, of 68, Glassford Street, Glasgow, Scotland, Oil Merchant, for an improvement in the batching of flax, jute or tow.

No. 187 of 1889.—Wassily Kusnezoff, a citizen of St. Petersburg, Liteiny Prospekt, 48, in St. Petersburg, Russia, for improvements in gas purifiers.

No. 188 of 1889.—Reinhold Händel, of Leipzig, in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for a new musical instrument called the "Lithophon."

No. 196 of 1889.—Isaac Seaman McGiehan, of Bayonne City, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, Gentleman, for improvements in railway metal ties, or "sleepers."

No. 209 of 1889.—Edward King Coas, of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, for improvements in a novel metallic pipe and means for making it.

No. 225 of 1889.—Franz Windhausen, of 106, Rachenower, Strasse, Berlin, in the Empire of Germany, Civil Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for refrigerating purposes applicable also to machines for compressing air and gases for other purposes.

SURVEYS.

The 30th September, 1889.

No. 463—132-10-S.—The services of Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, Survey of India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1889.

No. 3842-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Cantonments Act, 1880, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by Foreign Department Notification No. 32-1.J., dated 27th January, 1881, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in Foreign Department Notification No. 2527-1., dated 30th July, 1885, imposing certain taxes in the Cantonment of Mhow, with effect from the 1st July, 1889, namely:

(a) For Part I. (*Property Rates*), clauses (1) and (2), beginning with the words "A Police Rate" and ending with the words "or fraction thereof", the following shall be substituted, namely:

"I.—PROPERTY RATES.

A.—General Rates.

(1) A general rate of ten per cent. per annum on the annual value of houses, buildings and lands situate outside the limits of the bazaar; and

(2) a general rate of seven per cent. per annum on the annual value of houses, buildings and lands situate within the limits of the bazaar.

B.—Water Rates.

(1) A water-rate of seven per cent. per annum on the annual value of houses, buildings and lands situate outside the limits of the bazaar,

or a water-rate of twelve annas per thousand gallons upon the actual consumption of water,

as the Cantonment Committee, having regard to the quantity of water consumed in any houses or buildings or on any lands, and to other circumstances, may determine; and

(2) a special water-rate on house-attachments within the limits of the bazaar, namely:

With one tap to every pipe—

For every $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe or less, Rs. 12 per annum.

" " $\frac{3}{4}$ " " " 24 "

" " 1" " " 36 "

For every extra tap—

On $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe or less, Rs. 1 per annum.

" $\frac{3}{4}$ " " " Rs. 3 "

" 1" " " " 9 "

(b) In the second proviso to the said Part I., the words "general rate" shall be substituted for the words "conservancy rate".

No. 3843-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Cantonment Act, 1880, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by Foreign Department Notification No. 32-I.J., dated 27th January, 1881, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the Mhow Cantonment Taxation Regulations as published under Foreign Department Notification No. 2528-I., dated 30th July, 1885, shall continue to apply to the assessment and collection of the taxes leviable in the Cantonment of Mhow under Foreign Department Notification No. 2527-I. of the same date, as amended by Notification No. 3842-I. of this date, and with effect from the 1st July, 1889, subject to the following modifications, namely:

(a) The expression "property rates" as used in the said Regulations shall include the general rates and the water-rates imposed under the last aforesaid notification.

(b) To section 2 the following shall be added, namely:

"Provided also that the water-rates shall be payable by the tenant of the house, building or land upon which they are assessed, where the landlord has defrayed the expense of laying down the connecting pipes, but not otherwise".

(c) The last paragraph of section 3 and the whole of section 22 shall be omitted.

(d) In section 6 the words "the *Gazette of India* and" shall be inserted immediately before the words "the *Bombay Government Gazette*".

(e) For the first paragraph of section 23, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"When any house, building or land, or any portion of a house let as a separate tenement or for lodgings or godowns, shall be or become vacant for a month or more in any one quarter, the Cantonment Magistrate shall remit or refund, as the case may be, one-half the property rates leviable in respect of that

quarter, and if vacant during the whole of any one quarter, he shall remit or refund the whole of that quarter's property rates."

The 2nd October, 1889.

No. 1758-G.—The following promotions are made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st October, 1889:

Jemadar Hamira, to be Subadar, *vice* Badda, invalided.

Jemadar Lumba, to be Subadar, *vice* Kalla, invalided.

Jemadar Lallu, to be Subadar, *vice* Dalla, invalided.

Jemadar Gopa, to be Subadar, *vice* Juwana, invalided.

Havildar Dewa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hamira, promoted.

Havildar Azima, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lumba, promoted.

Havildar Mangla, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lallu, promoted.

Havildar Panna, to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopa, promoted.

No. 1762-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Michail Holliday as Consul for the Netherlands at Akyab, *vice* Mr. G. Ruckert.

No. 3873-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI. of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. B. Clerk to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

The 4th October, 1889.

No. 1771-G.—The services of Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, are on his return from furlough replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 30th September, 1889.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1889.

No. 5103.—Mr. A. Kensington is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department during the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence on privilege leave.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th October, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 861.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Nathaniel Johnstone Hutchinson Powell, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—24th January 1888.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble Arthur Fullarton Napier, Border Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers,—21st February 1888.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Laing, Border Regiment, Wing Officer, 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st February 1888.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Edwards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, officiating Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—17th March 1888.

Lieutenant Theodore Charles MacKenzie Trower Hogg, Connaught Rangers, officiating Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—22nd March 1888.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Charles Stanley Clarke, Border Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers,—2nd March 1888.

Second Lieutenant Hubert Lionel Stanton, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—9th March 1888.

Second Lieutenant John Patrick Cumberley Hennessy, South Wales Borderers, officiating Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—22nd March 1888.

Second Lieutenants Clarke, Stanton and Hennessy will rank as Lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd, 9th and 22nd March 1888, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 862.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Howell, Bengal S. C., 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—28th year commenced 16th November 1888.

Major C. G. Mansel, Bengal S. C., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—22nd year commenced 8th July 1889.

Captain C. G. M. Fasken, Bengal S. C., 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for

one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 13th June 1889.

Captain G. W. Youngbushand, Bengal S. C., 14th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 21st September 1889.

Lieutenant C. O. Swanston, Bengal S. C., 18th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 9th May 1889.

No. 863.—The undermentioned warrant officers are granted furlough out of India:

Conductor J. Inglis, Barrackmaster, 1st class, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for 180 days,—140 days under rule I. and the remaining period under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

Second grade Apothecary W. Thompson (m. c.) for one year under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 864.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Bennett, M.D., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 865.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 10th September, 1889, page 4897.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 10th September, 1889.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary Charles Duke, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 25th May 1889.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Lewis, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th May 1889.

INDIA OFFICE,

10th September, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service:

To be Surgeons. Dated 30th March 1889:

BENGAL.

Fairlie Russell Ozzard.
Adam Rivers Steele Anderson.
John Telfer Calvert.
Edgar Jennings.
Theodore Mayo Stiles.
Arthur Gervase Hendley.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 866.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Briscoe Watts,—2nd October 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major,—1st October 1889.

Samuel John Thomson.
Robert Neil Campbell, M.B.
Edward Salisbury Brander, M.B.
Fakir Chandra Chatterjee, M.B.
George Augustus Emerson, M.B.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 867.—Sergeant Arthur Whitbread to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st July 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. J. Königs, who has been struck off the strength of the Bengal Miscellaneous List.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 868.—Sub-Conductor Frank William Robertson, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 8th March 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 869.—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Hasan Khan to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Ahmad Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Alam Khan, *Sardar Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th August 1889.

Drill Havildar Múla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jawáhir Singh, deceased, with effect from the 22nd August 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 870.—*1st Punjab Infantry—*

Jemadar Híra Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Subadar Isar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 3rd August 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 871.—Honorary Surgeon James Connor, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th September 1889.

No. 872.—First grade Senior Apothecary Hugh Russell, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 873.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified :

Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E.,—16th February 1889.
Lieutenant F. E. G. Skey, R.E.,—13th March 1889.
Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E.,—14th April 1889.
Lieutenant W. S. Nathan, R.E.,—7th May 1889.
Lieutenant W. F. Tilley, R.E.,—16th July 1889.
Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, R.E.,—23rd July 1889.
Lieutenant H. H. Austin, R.E.,—28th July 1889.
G. G. O No. 725 of 1889 is cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 45.—The Blockade of the Continental Dominions of the Sultanate of Zanzibar instituted by the British Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station and the Rear Admiral Commanding the German Flying Squadron, was raised from the 1st October 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th October, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 14th September and the 1st October 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Major C. C. Lindsay	1st September 1889.	Quetta.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1889.

No. 297.—The services of Amrito Lall Roy Chowdry, Rai Bahadur, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporarily employed under the Government of Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 298.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:

Names:	From	To	Date.	Nature of Promotion.
Bramington, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	25th April 1889	Permanent.
Birkbeck, M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	25th April 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Watts, G. K.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	25th April 1889	Permanent.
Penny, E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	25th April 1889	Permanent.
Rees, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	25th April 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Bhagat Singh, Sirdar Bahadur.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	25th April 1889	Permanent.
Jewett, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	25th April 1889	Permanent.
Gilbert, C. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	25th April 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Housden, C. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	25th April 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Swinerton, R. A. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	25th April 1889	Permanent.
Scott, F. W. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	25th April 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Smart, O. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	1st June 1889	Permanent.
Fox, H. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	1st June 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Sage, E. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st June 1889	Permanent.
Bolinarayan Borrah	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st June 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Bailey, R. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	18th July 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	6th September 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Kench, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th September 1889	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
James, H. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th September 1889	Temporary.
Clark, C. C. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th September 1889	Temporary.

The 4th October, 1889.

No. 299.—The following officers are transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Survey:

Major W. H. White, R.E., Executive Engineer, and Grade.

Major R. O. Lloyd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. H. W. Morse, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. A. J. Oldham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. E. C. Montresor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*.

No. 300.—The following officers are transferred to the Establishment under the administration of Burma for employment on Railways :

Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. M. Harman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem*.

Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. Chadwick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant H. Prentice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. G. Bligh, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Rai Sahib Bhuput Rai, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 301.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Moghal Sarai-Howrah Railway Survey.

No. 302.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem*, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Government of Madras for employment on the Villupuram-Guntakul State Railway.

No. 303.—The services of Mr. R. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Patiala State.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI. .

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 3rd October,
1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY asked for leave to postpone the Motion that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments, as amended, be passed.

Leave was granted.

BILL TO INDEMNIFY CERTAIN WITNESSES.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved to postpone the Motion that the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses be taken into consideration. He explained that some communications which were expected from Bombay in time to be laid before the Council had not yet been received, and he desired, therefore, to postpone the Motion till a future Meeting.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 10th October, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

SIMLA;

Secretary to the Government of India,

The 4th October, 1889.

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following papers for general information :

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF UPPER BURMA FROM APRIL 1887 TO AUGUST 1889.

No. 1759 (Public), dated Simla, the 4th October, 1889.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 41—274, dated the 3rd ultimo, with which you forward a Note on the progress made in the pacification of Upper Burma from April 1887 to August 1889.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the record of progress which the Note contains is in a high degree creditable to Sir Charles Crosthwaite's administration of the Province. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of publicly expressing his appreciation of the ability, energy, and consideration which the Chief Commissioner has brought to bear on one of the most difficult tasks which have fallen to the lot of any administrator in India in recent years, and his approbation of the unwearied attention which the Chief Commissioner has devoted to every branch of the administration. His Excellency in Council feels assured that now that the return of the peaceful inhabitants of the country to their daily pursuits has been rendered possible by the suppression or surrender of almost all the principal leaders of organized crime, the revenues of Upper Burma will rapidly develop, and has in particular noticed with much satisfaction the measures which the Chief Commissioner has in contemplation for some reduction of the most serious burden on the revenues of the Province, *viz.*, the cost of the Military police. While however the Governor-General in Council would welcome any measure of economy which could be carried out without affecting the efficiency of the administration, he is content to leave to you the determination of the time and measure of the reduction that should be effected in the police, and has no wish to press upon you any curtailment of the forces available for the maintenance of order which might result in the recrudescence of those forms of crime which have now been so successfully suppressed.

No. 41—274-N., dated Rangoon, the 3rd September, 1889.

From—H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India a Note on the progress made in the Settlement of Upper Burma from April 1887 to August 1889.

NOTE.

At the beginning of the year 1887, though much had been done to break the power of the most important opponents of the British Government in Upper Burma, and though the foundations of order had been laid, District Officers had not yet found time to seriously undertake the task of organizing the civil administration of their districts. The work of the first year of the occupation was to a great extent the work of the soldier, the task of dealing with leaders who, nominally at least, aimed at overthrowing the new Government. It is not too much to say that although much remains to be done before the administration of Upper Burma can bear strict comparison with that of settled provinces in India, the last two years and a half have witnessed good progress made. It may certainly be said that disorder and lawlessness have been put down, and that the power of the Government is firmly established and fully

acknowledged. To describe rapidly but precisely the progress of this work is the object of this Note.

2. The town of Mandalay, which contains nearly 200,000 inhabitants and is the centre of any political intrigue or discontent that may exist, has been undisturbed by any serious outbreak since April 1886. Since the beginning of 1887 it has been as free from serious crime as any town in India. A Municipality has been established; and the Committee, which comprises representatives of all classes of the community, takes much intelligent interest in the affairs of the town. Many good roads have been made, the principal quarters are well lighted, and a very large number of substantial masonry houses have been erected within the last two years, and building is still going on. In April 1887 the condition of the district was less satisfactory than that of the town. The south-eastern parts of the district were troubled by the Setkya Pretender, who was reported in August 1887 to have a permanent following of 200 men and to be able to call out about 300 when required. Nga To and Nga Yaing held the islands of the Irrawaddy and were harboured and supported by the villages near the river bank. Nga Zoya held the tract of country known as Yegyi-Kyabin to the north and north-east of the district. Among many minor leaders may be mentioned Nga Pan Gaing, Nga Lan, Nga Thein, Nga Tha Aung, Nga Tha Maung, Nga Aung Min, and Nga Nu. The whole district outside the walls of Mandalay was more or less under the influence of these leaders, who levied contributions on the villages in the tracts which they dominated. By steady perseverance, and without demanding more than occasional assistance from the troops, the district has been freed from all these leaders. Since the 1st April 1887 three have been killed, seven have been captured, and twenty-five have surrendered. The Setkya Pretender, driven out of the Mandalay district into Kyauksè and thence into the Shan States within the present year, has been captured, tried, and executed. Nga Yaing's gang has been dispersed and he himself recently captured in Shwebo and executed. Nga Zoya, at one time the most formidable of all, has been driven out of the district and forced to take refuge on the borders of Taungbing and Momeik. Nga To, the last of the leaders who gave serious trouble in the Mandalay district, was hotly pursued during the early months of the current year and every member of his gang either killed, captured, or compelled to surrender. Nga To himself, without a single follower and with his influence thoroughly broken, is now a fugitive and has disappeared. At the present time there is in the Mandalay district not a single dacoit leader and not a single organized band of dacoits. The only probable source of trouble is Nga Kyaw Zaw, one of the Setkya Pretender's leaders, who still lingers on the borders of the Pyinulwin subdivision and the Kyauksè district. The number of violent crimes during the current year has not been greater than in an ordinary district in Lower Burma, and such crimes as are committed have been the work of local criminals, not of regularly organized bands of dacoits. Survey operations have been undertaken in the district and regular methods of administration everywhere introduced. In the open season thousands of pack-bullocks and footmen carrying loads come down from the Shan States and from China. The Municipal returns show that the trade by the Thibaw route has doubled. In 1887-88 13,300 pack-bullocks, with merchandise valued at Rs. 4,56,518, entered Mandalay. In 1888-89 the number of laden bullocks was 27,170, and the value of the goods Rs. 7,30,279. It may safely be asserted that the town and district of Mandalay have seldom been so secure and peaceful as at present. On 1st July 1889 the Deputy Commissioner wrote:

"I have quite recently visited a large portion of the Pyinulwin subdivision and of the Madaya and Kutywa townships, and nowhere did I see any distress. The villagers appeared to me to be remarkably happy and contented, and they commented frequently on the abnormal freedom from dacoity and cattle-lifting which they were enjoying.

"There was no appearance of discontent. On the contrary, the people were most loyal in their manner and seemed to be in good health and spirits."

3. The Shwebo district has always been noted for the turbulent character of its inhabitants. In this district the progress made has been almost as marked as in Mandalay. In the beginning of 1887 Nga Yaing and Nga To were still powerful in the south of the district; Nga Kyauk Lôn was giving trouble in the north; and Nga Thôn and Nga Aga, with a band of about 30 men, disturbed the central part of the district from Male to the borders of Ye-u on the

west.. Of these Nga Yaing, who troubled the district from 1886 to the middle of 1889, has recently been arrested by a local Burmese official; Nga To, as already explained, has disappeared. Kyauk Lôn, Aga, and Nga Thôn have still to be accounted for. They haunt the forests in the northern part of the district, but have recently committed no serious crimes. The southern part of the district is perfectly quiet; the people are everywhere disposed to take part with the Government against the dacoits. The condition of the Shwebo district is in striking contrast with its condition a year or two ago, when violent crimes were of common occurrence. During the past three months violent crimes have been less frequent in Shwebo than in many districts in Lower Burma. Mr. Morison, Deputy Commissioner of Shwebo, wrote on 30th June 1889:

"The exodus from Upper Burma which commenced in 1882 continued until the end of 1887, but I am glad to be able to report that it has now ceased from this district, and numbers of families are now returning from Lower Burma—a fact which in itself would prove the untruth of the assertion of widespread discontent. It will however take many years for the country to regain the prosperity which it enjoyed during the reign of King Mindôn Min.

"Dacoity has now almost entirely ceased in this district, and villages which were removed to other sites are being permitted to return. Trade is reviving and cultivation is everywhere being pushed on to the full capacity of the stock of plough-cattle."

4. The greater part of the Katha district which lies to the north of Shwebo is and has been undisturbed. The proximity of the State of Wuntho under Native administration is however a permanent source of trouble, especially in the Kawlin subdivision. While the people of Wuntho are allowed to possess arms practically without restraint, it has been difficult to insist on the complete disarmament of the adjoining subdivision of Kawlin. In consequence of this, dacoity by organized bands has not been entirely stamped out. Moreover, gangs from Wuntho occasionally raid in our territory. It is impossible to remedy this evil all at once. It is not neglected, and the Sawbwa will in time learn the advantage of assisting the Government to maintain order. The attitude of the Wuntho Sawbwa has not been entirely satisfactory; but he has not been openly unfriendly, and recently he has co-operated with the officers of the Katha district in dealing with dacoit gangs on his borders, and is reported to have punished some local officials who were in the habit of harbouring dacoits. The rest of the district, as has already been said, is quiet. The Deputy Commissioner has recently succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the Kachins on the north of the district. During the past open season a Survey party carried a reconnaissance for the Mu Valley Railway right through the State of Wuntho and were assisted by the local officials under the Sawbwa's orders.

5. In the Bhamo district the results attained have been most important. In 1887 the Mogaung subdivision had been visited; but it was practically beyond the limits of our control. The Kachin tribes of Mogaung, who, under the influence of the *ex-Myoök* Maung Po Saw and his lieutenant Nga Ti, gave much trouble in the spring of 1888, have now been severely punished by a mixed force of troops and police, which operated in the hills from February to May in the current year. The result has been that about a hundred Kachin villages have tendered their submission and are now on friendly terms with the local officers. The rebel leaders above mentioned have disappeared. The road to the jade mines is open and protected by a military police post at Kamaing, which commands the principal route. Travellers can now proceed from Mogaung to the jade mines and back without fear of molestation by the Kachin tribes. In the part of the district nearer to the town of Bhamo equally good results have been attained. The Pônkan Kachins, who defied our authority successfully in 1886, and who during the past open season raided within a few miles of Bhamo itself, have been punished and compelled to make terms. This was accomplished almost without opposition. A military force under General Wolseley occupied the principal village of the tribe and remained there long enough to make it evident that the Government intended to compel complete submission. The Kachins complied with the terms imposed on them, which included the restoration of captives, the payment of a moderate indemnity, and the surrender of a number of guns. The results of the past two years in the Bhamo district include the settlement of the Mogaung subdivision and the establishment of police posts there; the adjustment of our relations with the Kachin tribes, most of whom may now be regarded as friendly; and the opening out of the route to the jade mines. The Kachins nearer Bhamo have also been taught

that they cannot raid with impunity, and it is probable that raids will not now be of frequent occurrence.

6. The remaining district of the Northern division, the Ruby Mines district, lies on the borders of the dependent States of Thibaw, Mainglôn, Taungbaing, and Momeik. Such elements of disorder as still exist in this district are the result of the imperfect administration of these States. From the beginning of 1887, after the occupation of the district by General Stewart's force till the end of 1888, this district was undisturbed. Towards the end of 1888 reports were current that the town of Momeik, the capital of the State of that name, was threatened by a large gathering of dacoits or rebels under Saw Yan Naing, a grandson of Mindôn Min, whose headquarters was at Binbong or Manpun,* some three days' march to the north-east of Momeik. In consequence of these reports a small detachment of troops was stationed at Momeik; and after an unfortunate encounter in which, owing to insufficient information, a handful of troops suffered a reverse, a considerable body of dacoits which had advanced towards Momeik was attacked and defeated with heavy loss. These disturbances however affected the rest of Momeik and the Ruby Mines district, the garrison of which had been weakened by the withdrawal of part of a Gurkha regiment for the Chin expedition. Twinngè is an important village of 300 houses on the bank of the Irrawaddy, at that time included in the State of Momeik; it was attacked and burnt by a gang under Nga Maung of Twinngè, one of the lieutenants of Kan Hlaing, the claimant to the Sawbwaship of Momeik. Another man of the same name, known as Nga Maung of Mainglôn, formerly Myoza of that State, and other minor dacoits from the same neighbourhood threatened the district and caused a feeling of insecurity to be felt. On the Taungbaing border, Nga Zeya, the noted dacoit leader who had been driven out of the Mandalay district, was reported to have a considerable following. Some dacoities were committed in the district, and travellers on the road from Thabeikkyin to the Ruby Mines were attacked. A general feeling of insecurity prevailed; and the state of the district was less satisfactory in the early months of 1889 than it had been for the past two years. In order to deal effectually with the dacoit gangs which were reported to be in or on the borders of the district, the military garrison was strengthened and the command of all the troops and police was placed in the hand of Colonel Cochrane of the Hampshire Regiment. Under his orders an attack was made on Saw Yan Naing's stronghold at Binbong and his gathering was dispersed. At the same time steps were taken to strike at the root of the evil by improving the administration of the neighbouring States. The Sawbwa of Thibaw was induced to reform his administration in Mainglôn, a more competent ruler was established in Momeik, and the Sawbwa of Taungbaing was enjoined to look to his borders. In view of the great importance of keeping order in the Ruby Mines district, the civil police has been reorganized and strengthened and an extra company, which will consist of Gurkhas, will be added to the military police battalion. The military garrison will also be strengthened by the substitution of Gurkha for Madras troops. At present, except for a small gang which commits petty robberies on travellers, the district is quiet.

7. The districts in the Central division of Upper Burma are Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Kyauksé, and Ye-u. Writing on the 1st June 1889, the Commissioner of this division says:

"During a recent tour, extending from the 20th March to the 27th May, I have travelled through all the districts of this division; have visited nearly all the townships and many villages in four of these districts. * * * * *

"The crops have been good and cultivation is extending. I saw evidence of this everywhere. * * * * *

"In nearly all the townships of the division visited during my recent tour I saw evidences of comfort and in parts of affluence. 'Pwès,' 'ahlus,' and other festivities were going on in all quarters, even where least to be expected. The only exception to this condition was in a part of the Ava subdivision, where cattle-disease has lately been literally raging and smallpox has been very prevalent. In some of the Ava villages these two afflictions had retarded cultivation. But these are epidemic, and although very serious indeed, they did not seem to have left the same mark on the people as they would have done in Lower Burma."

8. In the beginning of 1887 Sagaing and Ava, which were then separate districts, were practically held by dacoit bands, who levied contributions on the

* Binbong and Manpun are not, as had been supposed, the same. They are about 10 miles apart in the hills north-east of Momeik. Both places have been named at various times as the headquarters of Saw Yan Naing.

villages and kept the country side in terror. The most important leader in Sagaing, Hla U, was killed by his own followers early in 1887; but his lieutenants, among whom the chief were Nyo U, Nyo Pu, and Min O, remained and, notwithstanding that numerous bodies of troops were employed to pursue the gangs, gathered strength as the year advanced. On the Ava side Shwe Yan and Bo Tôk, with large gatherings, committed many dacoities and successfully defied the local officials. The pacification of the Sagaing district (including the Ava district, which had been incorporated with it) was systematically undertaken early in 1888 by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) W. P. Symons, assisted by various civil officers. It was found impossible to make any way by the methods hitherto employed. The troops never saw the dacoits, who continued to levy taxes from the villagers and to murder village officials and others suspected of aiding the Government. The Village Regulation was made use of, villages which fed the gangs were removed or fined, and the relatives of the dacoits who furnished them with supplies and with information and were the chief instruments in assassinating the friends of the Government were removed until the dacoits surrendered or were captured. A great change for the better soon followed these measures. The operations were steadily continued, and by the beginning of the current year all parts of the Sagaing district were in perfect order. Up to the present time twenty-six leaders, among whom were Nyo U, Nyo Pu, Shwe Yan, and Bo Tôk, have been killed; twenty-six, including Nga Sawbwa and Min O, captured; and seven have surrendered. Many followers of these leaders have also surrendered, the rank-and-file having been allowed to return to their homes on furnishing security for their good behaviour. The whole of the district has been thoroughly disarmed. Both Sagaing and Ava are now as peaceful as an ordinary Lower Burma district; the people live undisturbed in their villages and cultivate their fields; and, according to the statements of the people themselves, the district is more free from crime than it has ever been before. The dacoit leaders who remain at large are of no importance and have given no trouble.

9. The Ye-u district borders on the Upper and Lower Chindwin districts, Shwebo, and Katha, while on the north it touches the territory of Wuntho. It is in many parts covered by extensive forests which afford shelter to dacoits and in which it is difficult for troops or police to operate. Since April 1887 eight dacoit leaders have been killed and only four, of whom the most important is Yan Gyi Aung, remain at large. The greater part of the district is in good order. But the northern township is still troubled by dacoits from the adjacent territory of Wuntho.

10. The Lower Chindwin district is in excellent order. In October 1887 a rising occurred in Pagyi, the south-western part of the district bordering on the Yaw country. This was suppressed after one encounter with the dacoits, in which two British officers were killed, and the country was for the time restored to order. The elements of mischief were however not entirely removed. The country is exceedingly malarious, and it was not thought right to maintain police posts in the Shitywagyaung tract, which is the part of the Western Pagyi township adjacent to Yaw where the disturbances occurred. Towards the end of 1888 another attempt was made to excite a rising in this tract, but the ring-leader, a pseudo-prince, was arrested, tried, and executed. Military police were sent to Shitywagyaung, and the dacoits and disaffected persons moved westward towards Gangaw and caused serious disorder in the Yaw country. The rising was not promptly and effectually dealt with by the troops at Gangaw and the adjacent posts, and reinforcements had to be sent. The Yaw country was then settled without much difficulty, the great majority of the persons who had taken part in the rising being allowed to return to their homes. But some of the Pagyi dacoits, under the leadership of a noted local dacoit called Saga, driven back towards the Lower Chindwin district, continued to give trouble. A military police post was therefore established in the Shitywagyaung country and a special officer was deputed to bring this tract into order. The result has been entirely satisfactory. Under the direction of the Commissioner of the Central Division, Mr. Smeaton, the operations have resulted in the death of Bo Saga, who was recently killed by a party headed by the loyal and zealous Myoök of Western

Pagan, Maung Po O,* and many of the members of Saga's gang have surrendered. The result is that the whole of the Lower Chindwin district is quiet. Since April 1887 fifty dacoit leaders have been killed and captured or have surrendered in this district, and only five remain who are included in the list of dacoit leaders reported as still at large in Sagaing and Ye-u.

11. The Upper Chindwin district includes a vast extent of territory, part of which is still practically unknown. It extends to the borders of Manipur on the north-west and to the Mogauhg country on the north and east. Except for slight disturbances in Mingin, caused by the gang of Saga above mentioned, the whole of the district has been little troubled by ordinary dacoity. Raids on the State of Kale, which adjoins the Upper Chindwin district, and on the Kaho valley, which forms part of it, were committed in 1887-88 by Chins of the Tashôn, Siyin, and Kanhaw tribes. The two last named tribes were severely punished during the open season of 1888-89, and preparations for an expedition on an extensive scale for the subjugation of the Tashôn and other tribes to the south are now being made. On the east of the Chindwin river a dacoit leader named Naga Le still holds out. He was attacked two or three months ago and his camp destroyed. Since then he has not been heard of. But till he is captured or killed the peace of the district will not be secure. During the coming open season it is proposed to explore the country between the Chindwin river and the jade mines of Mogaung; and advantage will be taken of the opportunity to establish friendly relations with the Kachin Chiefs in this part of the country.

12. The Kyauksè district, the remaining district of the Central Division, was in 1886 one of the most disturbed parts of Upper Burma. In 1887 and 1888 it was disturbed by a pretender known as the Setkya Mintha, against whom operations had to be undertaken in October last. The result was that the Mintha was driven out of the district into the Shan hills to the east. There he was captured and handed over by the loyal Sawbwa of Yat Sauk; he was tried and executed. Another noted leader, Myat Hmôn, who had surrendered and afterwards absconded in 1887, again surrendered with his followers towards the end of 1888, and is now living quietly in his own village. The only dacoit leader of any note still at large in Kyauksè is Kyaw Zaw, one of the Setkya Pretender's lieutenants, who still haunts the difficult and wild hills to the north-east on the borders of Kyauksè and Mandalay, but does little mischief. It will be necessary to dispose of him. Subject to this, which is scarcely an exception, the Kyauksè district is perfectly quiet. It has recently been found possible to effect a considerable reduction in the military police force of the district—a sure indication of tranquillity.

13. The Myingyan district, which includes the country between Ava and Magwe and between the Irrawaddy river and the Eastern Division, was disturbed during 1887 and 1888. Two notorious dacoit leaders named Yan Nyun and Bo Cho, with their bands, infested the western part of the district and committed atrocious crimes. In the early part of the current year special measures were taken to reduce this part of the district to order. The result was that the gangs of Bo Cho and Yan Nyun were entirely broken up and dispersed. Most of the members of these gangs were permitted to surrender and are now living quietly in their villages. Bo Cho and Yan Nyun have not been captured; but they have no following and are not now actively mischievous. There will be however no security against new outbreaks until they are taken. The district, which includes the very difficult country in the vicinity of Popa hill, is now quiet. Many of the villages which had been temporarily moved have been allowed to return to their former sites, and the state of this part of the country is becoming satisfactory. The result of the past two-and-a-half years' work in the Myingyan district has been the death in action of 17 dacoit leaders, the capture of 16 others, and the surrender of 18 besides. There are still 14 leaders unaccounted for, but they are no longer at the head of gangs of dacoits.

14. The Pakòkku district includes the Yaw country, to which reference has already been made. The rising in the neighbourhood of Gangaw in December last having been suppressed, that part of the district is in good order. The rest

* Maung Po O, who has recently been decorated by His Excellency the Viceroy, is an Upper Burman, a nephew of the Kinwun Mingyi, one of the Chief Ministers of Mindôn Min.

of the district was disturbed by local gangs during the greater part of the years 1887 and 1888. None of these gangs were formidable in point of numbers; but they committed many local dacoities. Of late the people have evinced a most praiseworthy spirit in affording information and in resisting attacks by dacoits. The result is that the whole district is in excellent order and that serious crime is practically extinct. Only three leaders, who have of late given no trouble, remain undisposed of.

15. The result of the work done in the last two years in the Minbu district may be regarded with pleasure. Ever since the annexation of Upper Burma this district had been in a most disturbed state. Bo Swé, Oktama, Oktaya, Byaing Gyi, Tha Do, and Tha Tu were among the best known leaders: for many months they held almost the whole of the district. The well-directed and sustained efforts of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Hartnoll, and of his Assistants, Mr. Collins and Mr. Hertz, have resulted in the complete pacification of this important district. Bo Swé was killed in the Thayetmyo district towards the end of 1887: the credit of this is due to the Military Officers working the Thayetmyo district. Every other leader of note in the Minbu district has now been either killed or captured or has surrendered. Oktama was at the head of a large organization and at one time numbered his followers by hundreds. In 1886 he attacked and burnt Sagu, and later on besieged Salin with a large force. Gradually his power was broken, and finally, within the last few weeks, he was captured by a Burmese Myoók. At the time of his capture he was in hiding, with only one follower. A few days before Oktaya, Oktama's principal lieutenant, and Byaing Gyi, another leader who had given much trouble, had been captured, the latter being given up by his own men. The list of dacoit leaders killed, captured, or surrendered since April 1887 in the Minbu district includes the names of 106 persons. This takes no account of the individual members of the various gangs, hundreds of whom have been permitted to surrender. The Deputy Commissioner reckons that there are left eight leaders on the borders of the Minbu and Thayetmyo districts. None of these are of any importance.

16. The Magwe district is the only part of Upper Burma which is still disturbed otherwise than by outlaws, who have been driven to the hills, or by raiders from Native States. In this district, owing to the inefficiency of the staff and the inferior quality of the military police who were recruited in Bombay, dacoit bands have been allowed to gather strength and to remain unpunished. Till recently, dacoities on a large scale were of almost daily occurrence. Special measures, of which the result is already apparent, have recently been taken to restore order in Magwe. There is every reason to expect that within the next few months the Magwe district will be as orderly as other parts of the province. General Symons reports that the situation is changing daily for the better, and that numbers of men are surrendering. The Chief Commissioner marched through the district in July, in company with General Symons.

17. In the Eastern Division excellent work has been done in every district. On the 8th June 1889 the Commissioner wrote:

"The extraordinary increase in the thathameda collections of 1888-89 as compared with those of 1887-88 is, I think, a marked indication of the improved state of affairs. The figures of the two years are as follows:

DISTRICT.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pyinmana	49,028	67,680
Yamèthin	1,60,372	2,14,780
Meiktila	1,99,507	2,64,600
TOTAL	4,08,907	5,44,060

"The increase in the collections under this head, which are based on the number of households in each village, is no doubt due in some measure to the return to their villages

...the number of persons in the previous year has been reduced. There are now no dacoit leaders in any part of the division. English officers ride all over the Yamethin and Meiktila districts unarmed and without escort of any kind, while in most parts of the Pinyin district also an escort is unnecessary."

In the early months of 1887 Meiktila was much disturbed by large gangs of dacoits on the north and west. These were for the most part disposed of in May 1887. During the last two years and a half eleven dacoit leaders have been killed, six have been captured, and nine have surrendered. There are now no dacoit gangs or leaders in the Meiktila district. The Deputy Commissioner writes :

"Every one is hard at work ploughing, and we have just had most excellent rains. In short, the Meiktila district has almost recovered from the ravages of 1886 ; the people are happy and contented, but are of course unhappy at having lost so many bullocks this year from disease. If only the crops are good this year, the district will be in perfect order in 1890."

The Yamethin district is also perfectly quiet, and the strength of the military police force has been reduced. The Deputy Commissioner reports :

"Speaking from an acquaintance of nearly two years with the district, I can say with knowledge that the condition of the people is improving in every way. In the first place, violent crime has decreased in such a way that it may be almost said not to exist, which means that the element of fear and insecurity has been correspondingly reduced. Again, the thathameda revenue, though regularly increasing very largely in amount, was collected with a rapidity which astonished us and which shows that no difficulty was experienced in paying it. People who had fled during the disturbances to the Shan States and to other districts are returning to their old homes ; the value of landed property for purposes of sale or mortgage is rising largely, showing that a feeling of security prevails."

The Chief Commissioner visited this district lately, and was informed by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner that they could give up four or five companies of military police without risk.

The Pinyin district, which was for a long time one of the most disturbed districts in Upper Burma, is now in good order. Since April 1887 sixteen prominent leaders have surrendered and ten have been killed or captured. Only three leaders of any note remain at large, and none of these is now in the Pinyin district. In this district the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are carrying on extensive work in the forests. They have recently returned to Rangoon one hundred muskets which they had obtained for the protection of their employes, the orderly state of the district rendering the retention of these weapons no longer necessary. On the 5th June last the Deputy Commissioner wrote :

"The gangs of dacoits which have not yet been disposed of are few in number, receive no fresh accession of strength, and are of no political significance. They are mainly composed of men who under the Burmese régime were known as bad characters, or who have placed themselves outside the pale of mercy by their own misdeeds. The sympathy at first extended to them by the population at large is fast disappearing, and public feeling is being rapidly enlisted on the side of law and order, as is shown by the frequent information received from the people themselves as to the doings of dacoits, which have led to important arrests of late, and by the fact that captured dacoits admit that they have to commit dacoity to save themselves from starvation, because they can no longer depend on villagers giving them the food they require. To such straits have dacoits been reduced by the indifference and in some cases the active opposition of their quondam friends, that they have preferred in some cases quite lately to surrender unconditionally, with their arms, to leading the miserable life they now do. I have five such cases under trial. The attitude of the country towards officials and Europeans generally is tested by the fact that though officers of all ranks ride through the wildest parts of this wild district with an escort of not more than two mounted orderlies, they are never in any way interfered with. The Bombay Burma Corporation Assistants often travel alone and sometimes unarmed on forest duty in outlying tracts with perfect safety. I do not wish in any way to minimize the difficulties which still exist and which must be overcome before this district is brought into perfect order. My only object in stating the above facts is to show that headway is being made against crime and criminals, and that the majority of the population is siding with, and to a certain extent assisting, us in our struggle against disorder. Possibly the district may be again disturbed. If so, it will be the result of outside influences and not from an uprising of internal elements of disorder."

18. It is hoped that the facts stated in the preceding paragraphs will be held to show that progress has been made during the past two or three years in the pacification of Upper Burma. The districts of Mandalay, Sagaing,

the Lower and Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Pakòkku, Minbu, Meiktila, Yamèthin, and Pyinmana are in excellent order: there is not more crime in them than in an ordinary Lower Burma district. The same remarks apply to a great part of the Shwebo, Ye-u, and Katha districts. The Bhamo district, essentially a hill and frontier district, is untroubled. The only noted dacoit leaders who remain have been driven out of the plain country and have sought refuge in the hills among the wild tribes which inhabit the fringe of the upper province. The statement which has been made that Upper Burma is becoming depopulated is not only false but entirely the reverse of the truth. In most districts people who had left their homes and gone to Lower Burma in the time of disturbance are now returning to their former districts in large numbers.

19. Frontier affairs have also been efficiently dealt with. Before the arrival of British troops at Nyaunggywe in 1887 the whole of the States were in a condition of anarchy. Desolating wars were being waged between the rulers of the several States and the country was rapidly falling to ruin. Now profound tranquillity rules throughout the whole of the Shan country; and the Chiefs are not only at peace, but on terms of friendship, with each other. The attitude of all the Shan Sawbwas, including the Chief of the important State of Theinni, is most satisfactory; and order is maintained without difficulty by the mere presence of six companies of military police. In Eastern Karenni a satisfactory settlement has been made, and the Chief who wantonly attacked territory under British protection has been deposed to make room for a ruler who is actively loyal and anxious to stand well with the British Government. Mention has already been made of the measures taken to reduce to order the wild Kachins of the Bhamo district. These measures were entirely successful, and there is every reason to expect that friendly relations with these tribes will now be maintained. Active operations were undertaken against the Chins who inhabit the hills between Bengal and Arakan and Upper Burma. These operations will be continued during the coming cold season.

20. Of the material progress of the country the revenue returns afford satisfactory indications. The revenue collected in Upper Burma during the past three years was as follows:

	Rs.
1886-87	22,24,980
1887-88	50,16,360
1888-89	73,45,435

The figures for 1888-89 do not include Public Works or Railway receipts. The actual receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 4,85,435. The land revenue collections have increased from Rs. 16,71,730 in 1886-87 to Rs. 37,87,730 in 1887-88 and to Rs. 43,65,375 in 1888-89. There has been also an increase under the heads of Stamps and Excise. The estimated revenue for the current year is Rs. 76,74,000. One of the best tests of the state of the country is the amount of the thathameda, which is a tax on households, not on individuals. In two districts, Katha and Pyinmana, the only districts from which the figures are available, the number of households has increased from 9,624 to 10,677 and from 5,769 to 6,782 respectively. In Bhamo the thathameda collections increased from Rs. 48,890 in 1887-88 to Rs. 54,275 in the past year. In Katha the increase was from Rs. 83,470 to Rs. 1,06,385. The figures of thathameda for the Eastern Division, as given by the Financial Commissioner, are as follows:

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Meiktila	1,99,508	2,73,336
Yamèthin	2,15,312	2,18,188
Pyinmana	37,465	74,950
TOTAL	4,52,285	5,66,474

21. The recently published report on the inland trade of the province for the past year shows that there has been on the whole a large increase in the volume of the trade between Upper and Lower Burma. The following table shows the trade between Upper and Lower Burma during the past five years :

ROUTES.	Years.	Exports to Lower Burma.	Imports from Lower Burma.	Total.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>River Routes.</i>				
Irrawaddy	1884-85	1,70,87,169	1,99,36,690	3,70,23,859
	1885-86	1,24,69,382	1,53,66,706	2,78,36,088
	1886-87	1,21,51,429	2,06,10,160	3,27,61,589
	1887-88	1,34,96,388	3,27,45,145	4,62,41,533
	1888-89	1,78,69,581	2,75,03,370	4,53,72,951
Sittang	1884-85	17,07,371	2,76,667	19,84,038
	1885-86	25,06,865	1,85,675	26,92,540
	1886-87	7,35,209	1,36,314	8,71,523
	1887-88	10,10,180	84,072	10,94,252
	1888-89	24,97,639	...	24,97,639
<i>Land Routes.</i>				
Kyaukpyu	1884-85	33,361	43,219	76,580
	1885-86	16,238	16,546	32,784
	1886-87	24,326	19,014	43,340
	1887-88	33,866	25,973	59,839
	1888-89	37,234	24,455	61,689
Thayetmyo	1884-85	8,06,272	96,902	9,03,174
	1885-86	3,32,700	44,281	3,76,981
	1886-87	6,07,766	28,423	6,36,189
	1887-88	8,97,556	42,349	9,39,905
	1888-89	6,78,977	54,623	7,33,600
Toungoo	1884-85	6,05,157	3,60,760	9,65,917
	1885-86	1,96,633	4,65,711	6,63,349
	1886-87	58,526	1,62,613	2,21,134
	1887-88	1,10,320	21,725	1,38,045
	1888-89	3,27,074	26,31,092	29,58,166

The total value of the exports from Upper Burma into Lower Burma was Rs. 2,14,10,505 in 1888-89 as compared with Rs. 1,55,54,310 in the preceding year; of imports into Upper Burma, Rs. 3,02,13,540 as compared with Rs. 3,29,19,264 in 1887-88. The total value of the trade by the Irrawaddy river was less than in the previous year, aggregating Rs. 4,53,72,951 against Rs. 4,62,41,533. There was however a large increase under the head of exports to Lower Burma, the difference in favour of the past year being Rs. 43,73,193. In the value of imports from Lower Burma by the Irrawaddy route there was a decrease of Rs. 52,41,775. The increase in the case of exports occurred under the head of cattle, fruits, oils, silk goods, unrefined sugar, jade, letpet (pickled tea), and timber. Imports of piece-goods were less than in 1887-88 owing to the markets being overstocked by large imports in the previous year. The largest decrease (Rs. 24,00,000) occurred under the head of cleaned rice. This is a satisfactory sign as showing that the food-supply of the upper districts had become more nearly equal to the consumption. The trade by land routes increased from Rs. 11,37,789 in 1887-88 to Rs. 37,53,455 in the past year. Commenting on the inland trade of the quarter ending on the 31st December 1888, one of the local newspapers* remarked as follows :

"The report on the inland trade of Burma for the quarter ending the 31st December last shows signs of steady progress. There is a decline of about three lakhs, it is true, in

* *Rangoon Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1889.

the exports from Lower to Upper Burma; but as two lakhs of this are due to the exports of paddy and rice having been reduced to about 12½ lakhs of rupees worth in the third quarter of 1888-89 against about 14½ lakhs worth in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, this decline is satisfactory. It is altogether an unusual and unsatisfactory condition of things that Upper Burma, with its scanty and poor population, should be in any way dependent on an imported supply of food; and a decrease in the imports of paddy and rice to the extent of two lakhs of rupees a quarter may show that, although parts of the country are still disturbed, throughout a considerable portion of the settled tracts the people are taking more to agriculture, and in the course of a few years more Upper Burma should be in a position to export a large quantity of surplus grain instead of having to import considerable supplies of food, because cultivation is neglected and the people are wholly given over to dacoity and lawlessness, as has been the case far too much during the past decade."

22. The completion without difficulty of the railway between Toungoo and Mandalay may be mentioned among the works of great importance accomplished during the past three years. The line has now been open without interruption for nearly six months. The following are the figures of the gross earnings of the line since March 1889:

	Rs.
March	1,41,789
April	1,29,859
May	1,56,484
June	1,22,616
July	1,16,955

Preparations have been made for the construction of a railway from Sagaing to Mogaung along the valley of the Mu river, which will be taken in hand as soon as the season permits. It is probable also that a reconnaissance will be made for the purpose of fixing on a line for a railway through the Shan States to China.

23. It may be as well to note that the action of the Government has not been confined to the suppression of disorder. Besides the large sums spent on the railway and on military works, the following sums have been spent in the civil department of public works:

UPPER BURMA.		Civil Buildings.	Communi-cations.	Irrigation.	Total.
<i>Original Works.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Official year	{ 1887-88	8,84,621	16,60,634	35,300	25,80,555
	{ 1888-89	11,76,433	12,48,775	81,808	25,07,016
April 1889		18,774	69,858	4	88,636
May 1889		44,369	1,01,249	5,133	1,50,751
TOTAL WORKS		21,24,197	30,80,516	1,22,245	53,26,958

A further sum of Rs. 3,83,935 was spent on miscellaneous public improvements and a sum of Rs. 5,12,544 on repairs, making in all a total of Rs. 62,23,437 expended on civil works.

Much has been done to open up communications. A cart-road is open from Mandalay to Maymyo, 42 miles, on the Shan plateau. The cart-road to the Ruby Mines, 64 miles, is nearly complete. The cart-road to Fort Stedman and the Southern Shan States, from the Meiktila road railway station *via* Hlaing-det, has made good progress. The hitherto completely landlocked country of the Yaw is being opened up both from the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin. Shwebo has been connected with the river. These are some of the works that

have been done. In almost every district proper court-houses have been provided and good jails or lock-ups have been built. The military police battalions have been everywhere comfortably sheltered and provided with hospitals.

24. The system of making agricultural advances has been extended to Upper Burma with good results. The people are beginning to see that the Government takes an interest in their welfare, and they have shown their gratitude by punctually fulfilling their obligations. In 1888-89 the following advances have been given for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle :

	Rs.
Pyinmana	37,000
Pakōkku	10,000
Minbu	7,000
Magwe	26,000
Shwebo	20,000
Ruby Mines	500
Sagaing	20,000
Northern Shan States	5,000
TOTAL	1,25,500

In some districts the cattle have suffered from disease. But plenty of cattle are procurable by those who have money. Cattle suffered principally from smallpox and from rinderpest. The contagion is believed to have been brought from the Shan States, and was communicated to the village cattle owing to their mixing with the infected cattle in the village grazing-grounds. Ample security was given for all advances, which shows that the people of Upper Burma are not destitute, notwithstanding the losses which they must have sustained at the hands of dacoits and insurgents.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. THIRKELL WHITE,

Officiating Chief Secretary.

The 20th August, 1889.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST 1889.

General Weather conditions of the month.—The conditions of August are very similar to those of July. The monsoon currents usually prevail with great steadiness and extend over the greater part of the country. It is hence a month of frequent and in some districts of almost constant precipitation and of comparatively uniform temperature and high humidity. It is also usually the month of the greatest extension of the monsoon currents, and hence that in which Upper India obtains the largest amount of rain. Temperature hence falls to some extent in Sind and the West Punjab, which are in this, as in the three preceding months, the hottest districts of India. Pressure also tends to rise permanently in Upper India with the decrease of temperature, and before the end of the month the first indications of increasing weakness of the monsoon current are usually shown.

One of the most important features of the month is the position of the trough of low pressure in Northern India, the character of which was stated in last month's report. During the month of August last it generally occupied a somewhat more southerly position than usual, stretching across from Orissa to the Central Provinces and thence to Upper Sind.

A second important feature of the month is the small cyclonic storms which form at the head of the Bay and advance landwards. They always give more or less general rain, but its distribution depends largely upon the amount of concentration of the storm. If the depressions be shallow and extensive, the rainfall is generally moderate in amount and widely spread. If on the other they are deep and concentrated depressions, they give heavy or excessive rainfall to narrow belts of country at the expense of neighbouring districts, and are hence frequently a cause of several local floods and inundations.

The Bombay current has been stronger and steadier than usual during the month. Winds of force 9 (hard gale) have been reported from the centre of the Arabian Sea. The Bengal current (as measured by the strength of the winds) has on the other hand been feeble and more largely diverted to Burmah than usual. The storms of the month have been due to shallower and more extensive depressions than usual, and hence have given widely spread and moderate rain. In consequence of the pressure conditions these storms advanced in every case to the Central Provinces and thence to Central India, and hence those areas received frequent and abundant rain. There was no prolonged general break in the rains such as sometimes occurs in August. The month has hence been more or less favourable over the whole of India and the rainfall generally abundant and well distributed.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—There were three depressions during the month, but they were shallower and more diffused than usually occur in the month of August.

(1) *Shallow depression of the 4th to the 11th August.*—The first indications of the formation of this depression were shown by the observations of the morning of the 4th, when the winds were shifting round to north-east on the Orissa and Bengal Coasts. The depression concentrated slightly during the day, and on the morning of the 5th a well marked moderate cyclonic circulation was established in the north-west angle of the Bay and adjacent coast districts. The centre crossed the Balasore Coast on the night of the 5th and moved westwards across Orissa into the Central Provinces on the 6th. The disturbance on the morning of the 7th covered the whole of the Central Provinces and part of Central India, the centre being a little to the east of Seoni. It now began to move slowly to the north-north-west, but was, as it had hitherto been, a shallow and

extensive depression. The centre was between Seoni and Saugor on the morning of the 8th and near Saugor on the 9th. It was then commencing to break up as the air motion was becoming irregular over the area of depression. The centre was midway between Saugor and Jhansi at 8 A.M. of the 10th. It filled up during the day after an existence of a week. This disturbance gave moderate rain to Bengal and Orissa during its earlier stages and a prolonged heavy burst of rain to the Central Provinces and eastern districts of Central India whilst it was advancing slowly northwards from Nagpur and Seoni to Jhansi. It recurred from west to north in the Central Provinces. It was throughout a shallow but somewhat extensive disturbance, and hence gave moderate and diffused rainfall over a large area rather than heavy concentrated rainfall over a narrow belt of country.

(2) *Shallow depression of 13th to the 20th of August.*—Almost immediately after the breaking up of the previous feeble storm the winds on the Bengal and Orissa Coasts shifted in the manner usually indicative of the commencement of the formation of a cyclonic storm in the north-west angle of the Bay. The indications of the storm were feeble from the 13th to the 15th, but on the morning of the 16th a shallow depression and moderate cyclonic circulation was established in the north-west angle of the Bay and adjacent coast districts. The centre crossed the coast near Saugor Island on the evening of the 16th, when it was advancing in a north-westerly direction. On the morning of the 17th the centre was a little to the south of Burdwan. The weather was now and during the next forty-eight hours stormy with heavy westerly gales over the whole of the north of the Bay. The centre moved more westerly than previously on the 17th and on the morning of the 18th was south of Benares. At that time the depression covered Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. The centre advanced in a westerly direction during the next twenty-four hours and was a little to the north of Jhansi at 8 A.M. of the 19th. The depression had intensified to some extent, and during the previous day the cyclonic circulation was more vigorous than it had been since it crossed the Bengal Coast. Strong westerly winds blew across Central India and the Central Provinces and gave general rain to these areas at this time, whilst the easterly winds from the Bay of Bengal fell off in strength. The depression hence was almost stationary during the next twenty-four hours, the centre being a little to the north of Jhansi at 8 A.M. of the 20th. There were indications of the formation of a shallow depression at this time in Bengal and the humid winds from the Bay had hence ceased to feed into the depression. The winds from the Arabian Sea fell off rapidly during the day, and the depression hence filled up with unusual quickness on the evening of the 20th. Its existence extended over a period of eight days. It was a slightly more concentrated storm than the previous and gave a general burst of rain to Bengal, Orissa, Behar, the Central Provinces, and Central India.

(3) *Land formed depression of 21st to 28th August.*—As already noted, there was a tendency to the formation of a shallow depression in Bengal shown by the barometer and wind observations of the 20th. A very shallow depression covered that area on the morning of the 21st. It moved very slowly to the west-south-west during the next three days, but showed no signs of concentration. It then advanced westwards into the Central Provinces on the 26th and filled up in that area on the 28th. It was hence throughout a very shallow and diffused depression of comparatively little importance. It gave moderate rain over a large area, including Bengal, Behar, the Central Provinces, and eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Pressure.—The chief barometric movements occurred in connection with the feeble cyclonic storms described above. As they were shallower than usual, the pressure changes were somewhat less marked than is generally the case in August. The following table gives the larger oscillations of the barometric differences between Southern and Upper India during the month. They indicate roughly the variations in the general strength of the monsoon currents (more especially the Bombay current) blowing into India during the month :

Date.	Highest Pressure in Southern India or Ceylon.	Lowest Pressure in Upper India.	Range of Pressure or total gradient over India.
1st	29.78"	29.52"	.26"
4th	29.80"	29.38"	.42"
12th	29.85"	29.56"	.29"
18th	29.87"	29.37"	.50"
27th	29.82"	29.52"	.30"
29th	29.86"	29.51"	.35"
31st	29.89"	29.59"	.30"

The average range of pressure over India in the month of August is slightly less than a third of an inch, and the average for the past month was slightly greater, and was associated with a strong monsoon current from the Arabian Sea.

The mean pressure of the month of the whole of India was .018" in defect.

The following table gives the barometric anomalies or local pressure variations in different parts of the country and those of June and July for comparison :

PROVINCE.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALY.		
	June 1889.	July 1889.	August 1889.
Burmah	+ .011	+ .004	+ .008
Bengal	+ .008	+ .017	— .014
Assam	+ .019	+ .019	+ .002
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	+ .006	+ .019	— .007
North-Western Provinces	+ .003	+ .015	+ .005
Punjab	— .016	— .004	+ .019
Sind and Rajputana	— .013	+ .005	+ .005
Central India	— .001	+ .012	— .001
Central Provinces	— .004	+ .005	— .048
Bombay	— .001	— .025	+ .002
Madras	— .002	— .026	+ .012

The preceding table shows that the pressure relations changed considerably during the month of August. The most important features were the great deficiency in the Central Provinces and Berar and the excess in Upper India. The deficiency was absolutely greatest at the following stations :

Stations.	Deficiency.
Sconi . . . . .	.074
Hoshangabad . . . . .	.072
Jubbulpore . . . . .	.064
Nagpur . . . . .	.055

The excess in Upper India was greatest at Peshawar (.033").

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the month do not call for much remark. The month was one of fairly steady rainfall over by far the greater part of the country, and the variations of the temperature from the normal were hence generally small in amount. The variation of the mean

temperature from the normal from week to week and for the whole month is shown for different districts in the following table :

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the Month.
	5th.	2th.	19th.	26th.	
Burmah	+1.5	+0.6	+0.4	—0.8	+0.2
Bengal	+0.9	+1.2	+0.6	+0.5	+0.7
North-Western Provinces .	—1.2	+2.2	—0.3	+0.3	+0.1
Punjab	+0.4	+1.1	—1.4	+0.6	+0.1
Bombay	+1.8	+0.7	+0.3	+0.6	+0.7
Central Provinces and Berar.	+1.8	—0.6	—1.9	—1.1	—0.9
Guzerat and Central India .	+1.7	+0.5	—1.2	—0.9	—0.1
Sind and Rajputana . . .	+2.9	+1.2	+0.5	—0.9	+0.8
Madras	—0.2	—0.1	0	—0.2	0

The variation of the average temperature of the month from the normal was hence less than 1° in all districts.

The hottest part of India during the month included Upper Sind and the West Punjab.

The following were the highest temperatures registered in that area during the month :

Jacobabad	112.2° on the 8th.
Multan	111.2° " "
Dera Ismail Khan	108.5° " 7th.
Peshawar	108.5° " 6th.
Lahore	105.6° " 5th.

Rainfall.—As already noted, there were fewer cyclonic storms than usual during the month. The three which occurred were much shallower and more extensive and diffused depressions than usual. Hence the rainfall of the month was on the whole very uniformly distributed. The Arabian Sea current blew with unusual steadiness during the month, whilst the Bengal current was below its normal force.

During the first week of the month the rainfall was normal or slightly in excess over the whole of India, with the exception of Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, in which the rainfall was unusually scanty. The hottest temperatures of the month were recorded in Upper India at the end of this dry period. In the second week of the month larger amounts of rain were generally recorded. The Central Provinces and Central India received abundant rain from the storm which passed through them. The Punjab and Rajputana obtained moderate rain during the latter part of the week, chiefly from the Bombay current. In other districts the rainfall was generally slightly in excess.

The storm of the third week of the month gave rise for some time to strong winds of indraught from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal, and hence general and favourable rain fell over nearly the whole country. The Central Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana received the most abundant rain from the storm. Frequent showers fell in the Punjab, but the total amounts were generally below the average.

During the last week of the month the rainfall was larger than hitherto in Northern India, whilst smaller amounts fell in Southern and Central India. The districts of most abundant rainfall during the week were the North-Western Provinces and the eastern districts of Rajputana and Central India.

The rainfall of the month has hence on the whole been favourably distributed. It was in excess over nearly the whole of the interior and in moderate defect in the coast districts, where deficiency is least prejudicial. There was a moderate excess in Lower Burmah averaging 4·6 inches, and a deficiency ranging from 3·6 inches to 4·9 inches in Bengal, Assam and Chutia Nagpur. In Behar the rainfall of the month was very slightly below the normal. It was in excess over the whole of the North-Western Provinces (with some local exceptions), the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, and the Central Provinces. The southern half of the Central Provinces received 7·14 inches, or 58 per cent. more than its normal amount. The rainfall of the month was deficient in the West Coast districts of Guzerat and the Konkan, and also in Hyderabad, but nowhere does the deficiency appear to have been large in amount except perhaps locally in some parts of the North Bombay Deccan. Over the whole of Southern India, including Malabar, Mysore and the Carnatic, there was a moderate excess.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in August.	Actual Average Rainfall in August 1889.	Difference from the Average in August 1889.
Punjab, West	7	5·94	6·40	+ 0·46
" East	4	9·42	10·81	+ 1·39
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic .	8	13·95	18·69	+ 4·74
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	10·53	9·96	— 0·57
Behar	2	12·75	11·96	— 0·79
North Bengal	3	18·99	14·11	— 4·88
Assam—Cachar	3	16·02	12·21	— 3·81
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	14·30	10·67	— 3·63
Orissa—North Circars	5	9·56	10·37	+ 0·81
Central Provinces, South	7	12·34	19·48	+ 7·14
Berar—Khandeish	2	6·78	8·31	+ 1·53
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda.	9	11·89	16·30	+ 4·41
Sind—Cutch	3	1·99	2·03	+ 0·04
Guzerat	3	7·70	5·30	— 2·40
Konkan	4	15·30	9·49	— 5·81
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	6·59	4·95	— 1·64
Malabar	5	20·69	21·76	+ 1·07
Mysore—Bellary	4	5·06	5·46	+ 0·40
Carnatic	6	4·04	5·13	+ 1·09
Lower Burmah	7	25·01	29·63	+ 4·62
Ceylon	1	5·22	4·49	— 0·73

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, 27th September, 1889.

*Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 30th, 1889.**

The meteorological changes of the past week have exhibited a steady advance towards cold weather conditions, the rainfall area has contracted and the fine settled conditions which in the preceding week were confined to North-Western India spread eastward and southward so as by the end of the week to include nearly the whole of the Indian region except Burmah and Assam. The Commander of the Mail Steamer which crossed the Arabian Sea during the week experienced light to moderate westerly to southerly winds and fine weather during the passage. Hence it may fairly be concluded that so far as the greater part of the Indian region is concerned the monsoon season of 1889 is ended, and that the period of calms and light variable breezes which annually precedes the appearance of the north-east monsoon is apparently setting in. In the extreme south there is still a certain amount of monsoon current which at the close of the week swept across Ceylon and the Bay and gave general rain to Burmah, South-East Bengal and Assam, but this was the only region where anything approaching monsoon conditions prevailed. A very feeble low pressure area was established over the Bay, Burmah and Lower Bengal on the 25th, and for a time conditions were favourable to the formation of a considerable depression, but the barometer rose on the 26th and the depression slowly moved northward into Bengal, where it filled up.

On the 24th pressure was high on the Malabar Coast, low in Sind, and low within a large area which enclosed Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Circars and the north of the Bay. The winds varied largely in direction. There was a fairly steady westerly and south-westerly current across the Sind and Guzerat Coasts into Rajputana, a north-westerly current in the Central Provinces, and a south-easterly and easterly current along the foot of the hills. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. On the 25th a well marked but shallow depression overlay the Bay, Burmah and Bengal. The barometric depression was however apparently very slight, and beyond north-easterly winds in Bengal there was very little trace of cyclonic movement. Light easterly and south-easterly winds prevailed along the foot of the hills and north-westerly to westerly winds over the central parts of the country and the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were very variable. On the 26th the barometer was rising generally, but owing to the comparatively slight increase over the Bay, the depression in that region was somewhat more strongly marked than on the previous day, more particularly to the southward, where gradients were moderately steep and where probably a moderately strong monsoon current was blowing. Cyclonic movements around the Bay were more marked than on the preceding day, there being a general indraught from the shores towards the centre of the Bay. A north-westerly and westerly current is blowing down the Gangetic plain and variable breezes over the Peninsula. The Chart of the 27th showed that the depression had moved quickly northward and lay over Bengal and that it had become very much smaller. The cyclonic movements over the Bay had consequently disappeared and westerly and west-north-westerly winds prevailed over Northern India, south-easterly and easterly winds in Burmah, and calms and variable winds in the Peninsula and at the central stations. Gradients were still moderately steep in the south, and a fairly strong monsoon current prevailed at Colombo and across the south of the Bay. On the 28th the general features of the pressure distribution were the same, readings decreasing from a high pressure area overlying the Malabar Coast and the south of the Bay to a low pressure area over Bengal. Over the Peninsula calms and variable breezes still prevailed, but over the greater part of India there was a fairly general westerly or west-north-westerly current,

and over Burmah winds from south-west to south-east. In Ceylon and across the south of the Bay a fairly strong monsoon current still prevailed. On the 29th pressure fell over North-Western India, while it rose slowly over the Peninsula. In consequence barometric gradients became steeper generally and much of the variability which had previously characterised the wind directions disappeared, and a fairly general westerly or west-north-westerly current prevailed over a large part of India. In Burmah the wind was south-westerly and south-easterly. On the 30th the barometer had risen briskly over Northern India and slightly in the south. Hence the gradient had decreased and the wind, more particularly over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, become again variable. In Northern India the wind was west-south-westerly and in Burmah southerly and south-westerly.

Temperature.—Most of the variations of temperature from the mean during the past week have been due to the varying amount of rain received in the different Provinces compared with the average, but the relative coolness of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces is due to other causes. The day temperatures over the region including the North-Western Provinces, the north of Rajputana, the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Baluchistan have on nearly all days exceeded the normal average; but the night temperatures, owing probably to extreme dryness of the air permitting excessive radiation, have been largely below the average, and hence the mean of the day and night observations over this region exhibits a deficiency. In the other Provinces, as stated above, the variations of temperature coincide roughly with the variations of rainfall. Thus in Burmah the earlier days, when rain was slight, were warmer and the latter days, when rain was heavy, were cooler than usual. In Bengal, where rain ceased on the 24th, one day was cooler and six warmer than the average. Bombay and Sind showed the same proportion, and the Central Provinces and Central India were warmer than the average throughout. Madras, where there was a good deal of rain, was cooler than usual. The warmest day was the 26th, when only two Provinces, *viz.*, the Punjab and Madras, reported any deficiency of heat. Maxima exceeding 100° were recorded in several parts of North-Western India throughout the week, the highest reading being 105.4° at Jacobabad on the 24th.

The following table shows the amount of excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	— 0.1°	— 1.0°
Bengal	— 0.9°	+ 1.0°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.2°	— 0.7°
Punjab	+ 1.0°	— 0.8°
Bombay	+ 2.0°	+ 0.9°
Central Provinces	+ 2.2°	+ 2.1°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 2.9°	+ 1.6°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 3.5°	+ 0.6°
Madras	— 0.7°	— 0.9°

This table shows that except in Bengal the weather has on the whole, and relatively to the average, been cooler during the present than during the past week.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the amount and extent of rainfall have both decreased during the past week. The rainbearing monsoon current has practically ceased except in the extreme south, and there have been no travelling cyclones such as occasionally carry heavy rain over a large tract of country. Hence conditions have been generally unfavourable to rainfall and the most part of the rain shown in the concluding table is due to showers.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall:

On the 24th a few slight showers were reported from parts of the Punjab and general rain from Lower Bengal, Assam, Lower Burmah and the whole of the

Peninsula south of Vizagapatam on the one side and Ratnagiri on the other. On the South-West Coast the amounts were large. On the 25th rain had ceased in the north-west and almost ceased in Bengal, but in Burmah and the Peninsula general rain continued. A similar distribution prevailed on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, the amount of rain over the Peninsula steadily becoming less, though the extent of the rainfall area remained little altered. On the 30th rain practically ceased over the Peninsula. It continued to fall in Burmah, and a patch of rain also occurred over the Central Provinces.

The concluding table shows that the rainfall of the week was in excess at only sixteen of the rainfall districts and in defect at thirty-two districts, while in two there was no variation from the average. Sind and Chutia Nagpur have received no rainfall whatever. In the former division none is expected and the defect is unimportant, but in Chutia Nagpur the normal fall is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In the Punjab the average rainfall throughout the whole Province is less than $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch, and in some districts in that Province the deficiency is large. In the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana the rainfall has been almost equally scanty both absolutely and relatively to the average. In contrast with these scanty rainfalls are the rainfalls of Tenasserim, Arakan and the west of the Peninsula, where the amount of rain received during the week has been from two to three times the normal.

The whole of Burmah and the Surma Valley of Assam have received excessive rain, the excess in Tenasserim and Arakan being large and in Cachar and Lower Burmah small. The whole of Northern India, comprising Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana, has on the contrary received a short supply, the deficiency ranging from only a few hundredths in parts of the Punjab to as much as 3 inches in North Bengal. The rainfall of the west of the Peninsula comprising the divisions of Malabar, Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, as well as northward over Khandeish and the west of the Central Provinces, has been everywhere in excess of the average. The heaviest fall relatively to the average was in the Konkan, where the amount was three times the average. In the central parts of the country including Berar, the greater part of the Central Provinces, Central India, Kathiawar and Guzerat the rainfall was more or less short; but as the amount ordinarily received over the greater part of this district is not large at this season, the deficiency is probably unimportant. Over the east of the Peninsula the rainfall in relation to the average varies a good deal, excessive falls being reported from Jeypore (Madras), Hyderabad, and the centre and south of the East Coast, and defective falls from the Circars and Central and South Madras.

The returns of maximum falls now show very few large amounts. In Tenasserim one station received 21 and another 18 inches of rain during the week, but these amounts were exceptional, and in other parts of Burmah there were no heavy amounts recorded. Cherrapunji received only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and in most of the other districts in Bengal and Assam the falls were proportionately low; but in some parts of Behar amounts varying between 3 and 9 inches were reported. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Guzerat there were hardly any stations the total rainfall of which exceeded 1 inch; but in the central parts of the North-Western Provinces there was a local patch of rain where the week's amounts varied between 2 and 6 inches. In the West Coast districts there were several instances of heavy falls, the largest being 15 inches at Karwar and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Cannanore. In the central parts of the country the falls were fairly large, and in Madras they varied between 2 and 7 inches.

The state of the seasonal rainfall is shown in the concluding column of the table. The following are the divisions in which the total rainfall since the middle of May is deficient by amounts exceeding 10 per cent.:—Lower and Central Burmah, East and Deltaic Bengal, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the Central, Submontane, Hill and north-west districts of the Punjab, Khandeish, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana West. Of these the only addition since last week is Deltaic Bengal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 15th to September 30th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH . . .	Tenasserim	15'38	5'18	+ 10'20	181'04	170'47	+ 6
	Lower Burmah	4'33	3'22	+ 1'11	71'77	86'23	- 17
	Central Burmah	3'41	2'59	+ 0'82	55'11	68'96	- 20
	Upper Burmah	3'46	?	?	28'60	?	?
	Arakan	6'68	3'21	+ 3'47	164'64	171'67	- 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM . . .	Eastern Bengal	1'45	2'45	- 1'00	64'94	75'47	- 14
	Assam (Surma)	4'03	3'92	+ 0'16	114'39	90'09	+ 27
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2'15	2'50	- 0'35	93'82	77'03	+ 22
	Deltaic Bengal	0'36	1'42	- 1'06	42'47	48'08	- 11
	Central Bengal	0'43	1'90	- 1'47	46'08	47'93	- 3
	North Bengal	1'11	3'95	- 2'84	99'40	89'96	+ 7
	Orissa	0'46	1'80	- 1'34	41'32	45'44	- 1
	Chutia Nagpur	0	1'39	- 1'39	42'22	44'92	- 6
	Behar (South)	0'55	1'93	- 1'38	40'33	37'86	+ 7
	Do. (North)	1'36	2'15	- 0'79	52'58	43'32	+ 21
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	0'10	0'94	- 0'84	43'70	32'67	+ 34
	Oudh (South)	0'20	0'91	- 0'71	40'43	33'01	+ 22
	Do. (North)	0'10	1'17	- 1'07	42'21	35'64	+ 18
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'49	0'49	0	26'98	28'19	- 4
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'03	0'25	- 0'22	21'64	25'57	- 15
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	0'09	0'97	- 0'88	48'54	38'99	+ 25
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'19	0'22	- 0'03	11'62	12'29	- 4
	Do. (Central)	0'06	0'25	- 0'19	16'75	21'09	- 21
	Do. (Submontane)	0'03	0'56	- 0'53	20'52	24'62	- 17
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'05	1'93	- 1'88	59'28	77'35	- 23
	Do. (North-West)	0'11	0'32	- 0'21	16'09	18'42	- 13
	Do. (West)	0'01	0'12	- 0'11	6'72	6'53	+ 3
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	4'34	2'16	+ 2'18	103'03	97'11	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	1'05	1'31	- 0'26	31'53	15'59	+ 110
	Coorg	5'23	2'61	+ 2'62	99'01	92'84	+ 7
	Mysore	2'03	1'11	+ 1'53	21'54	19'23	+ 12
	Konkan	5'23	1'76	+ 3'47	122'89	93'94	+ 31
	Bombay Deccan	3'58	1'29	+ 2'29	28'56	27'12	+ 5
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2'51	1'51	+ 1'00	19'44	22'28	- 13
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'09	1'59	- 0'50	39'64	30'35	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	1'14	1'05	+ 0'09	34'37	35'29	- 10
	Ditto (Central)	0'21	1'00	- 0'79	49'84	48'06	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	1'15	1'34	- 0'19	53'09	47'46	+ 12
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0'29	1'05	- 0'76	33'63	37'89	- 11
	Kathiawar	0'20	0'26	- 0'06	26'05	26'34	- 1
	Sind	0	0	0	1'55	4'39	- 64
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'30	1'19	- 0'89	37'31	34'56	+ 8
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'05	0'54	- 0'49	28'51	25'41	+ 12
	Rajputana (West)	0'12	0'21	- 0'09	8'73	12'89	- 32
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'54	1'76	- 1'22	31'95	24'53	+ 30
	Do. (North)	2'20	1'13	+ 1'07	34'85	35'51	- 2
	Hyderabad (South)	1'19	1'00	+ 0'19	24'05	20'01	+ 17
	Madras (Central)	1'45	1'72	- 0'27	21'39	16'91	+ 26
	East Coast (Central)	1'56	1'41	+ 0'15	12'53	17'91	+ 3
	Ditto (South)	2'13	1'17	+ 0'96	18'05	15'33	+ 22
	Madras (South)	0'14	0'88	- 0'74	9'31	8'37	+ 11

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 3rd October, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rainfall fair and general; slight in Madras, Tinnevely and Coimbatore. Crops generally good, but dry crops suffering from excessive rain in parts of Kistna, Bellary and Anantapur; damaged by floods in Kurnool, and withering from want of rain or water in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot. Prices rising in five districts, falling in eleven, and stationary in others. Labourers employed on last day of week on Rushikulya works, 3,618; Gopalpore Canal, 744; Ghat Roads, 3,971; other minor works, 6,376. Number on village relief on 1st September, 38,222, including 23,090 children; fed in kitchens, 10,628, including 7,645 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 686 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rain during week good and beneficial to crops and fodder throughout the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Ratnagiri; moderate or slight in other districts of the Presidency Proper. More rain needed in one taluka of Khandesh and parts of Guzerat, Nasik, Thana and Colaba. Standing crops damaged by locusts almost throughout Sind and in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Baroda. Cotton blighted in parts of Hyderabad, and *bajri* damaged by excessive rain in one taluka of Poona. Crops otherwise good except in one taluka of Khandesh. Sowing of late crops retarded by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar; progressing in other districts. Fodder scarce in parts of Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st October.*—Practically no rainfall during the week except in the eastern districts and Darjeeling. The break has been beneficial in the northern districts, where heavy rain fell in the previous week; but more rain is wanted in some of the western districts and in Balasore and Singhbhum. Winter rice is generally promising except in parts of Burdwan, Hughli and Balasore where the rainfall has been scanty, and in places in Central and Northern Bengal where some damage has been done by floods. The floods in Murshidabad, Nadiya, and Jessore are subsiding rapidly. Harvesting of early rice, jute and other autumn crops is nearly over, and cultivation for *rabi* crops has begun. Sugarcane is generally in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder reported in some places in Dacca and in the east of Bogra. Sufficient foodstocks in the affected tracts. In Chumparun and Muzaffarpur loans and charitable reliefs are being given, but in the latter district the demand for charity is decreasing. In Midnapur 349 persons received charity during the past week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—The weather has been bright and seasonable. More rain is wanted in some places. *Kharif* harvesting continues; a good outturn expected. Ploughing for and sowing of the *rabi* are in progress. Markets are well supplied, and prices remain steady or show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Slight rain has fallen in Ferozepore and Rawalpindi districts. Prices unsettled in Sialkot, rising in Rawalpindi, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in certain districts; ploughings for *rabi* sowings commenced. Rain much wanted throughout the Province. Standing crops are reported to be generally good. *Kharif* outturn below average in Umballa. Locust swarms were frequent lately in Mooltan, but did no great damage. Fodder is sufficient everywhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Weather cloudy and close, with occasional heavy showers in a few districts; more rain would be

beneficial in Jubbulpore and Bilaspur, but the prospects of the *kharif* crops are generally very good. Ground being ploughed for *rabi* sowings. Linseed sowing commencing in Chhattisgarh. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th September.*—There has been a fair fall of rain throughout Lower Burma, and agricultural prospects are good in all districts. In Upper Burma more rain is wanted in Shwebo; in other districts the fall is reported to have been sufficient and the crop prospect is fair. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab, Thongwa, Thayetmyo, Amherst and Mergui, and risen slightly in Tharrawaddy and Henzada; in other districts the price is unchanged. In Upper Burma the price has risen slightly in Shwebo; in the other districts there are no fluctuations. The foodsupply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall light. Reaping of early and transplanting of late rice nearly over. Tea and other crops generally doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rain in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore 5·38 inches. Rainfall good throughout the State. Condition of crops and prospects good. No material change in prices.

Rainfall 2·73 inches in Coorg. *Ragi* crops damaged by unseasonable rains; other crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Average rainfall 1·10 inch in Berar. Weather warm and cloudy. Crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices of foodgrains stationary. Cattle free from disease.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week 3·4 inches. Total since 1st January 32·7 inches. *Abi* crops prospering. Harvesting of some *kharif* crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Rain slight and partial; more wanted in Bundelkhand, elsewhere sufficient. Crops generally good. Prices falling in Goona and parts of Bhopawar; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd October.*—Slight rain in a few places. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Meywar, Jeypore, and Marwar. Rain much needed in Kerowlee, Harowtee, Ulwar, and Sirohi. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage sufficient. Fodder dear in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th September.*—Unusually heavy rainfall during two days. No damage however to the ripening crops. Prospects remain very good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. XXIII. OF 1889-go.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Month Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 7TH SEPTEMBER 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 8TH SEPTEMBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 7TH SEPTEMBER 1889.		Total increase in 1889-go.	Total decrease in 1889-go.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
September 1889	East Indian (a)	1,526	6,77,883	444	1,526	6,97,728	457	1,84,98,207	527	1,89,29,603	540	4,31,390	...
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,448	131	57	7,475	131	1,83,878	140	1,88,233	143	4,355	...
.....	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	75	(b) . . . . .	...	75	(b) . . . . .	...	(b) . . . . .	...	(b) . . . . .	...	...	...
September 1889	Sindia	75	4,848	65	...	(c) . . . . .	...	1,03,410	95	(c) . . . . .	...	...	1,63,410
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,33,944	204	1,672	2,32,000	133	78,27,646	205	86,85,593	238	8,57,947	...
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	180	17,507	94	305	(e) 21,007	71	6,37,374	163	(e) 8,02,060	117	1,65,280	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	850	68,051	81	850	54,958	64	17,34,841	89	18,57,418	94	1,22,576	...
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	10,871	78	290	17,418	59	2,40,436	75	3,30,016	64	99,180	...
ditto	Indian Midland	136	7,927	58	746	(g) 41,475	50	3,20,372	102	(g) 12,18,804	82	8,98,232	...
ditto	Villupuram - Dharma- varan (Nellore Branch)	83	5,130	62	83	4,418	53	1,12,405	59	1,10,773	58	...	1,632
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,151	34	30	1,175	33	34,761	44	42,850	54	8,082	...
	TOTAL	4,753	11,41,369	240	5,377	10,78,254	193	2,98,13,538	273	3,21,75,550	260	23,62,012	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
September 1889	North Western (h)	2,469	5,70,510	231	2,386	4,78,627	201	1,06,52,356	188	1,18,21,005	217	11,68,739	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,03,541	150	692	94,204	134	30,02,310	192	34,37,601	210	3,75,351	...
ditto	Bengal Central	125	20,370	103	125	15,370	123	2,75,915	97	3,11,709	109	34,794	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,003	245	45	7,880	175	3,23,706	313	3,40,931	331	17,225	...
ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,53,331	370	747	2,68,980	300	38,42,737	248	41,79,818	258	3,37,004	...
ditto	Nalhati	7	1,250	47	27	1,834	68	4,051	70	43,181	70	...	470
ditto	Tirhoot	259	25,179	97	273	24,405	89	7,30,945	128	8,51,007	144	1,20,062	...
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	105	4,183	40	105	4,234	40	1,13,240	47	1,49,262	62	36,016	...
ditto	Sihraunau	25	1,451	58	25	1,800	60	27,056	47	28,182	49	1,136	...
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	442	35	7	305	44	2,037	13	3,117	10	1,060	...
ditto	Burma (i)	392	41,123	105	553	72,471	131	12,71,121	145	19,49,133	153	6,67,017	...
	TOTAL	4,819	10,32,403	214	4,985	9,70,019	195	2,03,50,100	184	2,31,08,084	204	27,57,984	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
September 1889	Madras	840	1,59,510	190	840	1,58,612	183	37,51,763	194	40,97,423	213	3,45,660	...
ditto	South Indian	654	1,10,334	150	654	1,14,112	170	24,92,329	160	26,10,493	175	1,18,164	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(j) 5,40,534	301	1,440	(k) 3,90,731	271	1,90,85,902	553	1,44,80,549	439	...	45,99,356
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	401	2,22,525	483	401	1,55,000	336	55,01,814	519	57,36,381	544	2,34,567	...
	TOTAL	3,452	10,32,021	292	3,325	8,19,310	241	3,08,31,808	383	2,09,30,843	347	...	39,00,965
1) TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,024	32,06,701	246	13,957	28,97,583	203	8,09,05,446	271	8,22,14,477	262	12,19,031	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,67,725	142	4,29,79,044	137	5,16,319	...
NET RECEIPTS . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,85,32,721	129	3,92,35,433	125	7,02,712	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
September 1889	Tarakeshiwar	21	3,850	175	22	4,162	189	1,26,226	249	1,20,411	257	3,185	...
August 1889	Dilbar-Sadiya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	(m) . . . . .	...	(n) 1,85,254	110	(o) 2,10,857	123	22,603	...
September 1889	Bengal and North- Western	376	28,194	75	376	26,670	71	10,97,161	126	11,62,401	135	65,240	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,004	74	67	6,106	92	1,57,772	107	1,71,051	110	13,279	...
	TOTAL	405	37,008	80	405	32,998	80	15,69,413	126	16,73,720	135	1,04,307	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
September 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed	310	33,153	107	354	41,868	118	7,13,461	109	9,88,877	122	2,75,436	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,927	33	59	2,260	38	59,327	44	59,434	44	107	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Verangim- Mehadana-Vadnagar	21	759	36	27	650	24	20,992	43	24,062	40	3,970	...
ditto	Bhavnagar-Godda- Junagadh-Portbandar	209	14,900	71	261	15,846	61	4,12,226	99	6,06,812	102	1,64,586	...
ditto	Mowvi	60	2,410	35	68	2,741	40	83,071	54	93,019	60	9,428	...
ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,449	34	124	5,100	41	1,51,448	56	1,50,969	53	...	8,455
	TOTAL	791	57,404	73	893	68,465	77	14,79,125	86	19,24,193	94	4,45,068	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Includes the Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Kansi-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Youngoo-Mandalay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amrati, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amrati State Railways.

(l) Includes the Patni Branch.

(m) Return not received.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st September 1888.

(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Official Secrets Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 41.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th October, 1889.

No. 20.—The following Statutes are published for general information :

INTERPRETATION ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 63.]

An Act for consolidating enactments relating to the Construction of Acts of Parliament and for further shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament.

[30TH AUGUST, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Com-

mons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Re-enactment of existing Rules.

I. (r) In this Act and in every Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears,—

(a) words importing the masculine gender shall include females ; and

(b) words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

(a) The same rules be observed in the construction of every enactment relating to an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction, when the enactment is contained in an Act passed in or before the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

2. (1) In the construction of every enactment relating to an offence punishable on indictment or on summary conviction, whether contained in an Act passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "person" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, include a body corporate.

(a) Where under any Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, any forfeiture or penalty is payable to a party aggrieved, it shall be payable to a body corporate in every case where that body is the party aggrieved.

3. In every Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them; namely,—

The expression "month" shall mean calendar month:

The expression "land" shall include messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, houses, and buildings of any tenure:

The expressions "oath" and "affidavit" shall, in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear" shall, in the like case, include affirm and declare.

4. In every Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty and before the commencement of this Act the expression "county" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including a county of a city and a county of a town.

5. In every Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "parish" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, mean, as respects England and Wales, a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

6. In this Act, and in every Act and Order of Council passed or made after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "county court" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, mean as respects England and Wales a court under the County Courts Act, 1888.

7. In every Act relating to Scotland, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

The expression "sheriff clerk" shall include steward clerk;

The expressions "shire," "sheriffdom," and "county" shall include any stewartry in Scotland.

8. Every section of an Act shall have effect as a substantive enactment without introductory words.

9. Every Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be a public Act and shall be judicially noticed as such, unless the contrary is expressly provided by the Act.

10. Any Act may be altered, amended, or repealed in the same session of Parliament.

11. (1) Where an Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, repeals a repealing enactment, it shall not be construed as reviving any enactment previously repealed unless words are added reviving that enactment.

(2) Where an Act passed after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, repeals wholly or partially any former enactment and substitutes provisions for the enactment repealed, the repealed enactment shall remain in force until the substituted provisions come into operation.

New General Rules of Construction.

12. In this Act, and in every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1) The expression "the Lord Chancellor" shall, except when used with reference to Ireland only, mean the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain for the time being, and, when used with reference to Ireland only, shall mean the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the time being.

(2) The expression "the Treasury" shall mean the Lord High Treasurer for the time being or the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(3) The expression "Secretary of State" shall mean one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being.

(4) The expression "the Admiralty" shall mean the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom for the time being or the Commissioners for the time being for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

(5) The expression "the Privy Council" shall, except when used with reference to Ireland only, mean the Lords and others for the time being of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and when used with reference to Ireland only shall mean the Privy Council of Ireland for the time being.

(6) The expression "the Education Department" shall mean the Lords of the Committee for the time being of the Privy Council appointed for Education.

(7) The expression "the Scotch Education Department" shall mean the Lords of the Committee for the time being of the Privy Council appointed for Education in Scotland.

(8) The expression "the Board of Trade" shall mean the Lords of the Committee for the time being of the Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

(9) The expression "Lord Lieutenant," when used with reference to Ireland, shall mean the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or other Chief Governors or Governor of Ireland for the time being.

(10) The expression "Chief Secretary," when used with reference to Ireland, shall mean the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for the time being.

(11) The expression "Postmaster General" shall mean Her Majesty's Postmaster General for the time being.

(12) The expression "Commissioners of Woods" or "Commissioners of Woods and Forests" shall mean the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues for the time being.

(13) The expression "Commissioners of Works" shall mean the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings for the time being.

(14) The expression "Charity Commissioners" shall mean the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the time being.

(15) The expression "Ecclesiastical Commissioners" shall mean the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for the time being.

(16) The expression "Queen Anne's Bounty" shall mean the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

(17) The expression "National Debt Commissioners" shall mean the Commissioners for the time being for the Reduction of the National Debt.

(18) The expression "the Bank of England" shall mean, as circumstances require, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England or the bank of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

(19) The expression "the Bank of Ireland" shall mean, as circumstances require, the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, or the bank of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

(20) The expression "consular officer" shall include consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, and any person for the time authorised to discharge the duties of consul-general, consul, or vice-consul.

13. In this Act, and in every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears,

have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1) The expression "Supreme Court," when used with reference to England or Ireland, shall mean the Supreme Court of Judicature in England or Ireland, as the case may be, or either branch thereof.

(2) The expression "Court of Appeal," when used with reference to England or Ireland, shall mean Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in England or Ireland, as the case may be.

(3) The expression "High Court," when used with reference to England or Ireland, shall mean Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England or Ireland, as the case may be.

(4) The expression "court of assize" shall, as respects England, Wales, and Ireland, mean a court of assize, a court of oyer and terminer, and a court of gaol delivery, or any of them, and shall, as respects England and Wales, include the Central Criminal Court.

(5) The expression "assizes," as respects England, Wales, and Ireland, shall mean the courts of assize usually held in every year, and shall include the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, but shall not include any court of assize held by virtue of any special commission, or, as respects Ireland, any court held by virtue of the powers conferred by section sixty-three of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.

(6) The expression "the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848," shall mean the Act of the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter forty-three, intituled "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions within England and Wales with respect to summary convictions and orders."

(7) The expression "the Summary Jurisdiction (England) Acts" and the expression "the Summary Jurisdiction (English) Acts" shall respectively mean the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, and the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, and any Act, past or future, amending those Acts or either of them. 11 & 12 Vic.
c. 43.
42 & 43 Vic.
c. 49.

(8) The expression "the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts" shall mean the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, 1864 and 1881, and any Act, past or future, amending those Acts or either of them. 27 & 28 Vic.
c. 3.
44 & 45 Vic.
c. 33.

(9) The expression "the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts" shall mean, as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and, as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act, past or future, amending the same. 14 & 15 Vic.
c. 93.

(10) The expression "the Summary Jurisdiction Acts," when used in relation to England or Wales, shall mean the Summary Jurisdiction (England) Acts, and when used in relation to Scotland the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, and when used in relation to Ireland the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

(11) The expression "court of summary jurisdiction" shall mean any justice or justices of the peace, or other magistrate, by whatever name called, to whom jurisdiction is given by, or who is authorised to act under, the Summary

Jurisdiction Acts, whether in England, Wales, or Ireland, and whether acting under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any of them, or under any other Act, or by virtue of his commission, or under the common law.

(12) The expression "petty sessional court" shall, as respects England or Wales, mean a court of summary jurisdiction consisting of two or more justices when sitting in a petty sessional court-house, and shall include the Lord Mayor of the city of London, and any alderman of that city, and any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate when sitting in a court-house or place at which he is authorised by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

(13) The expression "petty sessional court-house" shall, as respects England or Wales, mean a court-house or other place at which justices are accustomed to assemble for holding special or petty sessions, or which is for the time being appointed as a substitute for such a court-house or place, and, where the justices are accustomed to assemble for either special or petty sessions at more than one court-house or place in a petty sessional division, shall mean any such court-house or place. The expression shall also include any court-house or place at which the Lord Mayor of the city of London or any alderman of that city, or any metropolitan or borough police magistrate or other stipendiary magistrate is authorised by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice of the peace.

(14) The expression "court of quarter sessions" shall mean the justices of any county, riding, parts, division, or liberty of a county, or of any county of a city, or county of a town, in general or quarter sessions assembled, and shall include the court of the recorder of a municipal borough having a separate court of quarter sessions.

14. In every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, the expression "rules of court" when used in relation to any court shall mean rules made by the authority having for the time being power to make rules or orders regulating the practice and procedure of such court, and as regards Scotland shall include acts of adjournment and acts of sederunt.

The power of the said authority to make rules of court as above defined shall include a power to make rules of court for the purpose of any Act passed after the commencement of this Act, and directing or authorising any thing to be done by rules of court.

15. In this Act, and in every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1) The expression "municipal borough" shall mean, as respects England and Wales, any place for the time being subject to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and any reference to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of a borough shall include a reference to the

mayor, aldermen, and citizens of a city and, any reference to the powers, duties, liabilities or property of the council of a borough shall be construed as a reference to the powers, duties, liabilities, or property of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough acting by the council.

(2) The expression "municipal borough" shall mean, as respects Ireland, any place for the time being subject to the Act of the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, intituled "An Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland."

(3) The expression "parliamentary borough" shall mean any borough, burgh, place or combination of places returning a member or members to serve in Parliament, and not being either a county or division of a county, or a university, or a combination of universities.

(4) The expression "borough" when used in relation to local government shall mean a municipal borough as above defined, and when used in relation to parliamentary elections or the registration of parliamentary electors shall mean a parliamentary borough as above defined.

16. In this Act, and in every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1) The expression "board of guardians" shall, as respects England and Wales, mean a board of guardians elected under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and shall include a board of guardians or other body of persons performing under any local Act the like functions to a board of guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

(2) The expression "poor law union" shall, as respects England and Wales, mean any parish or union of parishes for which there is a separate board of guardians.

(3) The expression "board of guardians" shall, as respects Ireland, mean a board of guardians elected under the Act of the session of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-six, intituled "An Act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland," and the Acts amending the same, and shall include any body of persons appointed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to carry into execution the provisions of those Acts.

(4) The expression "poor law union" shall, as respects Ireland, mean any townland or place or union, or townlands or places, for which there is a separate board of guardians.

17. In every Act passed after the commencement of this Act the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1) The expression "parliamentary election" shall mean the election of a member or members

Definitions relating to elections.

to serve in Parliament for a county or division of a county, or parliamentary borough or division of a parliamentary borough, or for a university or combination of universities.

(2) The expression "parliamentary register of electors" shall mean a register of persons entitled to vote at any parliamentary election.

(3) The expression "local government register of electors" shall mean, as respects an administrative county in England or Wales other than a county borough, the county register, and, as respects a county borough or other municipal borough, the burgess roll.

18. In this Act, and in every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, the following expressions shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, namely:—

(1) The expression "British Islands" shall mean the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

(2) The expression "British possession" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom, and, where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one British possession.

(3) The expression "colony" shall mean any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the British Islands, and of British India, and, where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under the central legislature shall, for the purposes of this definition, be deemed to be one colony.

(4) The expression "British India" shall mean all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are for the time being governed by Her Majesty through the Governor-General of India, or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India.

(5) The expression "India" shall mean British India together with any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of Her Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India.

(6) The expression "Governor" shall, as respects Canada and India, mean the Governor-General, and include any person who for the time being has the powers of the Governor-General, and, as respects any other British possession, shall include the officer for the time being administering the government of that possession.

(7) The expression "colonial legislature" and the expression "legislature," when used with reference to a British possession, shall respectively mean the authority, other than the Imperial Parliament or Her Majesty the Queen in Council, competent to make laws for a British possession.

19. In this Act and in every Act passed after the commencement of this Act the expression "person" shall, unless the

Meaning of "person" in future Acts.

contrary intention appears, include any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate.

20. In this Act, and in every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, expressions referring to writing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography, and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

21. In this Act, and in every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "statutory declaration" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, mean a declaration made by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

22. In this Act, and in every Act passed after the commencement of this Act the expression "financial year" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, mean as respects any matters relating to the Consolidated Fund or moneys provided by Parliament, or to the Exchequer, or to Imperial taxes or finance, the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March.

23. In any Act passed after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears,—

The expression "Lands Clauses Acts" shall mean—

- (a) as respects England and Wales, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, the 8 & 9 Vict. Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts c. 18. Amendment Act, 1860, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1869, and the Lands Clauses (Umpire) Act, 1883, and any Acts for the time being in force amending the same; and
- (b) as respects Scotland, the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845, and the 8 & 9 Vict. Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts c. 19. Amendment Act, 1860, and any Acts for the time being in force amending the same; and
- (c) as respects Ireland, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, the 8 & 9 Vict. Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts Amendment Act, 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1851, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1860, the Railways Act (Ireland), 1864, and the Railways Traverse Act, and any Acts for the time being in force amending the same.

24. In any Act, passed before or after the commencement of this Act the expression "Irish Valuation Acts" shall mean the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland.

25. In this Act, and in every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "ordnance map" shall, unless the contrary intention appears, mean a map made under the

Meaning of Irish Valuation Acts.

Meaning of "ordnance map."

5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 18. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 18. 46 & 47 Vict. c. 15.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 19. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 106.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 18. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 97. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 70. 27 & 28 Vict. c. 71. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 70.

powers conferred by the Survey (Great Britain) Acts, 1841 to 1870, or by the Survey (Ireland) Acts, 1825 to 1870, and the Acts amending the same respectively.

26. Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act authorises or requires any document to be served by post, whether the expression "serve" or the expression "give" or "send" or any other expression is used, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the service shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying, and posting a letter containing the document, and unless the contrary is proved to have been effected at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

27. In every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, the expression "committed for trial" used in relation to any person shall, unless the contrary intention appears, mean, as respects England and Wales, committed to prison with the view of being tried before a judge and jury, whether the person is committed in pursuance of section twenty-two or of section twenty-five of the Indictable Offences Act, 1848, or is committed by a court, judge, coroner, or other authority having power to commit a person to any prison with a view to his trial, and shall include a person who is admitted to bail upon a recognizance to appear and take his trial before a judge and jury.

28. In this Act, and in every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears,—

The expression "sheriff" shall, as respects Scotland, include a sheriff substitute:

The expression "felony" shall, as respects Scotland, mean a high crime and offence:

The expression "misdemeanour" shall, as respects Scotland, mean an offence.

29. In every Act passed after the commencement of this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, the expression "county court" shall, as respects Ireland, mean a civil bill court within the meaning of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877.

30. In this Act, and in every other Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, references to the Sovereign reigning at the time of the passing of the Act or to the Crown shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as references to the Sovereign for the time being, and this Act shall be binding on the Crown.

31. Where any Act, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, confers power to make, grant, or issue any instrument, that is to say, any Order in Council, order, warrant, scheme, letters patent, rules, regulations, or byelaws, expression used in the

instrument, if it is made after the commencement of this Act, shall, unless the contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in the Act conferring the power.

32. (1) Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act confers a power or imposes a duty, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(2) Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act confers a power or imposes a duty on the holder of an office, as such, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by the holder for the time being of the office.

(3) Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or byelaws, the power shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power, exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, amend, or vary the rules, regulations, or byelaws.

33. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more Acts, or both under an Act and at common law, whether any such Act was passed before or after the commencement of this Act, the offender shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those Acts or at common law, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

34. In the measurement of any distance for the purposes of any Act passed after the commencement of this Act, that distance shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be measured in a straight line on a horizontal plane.

35. (1) In any Act, instrument, or document, an Act may be cited by reference to the short title, if any, of the Act, either with or without a reference to the chapter, or by reference to the regnal year in which the Act was passed, and, where there are more statutes or sessions than one in the same regnal year, by reference to the statute or the session, as the case may require, and, where there are more chapters than one, by reference to the chapter, and any enactment may be cited by reference to the section or sub-section of the Act in which the enactment is contained.

(2) Where any Act passed after the commencement of this Act contains such reference as aforesaid, the reference shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be read as referring, in the case of statutes included in any revised edition of the statutes purporting to be printed by authority, to that edition, and in the case of statutes not so included, and passed before the reign of King George the First, to the edition prepared under the direction of the Record Commission; and

§ 12 Vict.
32.

§ 41 Vict.
35.

in other cases to the copies of the statutes purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer, or under the superintendence or authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

(3) In any Act passed after the commencement of this Act a description or citation of a portion of another Act shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including the word, section, or other part mentioned or referred to as forming the beginning and as forming the end of the portion comprised in the description or citation.

36. (1) In this Act, and in every Act passed "Commencement." either before or after the commencement of this Act, the expression "commencement," when used with reference to an Act, shall mean the time at which the Act comes into operation.

(2) Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act, or any Order in Council, order, warrant, scheme, letters patent, rules, regulations, or byelaws made, granted, or issued, under a power conferred by any such Act, is expressed to come into operation on a particular day, the same shall be construed as coming into operation immediately on the expiration of the previous day.

37. Where an Act passed after the commencement of this Act is not to come into operation immediately on the passing thereof, and confers power to make any appointment, to make, grant, or issue any instrument, that is to say, any Order in Council, order, warrant, scheme, letters patent, rules, regulations, or byelaws, to give notices, to prescribe forms, or to do any other thing for the purposes of the Act, that power may, unless the contrary intention appears, be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act, so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation at the date of the commencement thereof, subject to this restriction, that any instrument made under the power shall not, unless the contrary intention appears in the Act, or the contrary is necessary for bringing the Act into operation, come into operation until the Act comes into operation.

38. (1) Where this Act or any Act passed after the commencement of this Act repeals and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provisions of a former Act, references in any other Act to the provisions so repealed shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as references to the provisions so re-enacted.

(2) Where this Act or any Act passed after the commencement of this Act repeals any other enactment, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the repeal shall not—

- (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect; or,
- (b) affect the previous operation of any enactment so repealed or anything duly done or suffered under any enactment so repealed; or
- (c) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment so repealed; or
- (d) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence

committed against any enactment so repealed; or

- (e) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, as if the repealing Act had not been passed.

Supplemental.

39. In this Act the expression "Act" shall include a local and personal Act and a private Act.

40. The provisions of this Act respecting the construction of Acts passed after the commencement of this Act shall not affect the construction of any Act passed before the commencement of this Act, although it is continued or amended by an Act passed after such commencement.

41. The Acts described in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent appearing in the third column of the Schedule.

42. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

43. This Act may be cited as the Interpretation Act, 1889.

Short title.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(Section 41.)

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 28	An Act for further improving the administration of justice in criminal cases in England.	Section fourteen.
9 Geo. 4. c. 54	An Act for improving the administration of justice in criminal cases in Ireland.	Section thirty-five.
7 Will. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 39.	An Act to interpret the word "sheriff," "sheriff clerk," "shire," "sheriffdom," and "county," occurring in Acts of Parliament relating to Scotland.	The whole Act.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 21	An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of Parliament.	The whole Act.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 113	The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1866.	Section eighteen, from the beginning to "can be appointed, and."
42 & 43 Vict. c. 49	The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.	In section twenty, the sub-sections numbered (3) and (6). Section fifty.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 43	The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1884.	Section seven.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 43	The County Courts Act, 1888.	Section one hundred and eighty-seven, from the beginning to "is meant, and."

COUNCIL OF INDIA REDUCTION ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 65.]

An Act to amend the Law as to the Council of India.

[30TH AUGUST, 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows.

1. The Secretary of State may, if and whenever he thinks fit, and provided that the total number of the Council be not hereby reduced below ten, record his intention to abstain from filling any vacancy in the Council of India, and such vacancy shall thenceforward remain unfilled.

2. This Act may be cited as the Council of India Reduction Act, 1889.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (COLOURS) ACT, 1889.

[52 & 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 73.]

An Act to amend the Law relating to the use of Flags in the British Merchant Service.

[30TH AUGUST 1889.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows.

1. The red ensign usually worn by merchant ships without any defect or modification whatsoever is hereby declared to be the proper national colours for all ships and boats belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, except in the case of Her Majesty's ships or boats or in the case of any other ship or boat for the time being allowed to wear any other national colours in pursuance of a warrant from Her Majesty or from the Admiralty.

2. (1) A ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty shall on a signal being made to her by one of Her Majesty's ships and on entering or leaving any foreign port and if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards shall also on entering or leaving any British port hoist the proper national colours.

(2) If default is made on board any such ship in complying with the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any sea fishing boat duly registered, lettered, and marked as required by the Acts relating to the sea fisheries.

3. (1) Any penalty incurred under section one hundred and five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, in respect of the improper hoisting of colours

or of a pendant on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of Her Majesty with the costs of recovering the penalty may be recovered in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England or Ireland or in the Court of Session in Scotland or in any Vice-Admiralty Court within Her Majesty's dominions.

(2) Any offence mentioned in that section may also be prosecuted and the penalty for it recovered in the same manner as if the offence were an offence declared by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to be punishable by a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Provided as follows

(a) Where any such offence is prosecuted as last aforesaid the Court imposing the penalty shall not impose a higher penalty than one hundred pounds; and

(b) Nothing in this section shall authorise the imposition of more than one penalty in respect of the same offence.

4. The expression "one of Her Majesty's ships" includes any vessel being under the command of an officer of Her Majesty's Navy on full pay.

5. Nothing in this Act shall affect any Saving for Admiralty power of the Admiralty in respect of the red ensign usually worn by merchant ships.

6. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Colours) Act, 1889, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1887, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th October, 1889.

No. 1812 — The following Rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India are published for general information:

Note 1 — In the Rules the words "Local Government" includes a Local Administration, and also, except as regards Rule 3 (7), Section III, the Head of a Department directly under the Government of India.

Note 2 — These Rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1888, applies.

Note 3 — These Rules apply so far as may be to all memorials, letters, and applications, &c., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

SECTION I.

Rules regulating the submission of Petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India, whether it bears immediately on a matter of

Imperial policy or has reference to the orders or the general policy and action of a Local Government, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner is residing or is employed. But there is no objection to the petitioner's forwarding simultaneously a duplicate copy of the petition to the Government of India, if he so desires, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or when the petitioners are numerous, by one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials, or public bodies should be sent through the Local Governments.

SECTION II.

Special Rules regulating the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs and be forwarded by him through the usual official channel. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate to the Government of India direct, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

SECTION III.

Rules for observance by Local Governments in regard to the transmission or withholding of petitions.

1. Petitions should be forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government with a concise statement of material facts and (unless there be special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing.

2. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

3. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:

- (1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.
- (2) When a petition contains language which in the opinion of the Local Government is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.
- (3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.
- (4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.
- (5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government.
- (6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

Note.—If the Government has reserved any discretion of interference or is concerned as a party to the suit, or if the appeal is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, the petition must be transmitted. But in the last mentioned case the transmission of the petition will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments by the Home Department Resolution dated 14th October 1885.

- (7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding on appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month.
- (8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.
- (9) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.
- (10) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.
- (11) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in Article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (12) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.

4. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

5. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 3, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Department concerned.

BENARES DIVISION.

The 10th October, 1889.

No. 390.—With effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., the Honourable J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 10th October, 1889.

No. 651.—Brigade-Surgeon J. M. Coates, M.D., Principal, Calcutta Medical College, officiated as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, from the afternoon of the 22nd to the forenoon of the 30th April 1889, in addition to his own duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th October, 1889.

No. 379.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend A. W. R. Quinlan, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th September last.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1889.

No. 507—17-15-S.—The following promotions are made in the Geological Survey of India Department, with effect from the 22nd June 1889, *vice* Mr. F. R. Mallet, retired:

Mr. C. L. Griesbach, 1st Grade Deputy Superintendent, to be Superintendent.

Mr. R. D. Oldham, Officiating 1st Grade Deputy Superintendent, is confirmed in that Grade.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1889.

No. 1786-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. A. Simson as temporary charge of the Consulate for Denmark at Calcutta.

The 9th October, 1889.

No. 1797-G.—Mr. J. H. Twigg, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent at Benares, with effect from the 18th September 1889, and during the absence on leave of Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, or until further orders.

The 10th October, 1889.

No. 1801-G.—Surgeon W. W. Webb, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two years, under article 340, chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 31st July 1889.

No. 1804-G.—Assistant-Surgeon Sahib Ditta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Karnal, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, with effect from the 31st July 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon W. W. Webb, M.B., or until further orders.

No. 2008-E.—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department notification No. 344-I., dated the 25th January 1889, for the words "the Assigned District of Sibi" wherever they occur, read the words "British Baluchistan near Sibi".

The 11th October, 1889.

No. 1803-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the confirmation of Major E. L. Durand, C.B., in the appointment of Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 25th May 1889,—

Major D. Robertson, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class (seconded), to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class (seconded).

Mr. H. S. Barnes, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class. Mr. Barnes will continue to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, reverts from substantive *pro tempore* to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain M. J. Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts from substantive *pro tempore* to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W. H. Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class. Captain Cornish will continue to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant Stratton will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts from substantive *pro tempore* to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Erskine will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts from substantive *pro tempore* to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th October, 1889.

No. 5221.—The services of Mr. A. P. Pennell, Officiating Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. H. G. H. Keene.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, B. C. S., is appointed to officiate as an Enrolled Officer in this Department, and is posted to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th October, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 874.—Lieutenant W. E. F. Burlton, Bengal S. C., 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 2nd October 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 875.—The tenure of the appointment of Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad by Major R. A. Gilchrist, Bengal S. C., and Major, Hyderabad Contingent, is extended to the 31st April 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 876.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Charles William Herbert Symonds, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—14th March 1888.

Lieutenant Guy Melfort Baldwin, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—22nd March 1888.

Lieutenant Vere Bonamy Fane, Manchester Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—30th March 1888.

Second Lieutenant Frank Shakespear, Manchester Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—30th March 1888.

Second Lieutenant Shakespear will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 30th March 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 877.—Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Russell to be Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon G. A. Oliphant, whose tour of Indian service has expired. Dated 1st October 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 878.—The undermentioned officer granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel F. Tweddell, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension

Service—31st year terminated 13th May 1889.

No. 879.—The undermentioned Warrant officers are granted furlough out of India:

Sub-Conductor W. C. Parfitt, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

Assistant Apothecary W. D. Neal (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 880.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Jennings, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, is granted leave in India (m. c.) for sixty days, with effect from the 3rd September 1889. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 807 of 1889.)

No. 881.—Lieutenant G. F. D. Hamilton, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the Regulations of 1875,—the first sixty days being on full pay, agreeably to subsidiary rule III of those Regulations.

No. 882.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel A. N. Phillips, Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Major A. S. McRae, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant H. N. Hilliard, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one month.

Conductor G. C. Goff, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 883.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 13th September, 1889, page 4944.

INDIA OFFICE,

13th September, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George William Priestley, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 21st December 1887, but to rank from 9th September 1882.

Lieutenant Algernon Winn Chaldecott, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 29th October 1887, but to rank from 28th July 1883.

Lieutenant John James Haldane Black Eckford, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 23rd August 1887, but to rank from 25th August 1883.

Lieutenant Edmund Saffery Cooper, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 28th June 1887, but to rank from 19th December 1883.

Lieutenant Philip Sykes Murphy Burlton, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 29th December 1887, but to rank from 9th May 1885.

Lieutenant Churchill Arthur Locke, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 23rd

November 1887, but to rank from 1st September 1885.

Lieutenant Harry Christopher Tyder, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 29th November 1887, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Lieutenant Octavius William Carey, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 13th October 1887, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Lieutenant Napier Elles Chesney, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 17th November 1887, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Lieutenant Arthur Knox Armstrong, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 30th October 1887, but to rank from 28th April 1886.

Lieutenant Ernest Stanley Hall, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 1st January 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Lieutenant Lewin Barlow Walton, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 17th October 1887, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Lieutenant Lindsay Anstruther Forbes, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 8th May 1888, but to rank from 10th November 1886.

"London Gazette," dated the 17th September, 1889, pages 4989 and 4992.

WAR OFFICE,

17th September, 1889.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Medical Service, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in the action near Lwekaw, Eastern Karenni, Burma, on the 1st January 1889, as recorded against his name:

Department.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
Bombay Medical Service.	Surgeon John Crimmin.	Lieutenant Tighe, 27th Bombay Infantry (to the Mounted Infantry of which Corps Surgeon Crimmin was attached), states that in the action near Lwekaw, Eastern Karenni, on the 1st January last, four men charged with him into the midst of a large body of the enemy who were moving off from the Karen left flank, and two men fell to the ground wounded. He saw Surgeon Crimmin attending one of the men about 200 yards to the rear. Karens were round the party in every direction, and he saw several fire at Surgeon Crimmin and the wounded man. A sapoy then galloped up to Surgeon Crimmin, and the latter joined the fighting line which then came up. Lieutenant Tighe further states that very shortly afterwards they were engaged in driving the enemy from small clumps of trees and bamboo in which the Karens took shelter. Near one of these clumps he saw Surgeon Crimmin attending a wounded man. Several Karens rushed up to him. Surgeon Crimmin thrust his sword through one of them and attached a second, a third Karen then dropped from the fire of a sapoy, upon which the remaining Karens fled.

INDIA OFFICE,

17th September, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military forces made by the Governments in India :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Colonel (local Major-General) Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, C.I.E. Dated 1st July 1889.

Major Henry Affleck Graves. Dated 16th July 1889.

Major James Bird Hutchinson. Dated 17th July 1889.

To be Majors.

Captain Duncan Alexander Allen Macpherson. Dated 7th July 1889.

Captain Charles Wemyss Muir, C.I.E. Dated 7th July 1889.

Captain Edward Duncan Frederick Bigsall. Dated 7th July 1889.

Captain Henry North Webb. Dated 8th July 1889.

Captain George Brougham Austin. Dated 8th July 1889.

Captain George Edward Money. Dated 15th July 1889.

Captain John Clibborn. Dated 15th July 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Henry Black Purves. Dated 16th June 1889.

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INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th July 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Reade, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th July 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Owen Cumberlege, Bengal Infantry. Dated 15th July 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richards Shelley, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th July 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 334.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Alexander Clement O'Donnell, — 5th October 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major George Thomson, M.B., with effect from the 1st October 1889, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon T. E. B. Brown, M.D., retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 385.—1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Chandi Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Dwārīka Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Mīr Shāh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Nizāmud-dīn, Bahādur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 46.—Chief Engineer J. A. Murray, Indian Marine, is granted an extension of furlough in India (m. c.) for 120 days.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th October, 1889.

No. 304.—Mr. G. E. Moore, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred to the Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Railway Survey.

No. 305.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having sanctioned the construction, by the Agency of the South Indian Railway Company, of a railway from Dharmavaram to Guntakal in connection with the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway now in progress, it is hereby notified for general information, in continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 352 of the 30th November 1888, that the Dharmavaram-Guntakal Section has been amalgamated with the Villupuram-Dharmavaram Railway, and that the combined undertaking will in future be known as the "Villupuram-Guntakal Railway."

The 9th October, 1889.

No. 306.—Mr. O. J. Shedlock, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough posted to Burma for employment on the Mu Valley Railway Survey.

No. 307.—The services of Mr. E. C. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on Railways.

The 10th October, 1889.

No. 308.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion
Michael, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	28th July 1889.	Sub. pro tem.
Michael, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. pro tem.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. pro tem.	28th July 1889.	
Tower, A. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. pro tem.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	28th July 1889.	

No. 309.—Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough is reported to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

The 11th October, 1889.

No. 310.—Mr. W. B. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is permitted at his

own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 311.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is granted special leave from the 27th September 1889 to the 1st September 1891, both days inclusive, under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 194 and 41G. of 3rd October 1887.

No. 312.—The following is published for general information:

No. 2911G., dated 11th October, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Reorganisation of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2124G., dated the 18th August 1889.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 59 Railway, dated the 6th May 1889.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 84 Railway, dated the 25th July 1889.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under the present organisation of the Superior Revenue Establishment, it has been found that salaries have tended to increase by mere lapse of time, and that in many cases officers are paid more than is commensurate with the duties which they perform. This result was the necessary outcome of a system under which increments have been permitted to accrue annually, and promotions from class to class have frequently been made at regular intervals of time, no definite rule having been laid down that certain classes of posts exist, and that certain rates of pay shall attach to those posts. The effect has been brought prominently to the notice of Government by the fact that, up to the present time, officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment have obtained far more rapid promotion than officers of the Engineer Establishment.

2. After due consideration, and after consulting the Managers of State Railways, by whom the incremental scale has been generally condemned, the Government has determined to lay down for the Superior Revenue Establishment of each State Railway, a cadre or fixed number of posts, and to adopt an organisation of classes and grades assimilated to that of the Engineer Establishment.

3. The classes correspond to the three classes of the Engineer Establishment; and by allowing several grades of pay to each class it is possible to provide for reasonable promotion within the classes, to meet the fair claims of merit, of importance of duties, and of length of service, while at the same time a distinct line of demarcation is drawn between the salaries paid for the different classes of duties performed by the three classes of Superintending officers, District officers, and Assistants. This organisation is more fully explained in the following Resolution:

PROMOTION.—A cadre consisting of a certain number of appointments in each class* as shown in the appended schedules is laid down for each State Railway.

* Class I.—Superintendents.
II.—District Superintendents.
III.—Assistants.

2. The number of appointments in each class has been decided according to the requirements of the Railway in communication with the Railway administrations concerned, and provision is made for absentees.

3. The rates of pay attached to the appointments of each class correspond

		Rs.
Special Class (one appointment on a maximum of)—		2,500
Class I. ... {	Grade 1	1,600
	" 2	1,350
	" 3	1,100
Class II. ... {	Grade 1	950
	" 2	800
	" 3	700
	" 4	600
Class III. .. {	Grade 1	500
	" 2	400
	" 3	350
	" 4	250
Class IV. .. Apprentices or candidates		150 and under.

with the rates attached to the corresponding grades of the Engineer Establishment as shown in the margin; but no fixed distribution of the number of appointments in each grade is laid down.

4. The pay allotted to present incumbents and the grade in which they are placed has been decided partly in consideration of the pay they were drawing under the old system, and partly with reference to the position they are deemed fit to occupy in the new classification. In cases where the pay allotted in the new classification is less than that which they were actually drawing, a personal allow-

ance has been granted.

5. The Government of India reserves the power of appointing an officer to a post which would ordinarily belong to class I. or class II. without giving him the full pay of any grade in that class.

6 All substantive promotions from class to class and from grade to grade will be made by the Government of India and will be regulated as follows:

(a) Promotions from class to class will be made on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned cadre, and they will be made wholly by selection of the fittest persons.

(b) Promotions from grade to grade, in classes II. and III., will be made on the recommendation of the Manager of the Railway supported by the Local Government or the Director General of Railways. Such recommendations will be submitted half-yearly with the Establishment Rolls.

(c) Promotion from grade to grade will be awarded partly on considerations of the value of the officer's service and of the importance of his duties, and partly on the ground of length of service in the grade. Length of service alone will give no title to promotion from grade to grade within a class. In making such promotions the aggregate cost of these establishments on each line will be taken into consideration.

(d) The ordinary maximum allowed for District Officers will be Rs. 800 (grade 2). Promotion to Rs. 950 (grade 1) will be given only in special cases of long and meritorious service: and (in accordance with the spirit of Public Works Circular letter No. 517G., dated 22nd February 1889) such promotion will, as a rule, be reserved for those officers who are considered fit for eventual promotion to class I.

(e) The ordinary maximum allowed for an Assistant is Rs. 500: and an officer who is deserving of higher pay than this should have more important duties allowed to him.

7. Temporary or officiating promotions will be regulated as follows:

(a) They will be made from class III. to class II., or from class II. to class I., but not from grade to grade within those classes, on the occurrence of temporary vacancies. But when a particular post in class I. has a fixed rate of pay attached to it, an officer acting in that post may draw officiating allowances calculated on that pay.

(b) Promotions from class III. to class II. will be made on the occurrence of each vacancy by the Local Government or the Director General of Railways on the recommendation of the Manager.

(c) Promotions from class II. to class I., will be made by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Local Government or Director General of Railways.

(d) Temporary promotions from class to class will be made, subject to the above rules, for absences exceeding three months, and officiating promotions will be made for absences of three months and less, under Chapter VI., section III., Civil Service Regulations.

8. Officers of Royal Engineers transferred from the Engineer Establishment will continue in the same scale of pay (either Consolidated or Staff) which they were on before their transfer.

9. Officers of the Engineer Establishment brought on to the Managerial Establishment in classes II. and III., in posts to which no special pay is attached, will draw the pay of their grades, and their promotions will go on as if they were employed wholly on their own lists.

10. So far as possible it is intended that the staff now or in future appointed to the different Railways shall remain permanently on the cadres of the Railways as regards appointments up to and including class II. As appointments to class I. will be made under a strict system of selection, it will be necessary, in some cases, to transfer officers from one line to another to fill such appointments.

11. Besides the appointments shewn in the cadres, the post of Traffic Assistant will be attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India, and the officer holding this appointment may be in the 1st or 2nd class. The cost of the post will be charged to Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE A.
SUPERIOR REVENUE CADRES.
NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

No. of posts.

MANAGEMENT	{ Special Class	...	...	1
	{ Class I.	...	...	2
	{ Class II. or III.	...	...	1
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT	{ Class I.	...	...	2
	{ Class II.	...	...	6
	{ Class III.	...	...	10
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT	{ Class I.	...	...	2
	{ Class II.	...	...	7
	{ Class III.	...	...	7
STORES DEPARTMENT	{ Class II.	...	...	2
	{ Class III.	...	...	1

Details.

1	2	3	4			5	6
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.			Date from which pay as in column 4 is to have effect in cases where pay is increased.	Remarks.
			Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowances.	Personal allowance.	Total.		
MANAGEMENT.							
Director ...	Wallace, Col. W. A. J., R.E.	Special Class	2,500	...	2,500	...	
Deputy Manager	Coaker, Major W. H., R.E.	Class I., grade 3	1,100	...	1,100	...	
Ditto	Vacant ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...
	Pitt, Major W., R.E., Officiating ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	...	...	...	...	Major Pitt, R.E., Officiating in Class I., draws pay of Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, staff scale and acting allowances with effect from July 1st, 1889.
Asst. Manager	Bonham-Carter, Lieut. H., R.E.	Asst. Engineer, 2nd grade	350	...	350	...	Pay according to grade in Engineer establishment.

1	2	3	4			5	Remarks.
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.			Date from which pay as in column 5 is to have effect in cases where pay is increased.	
			Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	Total.		
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.							
Superintendent	Mr. J. M. Rutherford	Class I., grade 2	1,350	...	1,350	...	Mr. Jacob will draw substantive pay and acting allowance subject to Article 77 of the Civil Service Regulations. Officiating District Superintendent from 1st July 1889.
Deputy Superintendent	Vacant	" I., " 3	1,100	...	1,100	...	
Ditto	Mr. E. F. Jacob, Officiating	" II., " 2	800	50	850	...	
District Superintendent	" C. J. Keene	" II., " 1	950	50	1,000	...	
Ditto	" A. E. Adie	" II., " 2	800	...	800	...	
Ditto	" G. Hawkes	" II., " 3	700	...	700	1st January 1889.	
Ditto	" F. A. Higman	" II., " 3	700	...	700	1st January 1889.	
Ditto	" C. E. Vining	" II., " 3	700	...	700	1st July 1889.	
Ditto	" G. S. Leonard	" II., " 4	600	50	650	1st January 1889.	
Assistant Superintendent	" C. L. Biscoe	" III., " 1	500	30	530	1st April 1889	
Ditto	" L. C. D. Bean	" III., " 2	400	...	400	...	
Ditto	" R. C. Williams	" III., " 2	400	...	400	...	
Ditto	" W. H. Price	" III., " 2	400	...	400	1st January 1889.	
Ditto	" J. H. Murray	" III., " 2	400	...	400	1st April 1889.	
Ditto	" T. G. Acres	" III., " 3	350	...	350	1st July 1889.	
Ditto	" P. G. Murray	" III., " 3	340	...	350	1st January 1889. 1st July 1889.	

[illegible]

North-Western Railway—concl'd.

1	2	3	4			5	6
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.			Date from which pay as in column 4 is to have effect in cases where pay is increased.	Remarks.
			Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	Total.		
			STORES DEPARTMENT.				
Chief Storekeeper	Mr. G. G. Hiley	Class II., grade 2	800	50	850	...	
Storekeeper	" F. K. Cunliffe	" II., " 4	600	50	650	...	
Assistant Storekeeper	" S. A. J. Keatinge	" III., " 4	250	60	310	...	

SCHEDULE B.
SUPERIOR REVENUE CADRES.
EASTERN BENGAL AND TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAYS.

No. of posts.

MANAGEMENT	{ Class I. ... Class II. or III.	...	...	...	2
		...	...	...	1
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT	{ Class I. ... Class II. ... Class III.	...	...	...	1
		...	...	...	4
		...	...	...	7
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT	{ Class I. ... Class II. ... Class III.	...	...	...	1
		...	...	...	4
		...	...	...	4
STORES DEPARTMENT	... Class II.	...	...	...	2

Details.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.			Remarks.
			Consolidated total pay including personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	Total.	Date from which pay as in column 4 is to have effect in cases where pay is increased.
Manager	Lieut.-Col. G. F. O. Bonghey, R.E.	Class I., grade 1	...	...	1,600	...
Deputy Manager	Mr. S. Finney	" 1, " 3	...	...	1,100	1st July 1889.
Assistant Manager	Lieut. C. H. Cowie, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	...	500	Pay according to grade in the Engineer Establishment.

Eastern Bengal and Tirkoot State Railways—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.		Remarks.
			Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance. Total.	
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.					
Superintendent	Mr. P. D. Barclay	Class I., grade 2	1,350	...	1,350 1st July 1889.
District Superintendent	" W. E. Hartt	" II., " 1	950	50	1,000 ...
Ditto	" W. Sandford	" II., " 3	700	...	700 1st January 1889.
Ditto	" W. C. Boyce	" II., " 3	700	...	700 1st January 1889.
Ditto	" A. H. G. Newcomen	" III., " 1	500	...	500 1st July 1889.
Assistant Superintendent	" C. F. Chadburn	" III., " 1	500	150	650 ...
Ditto	" F. D. Kiernander	" III., " 2	400	...	400 ...
Ditto	" A. S. Wyman	" III., " 2	400	...	400 ...
Ditto	" W. H. James	" III., " 2	400	...	400 ...
Ditto	" H. B. Holmes	" III., " 2	400	...	400 1st July 1889.
Ditto	" A. B. Prussia	" III., " 3	350	...	350 1st July 1889.
Ditto	" C. L. Taylor	" III., " 4	250	90	340 1st July 1889.
Candidate	" A. R. Jacobson	Candidate class	150	...	150 ...

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.									
Superintendent	...	Mr. A. W. Rendell	...	Class I., grade 2	...	1,350	...	1,350	...
District Superintendent	...	" A. S. Jameson	...	" II., " 1	...	950	...	950	1st July 1889.
Ditto	...	" H. M. Cardew	...	" II., " 2	...	800	100	900	...
Ditto	...	" L. E. H. Yates	...	" II., " 3	...	800	50	850	...
Ditto	...	" W. H. Chase	...	" II., " 3	...	700	...	700	1st July 1889.
Assistant Superintendent	...	" H. P. Phillips	...	" II., " 4	...	600	10	610	...
Ditto	...	" S. B. Tritton	...	" III., " 1	...	500	50	570	1st July 1889.
Ditto	...	" T. A. Hindmarsh	...	" III., " 3	...	350	...	350	1st July 1889.
Ditto	...	" C. L. S. Fouracres	...	" III., " 4	...	250	...	250	1st April 1889.
STORES DEPARTMENT.									
Port Storekeeper and Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal and Tichoot State Railways.	...	Mr. W. Mallor	...	Class II., grade 4	...	600	50	650	...
Deputy Storekeeper	...	" J. H. L. Patterson	...	" II., " 4	...	600	50	650	...

Officiating as District Superintendent in Burma.

The share of this officer's pay debitable to Eastern Bengal and Tichoot State Railways is Rs. 500.

**SCHEDULE V.
SUPERIOR REVENUE CADRES.
BURMAH STATE RAILWAY.**

		No. of posts.
MANAGEMENT	... Class I.	...
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT	... { Class I.	...
	... { Class II.	...
	... { Class III.	...
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT	... { Class I.	...
	... { Class II.	...
	... { Class III.	...
STORES DEPARTMENT	... Class III.	...

Details.

1	2	3	4	5
Post.	Name.	Grading.	P r	Remarks
			Correspondence excluding personal allowance	Total
			Per cent allowance	
Manager	Mr. H. Begg	Class I., grade 2	1,350	1,350
Superintendent	Mr. W. Innes	Class I., grade 3	1,100	1,100
District Superintendent	" P. Rainier	" II., " 4	600	650
Assistant Superintendent	" N. M. Carnell	" III., " 1*	500	530
Superintendent	Vacant	Class I., grade 3		
District Superintendent	Mr. P. J. Dudgeon	" II., " 3	700	700
Assistant Superintendent	" L. P. Johnes	" III., " 3	340 350	350
Storekeeper	Mr. C. L. Desmaures	Class III., grade 3	400	450
			STORES DEPARTMENT.	
			LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
			TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.	
			MANAGEMENT.	
				Date from which pay is in addition for post office and personal allowance
				19th June 1889
				1st July 1889
				1st April 1889
				1st July 1889
				1st April 1889.
				1st July 1889.
				Officiating Superintendent in Class I.

SCHEDULE D.
SUPERIOR REVENUE CADRES.
ODDH AND BOHILKHAND RAILWAY.

		No. of posts.
MANAGEMENT	{ Class I. ...	...
	{ Class II. or III. ...	1
	...	1
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT	{ Class I. ...	...
	{ Class II. ...	1
	{ Class III. ...	2
	...	2
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT	{ Class I. ...	...
	{ Class II. ...	1
	{ Class III. ...	2
	...	1
STORES DEPARTMENT	{ Class I. ...	...
	{ Class II. ...	1
	...	1

Details.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Post.	Name.	Grading.	PAY.		Remarks.
			Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Total.	
Manager ...	Lieut.-Col. R. A. Sargeant, R.E. ...	Class I., grade 1	1,600	1,600	
Assistant Manager ...	Mr. H. P. Burt ...	Exc. Engr., 4th grade, temporary.	600	600	
Superintendent ...	Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell ...	Class I., grade 3	1,100	1,100	
District Superintendent ...	" A. W. U. Pope ...	" II., " 3	700	700	1st January 1889.
Ditto ...	" A. Muirhead ...	" III., " 1	500	500	1st July 1889.
Assistant Superintendent...	Bahadur Nath ...	" III., " 3	400	90	1st January 1889.
					Pay according to grade in Engineer Establishment.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—contd.

1	2	3	4			5	6
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.			Date from which pay as in column 4 is to have effect in cases where pay is increased.	Remarks.
			Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	Total.		
Assistant Superintendent...	G. S. E. Rice	Class III., grade 3	340	...	350	1st April 1889.	
rotationer	Lieut. V. Murray, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	350	...	350	1st July 1889	Pay according to grade in Engineer Establishment.
Superintendent	Mr. G. Winnill	Class I., grade 3	1,100	...	1,100	1st January 1889.	
District Superintendent	G. P. Spooner	" II., " 4	600	50	650	...	
Ditto	C. S. Moore	" III., " 1	500	...	500	...	This will eventually be a Class II. post.
Assistant Superintendent...	A. Peyton	" III., " 4	250	60	310	1st September 1888.	
Storekeeper	Mr. E. T. Anthony	Class III., grade 1	500	...	500	1st July 1889	This will eventually be a Class II. post.

SCHEDULE E.**SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.**

Grading of Government officers not posted to Railway Cadres, and of pensionable officers in Railway Companies.

Name.	How employed.	Grading.	Consolidated Civil pay, excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	Remarks.
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS NOT POSTED TO RAILWAY CADRES.					
Management.					
Major M. C. Brackenbury, B.E.	Under-Secretary to Government ...	Class I., grade 2 ...	1,350	...	
Lockertje, Ramgotty ...	Nalhati State Railway ...	Class III., grade 2 ...	400	...	Retires shortly.
Traffic Department.					
Mr. G. M. Drury ...	On special leave till September 7th, 1890.	Class II., grade 1 ...	950	50	Supernumerary
„ G. F. Mathew, C.I.E. ...	Traffic Assistant, Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.	Class I., grade 3 ...	1,100	...	
„ W. J. Chamberlain ...	North-Western Railway ...	Class II., grade 2 ...	800	100	Supernumerary
Locomotive Department.					
Mr. E. W. M. Hughes ...	On leave without pay till November 17th, 1891.	Class I., grade 3 ...	1,100	...	Supernumerary
Stores Department.					
Mr. G. N. Homan ...	Stock Verifier ...	Class II., grade 4 ...	600	50	
„ M. McInerney ...	Chaman Extension ...	„ III., „ 1 ...	500	30	} On capital w
„ C. S. Harris ...	Ditto ...	„ III., „ 4 ...	250	60	
PENSIONABLE OFFICERS LENT TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Management.					
Major W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., B.E.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Class I., grade 1 ...			
Major B. Gardiner, B.E. ...	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.	„ I., „ 3 ...			
Traffic Department.					
Mr. I. O'Callaghan ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	Class I., grade 2 ...			
„ J. Conder ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ I., „ 3 ...			
„ J. W. Hartley ...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	„ II., „ 2 ...			
„ C. A. R. Crommelin ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ III., „ 1 ...			
„ D. F. Powell ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ III., „ 1 ...			
„ N. G. Priestley ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ III., „ 1 ...			
„ S. C. G. Wood ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ III., „ 1 ...			
Locomotive Department.					
Mr. F. N. Gütersloh ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	Class I., grade 2 ...			
„ C. M. Davies ...	Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	„ I., „ 3 ...			
„ W. B. Jones ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ I., „ 3 ...			
„ J. J. Jones ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ II., „ 1 ...			
„ C. E. Cardew ...	South Indian Railway ...	„ II., „ 2 ...			
„ F. Goodwin ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ II., „ 2 ...			
„ B. Woodcombe ...	Rajputana-Malwa State Railway ...	„ II., „ 4 ...			
Stores Department.					

These officers draw the pay of their appointment on the Foreign Railways.

These officers draw the pay of their appointment on the Foreign Railways.

The 11th October, 1889.

No. 313.—Mr. D. O'Neill, Honorary Assistant Engineer, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th October, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XIII. OF 1889.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT, 1889.

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THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to amend the law relating to Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement. I. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoints in this behalf.

2. (1) On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof:

(2) But all orders, declarations, rules and regulations made, directions, licenses and permits given, taxes imposed and notifications published under any enactment repealed by this Act or under any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, and all limits defined as the local limits of a cantonment with the approval of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively made, given, imposed and published, and to have been defined, under this Act.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any Regulation of the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Code respecting the fixing of the local limits of cantonments and military districts, shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. (1) In this Act and in the rules thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "officer" means—

- (i) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 44 & 45 1881, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military duty with Her Majesty's regular forces as defined in that Act or as an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces, and
(ii) a person doing military duty as a warrant officer with those forces or with any arm, branch or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881:

(b) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, and is not an officer within the meaning of this Act:

(c) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation, and the sap of any kind of palm-tree, and includes any other liquid consisting of or containing alcohol which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act:

(d) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance or liquid which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act: and

(e) "owner" includes the person who is receiving or entitled to receive the rent of any building or land, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant.

(2) The provisions of the General Clauses Acts, 1868 and 1887, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all rules which may be made under this Act by the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENTS AND CANTONMENT AUTHORITIES, COURTS AND POLICE.

Cantonments.

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place in which any of Her Majesty's regular forces are quartered within the territories administered by such Government to be a cantonment for the purposes of

*The Cantonments Act, 1889.**(Chapter II.—Cantonments and Cantonment Authorities, Courts and Police.—**Sections 5-12. Chapter III.—Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.—**Section 13.)*

this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force, and may withdraw any such declaration.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may also, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the like purposes.

Cantonment Authorities and Magistrates.

5. For every cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town there shall be a cantonment authority and a Cantonment Magistrate.

6. (1) The expression "cantonment authority" as used in this Act means a cantonment committee or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(2) The Local Government shall determine, with respect to every cantonment in which troops are for the time being quartered, whether or not a cantonment committee is to be constituted.

(3) The cantonment authority shall be deemed to be a local authority as defined in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, Act XVIII of 1883 (to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871), the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the General Clauses Act, 1887.

7. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be a Magistrate appointed by the Local Government under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and, as such, subordinate to the District Magistrate, or to the District Magistrate and the Sub-divisional Magistrate, as the case may be, under section 17 of that Code.

Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

8. (1) When the Local Government appoints the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of a Court of Small Causes established within a cantonment under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of five hundred rupees, the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him under that Act.

(2) The provisions of section 15, sub-section (3), of the said Act shall not apply to a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge.

9. When the Local Government appoints an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge, it shall, in its order appointing him to be such Additional Judge, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within a limit of fifty rupees, the value of the suits with respect to

10. Every Cantonment Magistrate presiding Judges of existing over a Court of Small Causes in a cantonment at the commencement of this Act, and every Assistant Cantonment Magistrate then having any of the powers of the Judge of such Court, shall be deemed to have been appointed Judge and Additional Judge, respectively, under section 6 and section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and, in the absence of any order of the Local Government to the contrary, to have jurisdiction with respect to all suits which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under that Act and of which the value does not exceed, in the case of a Cantonment Magistrate, five hundred rupees and, in the case of an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, fifty rupees.

11. A Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of a Court of Small Causes may, whatever may be the value of the suits cognizable by him as such Judge, dispose of any suit which was within the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Judge presiding over the Court at the time of the institution of the suit, and may entertain and dispose of any proceeding after decree in any such suit.

Cantonment Police.

12. (1) The police-force employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town shall, for the purposes of Act XXIV of 1859 (for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George) or Act V of 1861 (for the regulation of Police) or the corresponding law for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, as the case may be, be deemed to be part of the general police-establishment under the superintendence of the Local Government in whose territories the cantonment is situated.

(2) The area comprised within the limits of a cantonment shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of section 34 of Act V of 1861.

CHAPTER III.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

13. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, any person not subject to military law or any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier knowingly barter, sell or supply, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the

The Cantonments Act, 1889.

(Chapter III.—*Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.*—Sections 14-16.
Chapter IV.—*Taxation and Cantonment Fund.*—Sections 17-20.)

cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

14. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf,—

- (a) any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier, or
- (b) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,

has in his or her possession except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of an officer more than one quart of any spirituous liquor other than fermented malt-liquor without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he or she shall be punished in the case of a first offence against this section with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a subsequent offence against this section with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

15. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence against either of the two last foregoing sections, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed, and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

(2) Where a person accused of an offence against section 13 has been previously convicted of an offence against that section, an officer in charge of a police-station, may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment, or within the limits prescribed under section 13, which at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence belonged to, or was in the possession of, the person.

(3) The Court convicting a person of an offence against section 13 or section 14 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and not confiscated under sub-section (3) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

16. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND CANTONMENT FUND.

Taxation.

17. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

- (a) impose in any cantonment which is not included in a municipality any tax which, under any enactment in force at the date of the notification, can be imposed in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and
- (b) abolish or modify any tax so imposed.

(2) When any tax is leviable in a cantonment in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (1), the Local Government, with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, apply or adapt to the cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of the notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government.

18. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act XX of 1856 (to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidars in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bāzars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) to any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force, and the Cantonment Magistrate may exercise all the powers of the Magistrate under that Act, subject only to the control of the District Magistrate and the Local Government.

(2) The Local Government may order that a cantonment to which the provisions of Act XX of 1856 have been extended shall be divided into any number of cantonment divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section 10 of that Act.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel any notification under sub-section (1), and may revoke or vary any order under sub-section (2).

19. While a tax assessed according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable thereto, or according to the annual value of houses and grounds, is levied under Act XX of 1856 in a cantonment, a tax on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling, or a tax on buildings and lands, as the case may be, shall not be imposed under section 17 of this Act in the cantonment.

20. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor

*The Cantonments Act, 1889.**(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Cantonment Fund.—Sections 21-24. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 25-26.)*

or in virtue of his office or any class of persons, or any property or any class of property, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like notification, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

1881. (a) Where the area subject to the authority of a municipal committee as defined in section 2 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881, includes the whole or part of a cantonment, nothing in section 4 or section 5 of that Act or in any other like enactment for the time being in force shall apply to so much of that area as is comprised in the cantonment.

Cantonment Fund.

21. (1) There shall be formed for every cantonment which is not included in a municipality a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, among other sums, the following, namely:—

1881. (a) subject to deductions under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or under any other enactment for the time being in force or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the cantonment against this Act or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, or against the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 or the corresponding enactment for the time being in force in the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or against the provisions of Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code or of section 156 of the Army Act, 1881;
- of 1860. 45 Vict., (b) the proceeds of taxes imposed under section 17 or levied under Act XX of 1856 in the cantonment; and
- (c) rents and profits accruing from property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment as to the purposes to which the proceeds of a tax are to be appropriated, the cantonment fund shall be applicable, subject to the rules under this Act, to the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment and to the other purposes of this Act within the cantonment and, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, to like objects, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

22. (1) Where, in or near a cantonment, there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the cantonment fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the District Magistrate may in each case think sufficient.

23. The cantonment fund shall be vested in Her Majesty, and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder and to the control of the Local Government, the management of the fund shall be entrusted to the cantonment authority.

24. The cantonment fund shall be deemed to be "public revenues" within the meaning of the proviso to section 6 of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and any property acquired at the cost of the cantonment fund shall vest in Her Majesty.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

25. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend to all cantonments or to any cantonment or to any part of any cantonment any enactment for the time being in force in any municipality in British India, and declare its extension to be subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

26. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (1) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to the Government in a cantonment is to be made;
- (2) the conditions to be annexed to every such permission given in pursuance of such an application;
- (3) the preparation and maintenance of registers of immoveable property in cantonments;
- (4) the constitution of cantonment committees, the functions to be discharged by them, the conduct of, and the control to be exercised over, their proceedings, and the division of duties among the members of such committees;
- (5) the functions to be discharged by the commanding officer of a cantonment where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened;
- (6) the executive duties of the Cantonment Magistrate and his position in relation to the commanding officer of the cantonment;
- (7) the purposes to which the cantonment fund may be applied;
- (8) the authority on which money may be paid from the cantonment fund;
- (9) the investment of any balance of that

*The Cantonments Act, 1889.**(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 27-29.)*

- (11) the accounts to be kept by the cantonment authority, and the manner in which those accounts are to be audited and published ;
- (12) the definition and abatement of nuisances for which sufficient provision has not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, been made under section 25 ;
- (13) the requisitions which may be made on persons having the control of sewers, drains, latrines or other things creating, or likely to create, nuisances, and the mode of enforcing such requisitions ;
- (14) the prevention of the overcrowding of buildings and places in a cantonment ;
- (15) the construction and maintenance, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, of buildings and of boundary-walls, hedges and other fences ;
- (16) the regulation of the practice of agriculture and irrigation in a cantonment, the keeping of lands therein in proper order, and the felling, lopping and trimming of trees on such lands ;
- (17) the regulation of encamping-grounds, sarāis, markets and slaughter-houses, of traffic on roads, and of processions and public assemblies ;
- (18) the use and management of burial and burning grounds ;
- (19) the supervision and the regulation of the use of public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, and of the lands in the vicinity thereof ;
- (20) the parts of a cantonment in which persons practising any profession or carrying on any trade, calling or occupation may be required to reside for the purpose of practising the profession or carrying on the trade, calling or occupation, and the conditions, if any, to be observed by such persons ;
- (21) the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders within a cantonment, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without a cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease ;
- (22) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, a cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or supposed to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease ;
- (23) the suppression of mendicancy and of loitering or importuning for the purpose of prostitution, and the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of disorderly persons, of persons who have been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, 1881, or have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for their good behaviour, and of persons whom the commanding officer deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment with or without assigning any reason for excluding them therefrom ;
- (24) the prevention of cruelty to animals and the care of animals while grazing ;
- (25) the prevention and extinction of fires ;
- (26) the registration of births and deaths ;
- (27) the appointment by owners of buildings and lands in cantonments, who are absent from cantonments, of persons residing within or near cantonments to act as their agents for all or any of the purposes of this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder ;
- (28) the powers of inspection, entry and search which may be exercised in carrying out any of those purposes, and the cases in which breaches of enactments extended or rules made under this Act are to be cognizable offences ;
- (29) the mode in which summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents are to be served on the persons to whom they are addressed ;
- (30) the cases, authorities and conditions in, to and on which executive orders passed under this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder may be appealed from ; and,
- (31) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.
27. (1) The power to make rules under the Supplemental provi. last foregoing section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Governor General in Council prescribes.
- (2) A rule under the last foregoing section may be general for all cantonments in British India or for all cantonments not expressly excepted from its operation, or may be special for the whole or any part of any one or more than one cantonment, as the Governor General in Council directs.
- (3) A copy of the rules for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate.
- (4) In making any rule under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of the last foregoing section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine or imprisonment as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.
28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it may see fit to impose, extend to any area beyond a cantonment and in the vicinity thereof—
- (a) any enactment which, with or without restriction or modification, has been extended to the cantonment or any part thereof under section 22.

The Cantonments Act, 1889.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 29-33.)
(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

- (b) any rule in force in the cantonment or any part thereof under clause (12) or any of the following clauses of section 26, as well as any direction there in force under sub-section (4) of section 27;

and the enactment, rule or direction specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncanceled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

29. A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against this Act, or against any enactment extended or rule made thereunder, because he is a member of the cantonment committee or, where there is no such committee, is the commanding officer of the cantonment, or because he has ordered or approved the prosecution.

30. Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a presidency town, the functions assigned to any authority by this Act or any enactment extended or rule made thereunder shall, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, be discharged by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

31. A suit or prosecution shall not be entertained in any Court against any cantonment authority, Magistrate and commanding officer, authority appointed under the last foregoing section, Cantonment Magistrate or commanding officer for anything in good faith done or purporting to be done in pursuance of powers conferred by or under this Act on such authority, Magistrate or officer, whether the thing done was or was not authorized by the powers so conferred.

32. (1) Section 54, paragraphs two and three, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every cantonment in British India.

(2) Where a cantonment has not been constituted a sub-district or district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Indexes Nos. I and II as relate to immoveable property within the limits of the cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Magistrate annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe.

33. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exclude from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act the whole or any part of any cantonment.

THE SCHEDULE.
ENACTMENTS REPEALED.
(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
<i>Acts of the Governor General in Council.</i>		
Act XVIII of 1853.	Sale of spirits in cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1854.	Sentences of superintendents of bázars.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act XLV of 1860.	Indian Penal Code.	The words "or before a Military Court of Request" in <i>Explanation 1</i> to section 193.
Act V of 1869.	Indian Articles of War.	Part III, clause (c): and for the last twenty-seven words of Part I, clause (f), the following shall be substituted, namely:— "and officers in charge of the police in cantonments are defined and controlled."
Act VII of 1870.	Court-fees Act, 1870.	Section 19, clause iv, and in Schedule II, article 1, clause (a), the words "or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859."
Act XV of 1874.	Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulation XIV of 1832: so much of the third schedule as relates to sections 18, 19, 20, 45, 46 and 47 of Bombay Regulation XXII of 1827: and so much of the fourth and fifth schedules as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1819.

*The Cantonments Act, 1889.**(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Act XX of 1875.	Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.	<i>Regulation of the Bengal Code.</i>		
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.	Regulation XX of 1810.	Military barracks.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act III of 1877.	Indian Registration Act, 1877.	The second paragraph of section 9, beginning with the word "Whenever" and ending with the word "thereof".	<i>Regulation of the Bombay Code.</i>		
Act XIV of 1879.	Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	Section 4, from and inclusive of the words "and the Governor General in Council may" down to and inclusive of the words "in which British troops are cantoned".	Regulation XXII of 1827.	Military authority.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections 40, 41, 42 and 43.
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments Act, 1880.	So much as has not been repealed.	<i>Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.</i>		
Act XXII of 1881.	Excise Act, 1881.	The proviso to section 53.	Act IV of 1865.	Madras Cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act X of 1882.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Clause (b) of section 1.	Act I of 1866.	Madras Cantonments.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 6, clause (a), the words "an officer or" in section 468, and the whole of section 469.	<i>Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.</i>		
Act XX of 1886.	Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.	In the First Part of the Second Schedule the words and figures "III of 1880, Cantonments".	Act III of 1867.	Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867.	So much as has not been repealed.
			<i>Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.</i>		
			Act VII of 1878.	Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The proviso to section 81.
			<i>Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.</i>		
			III of 1877.	Aimere Laws Regulation, 1877.	Section 39, and so much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October, 1889:

NO. 15 OF 1889.

A Bill to prevent the Disclosure of Official Documents and Information.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Official Title, extent and application. Special Secrets Act, 1889; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

- (a) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and
- (b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) any reference to a place belonging to Her Majesty includes a place belonging to any department of the Government, whether the place is or is not actually vested in Her Majesty:

(2) expressions referring to communications include any communication, whether in whole or in part, and whether the document, sketch, plan, model or information itself or the substance or effect thereof only be communicated:

(3) "document" includes part of a document:

(4) "model" includes design, pattern and specimen:

(5) "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representation of any place or thing: and

(6) "office under Her Majesty" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government.

3. (1) (a) Where a person for the purpose of Disclosure of information. wrongfully obtaining information—

(i) enters or is in any part of a place belonging to Her Majesty, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place, in which part he is not entitled to be, or,

(ii) when lawfully or unlawfully in any such place as aforesaid, either obtains any document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain, or takes without lawful authority any sketch or plan, or,

(iii) when outside any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp belonging to Her Majesty, takes or attempts to take without authority given by or on behalf of Her Majesty any sketch or plan of that fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp, or

(b) where a person knowingly having possession of, or control over, any such document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge as has been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against this Act at any time wilfully

and without lawful authority communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, or

- (c) where a person after having been entrusted in confidence by some officer under Her Majesty with any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any such place as aforesaid, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, wilfully and in breach of such confidence communicates the same when, in the interest of the State, it ought not to be communicated,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(a) Where a person having possession of any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place belonging to Her Majesty, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, in whatever manner the same has been obtained or taken, at any time wilfully communicates the same to any person to whom he knows the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, he shall be liable to the same punishment as if he committed an offence under the foregoing provisions of this section.

(3) Where a person commits any act declared by this section to be an offence, he shall, if he intended to communicate to a foreign State any information, document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge obtained or taken by him, or entrusted to him as aforesaid, or if he communicates the same to any agent of a foreign State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

4. (1) Where a person, by means of his holding or having held an office under Her Majesty, has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan or model, or acquired any information, and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty communicates or attempts to communicate that document, sketch, plan, model or information to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, or otherwise in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust.

(a) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall—

(a) if the communication was made or attempted to be made to a foreign State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and

(b) in any other case be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) This section shall apply to a person holding a contract with any department of the Government, or with the holder of any office under Her Majesty as such holder, where such contract involves an obligation of secrecy, and to any person employed by any person or body of persons holding such a contract who is under a like obligation of secrecy, as if the person holding the contract and the person so employed were respectively holders of an office under Her Majesty.

5. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Local Government or of the Governor General in Council.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to re-enact for India, *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 52), which has recently been passed by Parliament. That Statute applies (see section 6) to all acts made offences by it when committed in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or when committed by British officers or subjects elsewhere, but the working in India of criminal law enacted by Parliament has not infrequently, notwithstanding the provisions of 37 & 38 Vict., c. 27, s. 3, been found to be beset with practical difficulty. Under these circumstances it seems desirable to take advantage of the saving for laws of British possessions contained in section 5 of the Statute and re-enact it for India with such adaptations of its language and penalties as the nomenclature of the Indian Statute-book requires.

The 9th October, 1889.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 10th October,
1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Bááb Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CANTONMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY moved that the following clause be substituted for clause (21) of section 26 of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments:—

"(21) the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders within a cantonment, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without a cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease ;"

and that for the word "suspected" in clause (22) of the same section the word "supposed" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHESNEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said:—

"I have already on previous occasions stated at some length the object which has led to the introduction of this Bill into the Council, and it is therefore unnecessary that I should say anything further on this subject, more especially as I understand that my hon'ble friend Mr. Scoble is about to address a few remarks to the Council bearing upon some of the legal aspects of the case. I will therefore only add that Chapter V of the original Bill, which relates to house-property in cantonments, has been reserved to be dealt with as a separate measure in Calcutta, when the important interests which are concerned in that

Chapter will be dealt with by the Select Committee with all the care and consideration which they deserve."

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE said :—

"There are one or two points in connection with this Bill to which I think it desirable briefly to call attention.

"Although there is no definition of the word 'cantonment' in the Bill, it has a well-understood popular meaning. The term has for more than a century been applied to military stations in India; and these stations have, almost from their first establishment, been subject to special regulations. The troops themselves being under military law, it became necessary—to use the language of Bengal Regulation XX of 1810—'from the great number of native retainers and followers attached to military establishments in India, and the importance of a prompt and orderly discharge of their duties to the welfare of the troops'—to bring them also to a certain extent under military discipline; and with this view, in order to ascertain the areas within which the stricter rules thus sanctioned might be enforced, it was enacted that 'the limits of cantonments and garrisons, including the military bazars attached thereto, at which any division or corps of the army, or any considerable detachment not being less than half a battalion, may be quartered, shall be marked out by the commanding officer in concert with the magistrate,' and submitted for the final orders of Government. Similar Regulations were framed for Madras and Bombay; and, under one or other of these enactments, all the older cantonments in India have been demarcated. It seemed to the Select Committee, therefore, better to adhere to the old method of determining what places were to be treated as subject to cantonment law than to attempt a new definition, and section 4 of the Bill accordingly provides that the Local Government, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place within its territories, in which any of Her Majesty's regular forces are quartered, to be a cantonment. The same authorities may also from time to time define or vary the limits of cantonments, and may also declare that places are no longer cantonments; while the Governor General in Council is specially empowered to exclude the whole or any part of a cantonment from the operation of any portion of the Act. These provisions have been introduced in order to meet the changes which necessarily occur in the distribution of troops throughout the country; and it is considered that by requiring the concurrence of the Local Authority and the Supreme Government to the establishment or continuance of cantonment law in any locality every reasonable safeguard is secured that private rights will be respected and public convenience duly regarded.

"While recognizing the necessity of maintaining special laws in places primarily intended for the occupation of troops and followers, it has been the object of the framers of the Bill to assimilate, wherever it was possible, cantonment law to that prevailing in municipalities. In some parts of India cantonments are included within the limits of municipalities, and special provisions have been introduced to prevent any conflict of jurisdiction from this cause. But in all cantonments only such taxes as can be imposed in a municipality in the same Province may be levied; and, by section 25 of the Bill, the Governor General in Council is authorized to extend to any cantonment any enactment in force in any municipality in British India, subject to such restrictions and modifications as circumstances may show to be expedient. Under this section I hope many useful sanitary provisions, to be found in local laws—such, for instance, as the provisions of section 364 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, with regard to the sale of adulterated articles of food—will be introduced into military stations.

"Section 26 of the Bill contains a very careful enumeration of the objects and purposes for which special rules may be made. To secure uniformity it is provided that the rules shall be made by the Governor General in Council, and to secure publicity that they shall not be made until the persons to be affected by them have had an opportunity of examining them and submitting such criticisms or objections as they may wish to offer. Exception has been taken to the power given to make rules 'for the construction and maintenance, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, of buildings and of boundary walls, hedges and other fences.' I think this is a very necessary power. It is possessed by municipal authorities everywhere; and owners of property will only have

themselves to blame if rules of a really more oppressive or arbitrary character than those which prevail in well-organized civil communities are passed for lack of due remonstrance on their part.

"With regard to cantonment funds, it may be observed that, although the Bill requires that, as a general rule, they must be expended upon the purposes of the Act within the cantonment itself, power is taken, in section 21, to apply them to like objects (as, for instance, the formation and conservancy of a cholera camp) beyond the limits of the cantonment.

"One other point remains to be noticed. It will be obvious that the health and discipline of the dwellers in cantonments cannot be secured if breaches of cantonment rules can be committed with impunity just outside their boundaries. Section 28 of the Bill accordingly provides that the Local Government may extend to the neighbourhood of a cantonment any enactment or rules in force within the cantonment itself. It will rest with the Local Government, and not with the military authorities, to determine in what respects, and within what area, these rules and enactments ought to be applied beyond cantonment limits; and, in order to prevent hardship or loss to owners of property in such neighbourhoods, it will be in the power of the Local Government to award such compensation or to make such other conditions as the circumstances of the case may require."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the disclosure of Official Documents and Information. He said :—

"This Bill has not originated with the Government of India; it is a mere re-enactment of an Act which was passed during the last session of Parliament to prevent the disclosure, by unauthorised persons, of official documents and information. This Act applies to all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and is therefore already in force in India, but it has been thought desirable to place it also on the Indian Statute-book, in order to give it greater publicity, and to bring its provisions into complete harmony with our own system of jurisprudence and administration. In Indian law, for example, the technical distinction between felonies and misdemeanors which survives in the criminal law of England has not been maintained, and is therefore not reproduced in the Bill; and the provision in the English Act that prosecutions under the Act shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney General has been modified by substituting the consent of the Local Government or of the Governor General in Council for that of the Law Officer. In other respects the Bill follows the language of the English Statute.

"There can, I think, be little doubt that a measure of this sort has long been required. The offences which it is intended to reach are (1) the wrongful obtaining of information in regard to any matter of State importance, and (2) the wrongful communication of such information. The penalties range from transportation for life to imprisonment or fine, according to the gravity of the offence. The offence is, of course, aggravated when committed by a servant of Government, contrary to his official duty."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration at the next Meeting of the Council. He explained that, as the measure was only a reproduction of the English Act, it seemed unnecessary that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 17th October, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

SIMLA;

The 11th October, 1889.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF
AUGUST, 1889.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				MAURITIUS.				SURINAM.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
years .	15	8	23	34·32 women to every 100 men.	16	16	32	37·24 women to every 100 men.	3	1	4	21·31 women to every 100 men.	25	19	44	40·10 women to every 100 men.	59	44	103
to 10 years	34	33	67		38	27	65		9	7	16		62	40	102		143	107	250
„ 20 „	32	12	44		42	17	59		43	4	47		39	17	56		156	50	206
„ 30 „	250	92	351		300	109	409		237	55	292		214	60	274		1,010	316	1,326
„ 40 „	44	13	57		48	19	67		74	17	91		123	71	194		289	120	409
„ 50 „	...	...	...		2	1	3		2	2	4		3	4	7		7	7	14
5 years .	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
AND TOTAL	384	158	542		446	189	635		368	86	454		466	211	677		1,664	644	2,308

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	DEMERARA.			TRINIDAD.			MAURITIUS.			SURINAM.			TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	4
Bengal	7	1	8	7	5	12	8	2	10	30	31	61	52	39	91
ditto	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	7	7	2	9
ditto	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	63	35	98	80	24	104	162	43	205	278	131	409	583	233	16
Western Provinces	219	92	311	274	137	411	147	33	180	112	37	149	752	299	1,051
...	83	28	111	76	17	93	46	7	53	30	8	38	235	60	295
India	8	2	10	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	...	5	16	5	21
...	4	...	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	2	9
and Native States	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	2	5	6	2	8
Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	384	158	542	446	189	635	368	86	454	466	211	677	1,664	644	2,308

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

...	42	11	53	46	19	65	43	11	54	43	11	54	174	52	226
...	137	47	184	118	33	151	150	27	177	164	57	221	569	164	733
...	21	13	34	31	10	41	23	4	27	52	21	73	127	48	175
...	148	68	216	202	105	307	127	35	162	183	115	298	660	323	983
...	36	19	55	49	22	71	25	9	34	24	7	31	134	57	191
...
GRAND TOTAL	384	158	542	446	189	635	368	86	454	466	211	677	1,664	644	2,308

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus . . .	1,530	587	2,117
2. Musulmans . . .	134	57	191
3. Christians . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,664	644	2,308

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday,
October 7th, 1889.**

Fine clear weather has continued over North-Western India throughout the whole week and over the Peninsula, Central India and the Central Provinces from the 1st to the 3rd of October, after which date frequent and general showers occurred. The mail steamer *Coromandel* experienced light variable winds and fine weather from Aden to Long. 61° E., and thence to Long. 71° light to moderate north-east breezes and fine weather. From Long. 71° E. to Bombay fresh north-west winds and heavy rain were reported. This report shows that the north-east winds of the cold weather have commenced over the centre of the Arabian Sea, and that the south-west monsoon except in the extreme south has completely given way. In the Bay of Bengal, though it cannot be said that the north-easterly winds of the cold weather have appeared during the week, there are yet indications of that recurving of the monsoon current which gives the north-east monsoon to the Coromandel Coast and which is accompanied by the appearance of north-easterly breezes over Assam, Bengal and the north of the Bay. In Ceylon there have been south-westerly winds and rain throughout the week, showing that in the extreme south of the Indian region the moist current of the south-west monsoon is still maintained. There have been one or two efforts at depression formation over the Bay during the week, but the necessary energy was apparently wanting and the disturbances never developed beyond the most feeble depressions, and the cyclonic circulations accompanying them were weak and irregular.

On the 1st pressure was very uniform throughout the whole of India, but moderate gradients existed over the Bay and a high pressure area was shown over the Gulf of Martaban. Calms or very variable breezes were reported from most districts, but a strongish southerly current was blowing over Lower Burma and up the valley of the Irrawaddy. On the 2nd the chart showed that the barometer had risen over the greater part of India, while it had fallen over Burma. In consequence the gradients over the Bay and Burma had disappeared and pressure was generally uniform. The winds were again light and variable. On the 3rd the tendency towards complete uniformity had advanced, and beyond a very slight and unimportant deficiency along the west coast of the Bay readings were very uniform everywhere. By the morning of the 4th this slight deficiency over the west of the Bay had developed into a well defined but shallow depression, and the barometer was falling briskly at the Madras stations and slightly elsewhere. Winds were practically unchanged. They were very irregular in direction around the Bay, and there was no indication of the establishment of cyclonic conditions which are ordinarily antecedent to the appearance of the north-east monsoon on the Madras Coast. On the morning of the 5th the barometer was rising over the Bay, while it was steady or falling elsewhere. In consequence the depression over the Bay had to a large extent filled up, and readings were again very uniform throughout the Indian region. Light and variable breezes were the prevalent feature of the air circulation except

around the Bay, where there was a certain amount of indraught towards the centre of the Bay. A small shallow depression was shown on the West Coast near Karwar. The chart of the 6th showed that the depression on the West Coast had developed somewhat and passed northward to the neighbourhood of Bombay. The weather was consequently unsettled on the Konkan Coast and a cyclonic circulation of fresh winds prevailed around a centre near Bombay. Elsewhere conditions were practically unchanged, uniform pressures and light variable breezes prevailing generally. On the 7th owing to a brisk fall of the barometer off the Madras Coast, a fresh depression was developed over the west of the Bay, and there were feeble and irregular cyclonic circulations over different parts of the Bay. The depression which has been shown near Bombay on the 6th had continued to advance northward, and its northern limits on the 7th extended into Kathiawar. Strongish south-easterly winds were blowing at Bombay, and the north-westerly winds and heavy rain reported off Bombay were doubtless attributable to this disturbance.

Temperature—The characteristics of temperature have been approximately the same as those of the past two weeks, *viz.*, high day and low night temperatures. This characteristic has been more marked in North-Western India than elsewhere, but has been more or less observable in all parts of India except the Central Provinces, &c., and Burma, where owing to excessive rain the day temperatures have also been low. Maxima exceeding 100° were reported continuously during the week from the south and west of the Punjab and from Upper Sind.

The following table shows the amount of excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burma	— 1.0°	— 0.8°
Bengal	+ 1.0°	+ 1.0°
North-Western Provinces	— 0.7°	+ 0.6°
Punjab	— 0.8°	— 0.6°
Bombay	+ 0.9°	— 0.1°
Central Provinces	+ 2.1°	+ 0.6°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1.6°	+ 1.3°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0.6°	— 0.4°
Madras	— 0.9°	— 0.4°

This table shows that over the greater part of the country the mean temperature relatively to the average is little changed. The weather is 1° cooler in Bombay, Sind and Rajputana and $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ cooler in the Central Provinces in this week than last ; but elsewhere there is little alteration. The variations from the average are small, being less than 1° , except in Bengal and the Central Provinces.

Rain.—The relative distribution of rainfall during the present has been approximately the same as that reported last week except that there has been more rain over the Central Provinces, Guzerat and Kathiawar and less over North-Western India. The feeble depressions which have appeared over the Bay have occasioned more or less rain in their neighbourhood and the small storm which crossed Bombay gave fairly heavy rain to the Konkan and

neighbouring districts, but otherwise nearly all the rain which has fallen has been due to local showers.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall :

On the 1st there were a few scattered showers on the West Coast, in Khandeish and the Central Provinces, and heavyish rain in Burma. On the 2nd the distribution of rain was the same, but the amount had fallen off in Burma. The chart of the 3rd showed that the rainfall area had extended, general though slight rain being reported from the west coast of the Bay, South India, the Central Provinces and Central India, as well as from several parts of Bengal. On the 4th a similar distribution prevailed, but the falls were heavier both on the East and West Coasts of the Peninsula. On the 5th, 6th and 7th there was very little change, rain falling generally over the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Burma and Bengal.

The table at the close of the summary shows an excess of rain at eighteen of the rainfall divisions and a deficiency at thirty-one. With the exception of a few drops in the centre and west of the North-Western Provinces, there has been no rain whatever over the whole of Northern India from Behar north-westward to the Indus. In most of the more western divisions of this region the ordinary fall during this week is very small and the absence of rain is hence unimportant, but in the eastern divisions the average fall is larger and the want of rain will probably be felt. The excess in Guzerat, Kathiawar and the Konkan is relatively considerable, but in the other divisions reporting heavy rain the excess is small.

In Burma two divisions, *viz.*, Lower and Central Burma, report heavy, and two, *viz.*, Tenasserim and Arakan, light rainfall. In Bengal and Assam every division shows short rain, and from Behar north-westward to the Indus, excluding the centre and west of the North-Western Provinces and including the west of Rajputana and Sind, there has been no rainfall whatever throughout the week. The West Coast districts as well as Khandeish, Berar and the west and centre of the Central Provinces have received more than the average amount of rain, and this excess has spread north-westward into Guzerat and Kathiawar. The east of Central India has also received heavy rainfall for the season, but the west of Central India as well as the whole of Rajputana has been practically without rain. The northern and southern parts of the Madras Presidency have had excessive rain, but the south of the Nizam's divisions and also the central divisions of Madras have all had a deficient supply of rain.

The state of the seasonal rainfall is shown by the last column of the table. The following divisions exhibit a deficiency exceeding 10% on the total rainfall which has been received since the 15th of May last :—Central Burma, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the central, sub-montane, hill, and north-western districts of the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana West. All these divisions were included in the deficiency list at the time of the last report, so that as Lower Burma, Khandeish and Guzerat have dropped out, the present report shows a slight improvement on its predecessor.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO OCTOBER 7TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, May 13th to October 7th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BMAH	Tenasserim	2'38	2'70	- 0'32	183'41	173'17	+ 6
	Lower Burmah	3'82	2'65	+ 1'17	83'87	88'88	- 6
	Central Burmah	2'07	1'99	+ 0'08	57'18	70'94	- 20
	Upper Burmah	2'27	?	?	30'91	?	?
	Arakan	2'88	3'66	- 0'78	167'52	175'33	- 4
GAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0'47	1'80	- 1'33	65'41	77'27	- 15
	Assam (Surma)	0'66	1'67	- 1'01	114'95	91'75	+ 25
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'81	1'68	- 0'87	77'59	66'31	+ 17
	Delhaic Bengal	0'45	1'01	- 0'56	42'97	49'00	- 12
	Central Bengal	0'25	1'05	- 0'80	47'14	48'98	- 4
	North Bengal	1'16	2'08	- 0'82	97'57	92'04	+ 6
	Orissa	1'49	1'63	- 0'14	42'81	47'07	- 9
	Chutia Nagpur	0'07	1'01	- 0'94	42'29	45'93	- 8
	Behar (South)	0	1'44	- 1'44	40'33	39'30	+ 3
	Do. (North)	0	1'79	- 1'79	52'58	45'10	+ 17
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	North - Western Province- (East).	0	0'73	- 0'73	43'70	33'40	+ 31
	Oudh (South)	0	0'80	- 0'80	40'43	33'87	+ 19
	Do. (North)	0	0'75	- 0'75	42'21	36'39	+ 16
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0'02	0'51	- 0'49	27'02	28'70	- 6
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0'10	0'27	- 0'17	21'74	25'84	- 16
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0'52	- 0'52	48'54	39'51	+ 23
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'13	- 0'13	11'02	12'42	- 6
	Do. (Central)	0	0'29	- 0'29	16'75	21'39	- 22
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'22	- 0'22	20'52	24'84	- 18
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'30	- 0'30	59'28	77'65	- 24
	Do. (North-West)	0	0'20	- 0'20	16'07	18'61	- 14
	Do. (West)	0	0'04	- 0'04	6'72	6'57	+ 2
MADRAS AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	3'42	2'24	+ 1'18	106'50	99'35	+ 7
	Madras (South Central)	1'73	1'53	+ 0'20	35'20	17'04	+ 95
	Coorg	0'92	2'51	- 1'59	99'93	95'35	+ 5
	Mysore	2'22	1'84	+ 0'38	3'70	21'11	+ 13
	Konkan	2'36	1'44	+ 0'92	125'24	95'39	+ 31
	Bombay Deccan	1'78	1'10	+ 0'68	30'34	28'23	+ 7
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1'95	1'49	+ 0'46	21'39	23'76	- 10
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	1'15	1'14	+ 0'01	33'95	32'54	+ 4
	Central Province (West)	0'91	0'78	+ 0'13	35'28	39'07	- 10
	Ditto (Central)	0'78	0'73	+ 0'05	50'62	48'78	+ 4
	Ditto (East)	0'37	0'72	- 0'35	53'46	48'18	+ 11
MADRAS (NORTH).	Guzerat	1'08	0'79	+ 0'29	35'30	38'07	- 9
	Kathiawar	0'48	0'18	+ 0'30	26'53	26'52	0
	Sind	0	0	0	1'55	4'39	- 65
MUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'93	0'57	+ 0'36	58'24	35'13	+ 9
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'05	0'22	- 0'17	28'50	25'63	+ 11
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'10	- 0'10	8'73	12'90	- 33
	East Coast (North)	2'79	1'83	+ 0'96	34'71	20'36	+ 32
MADRAS	Do. (North) (a)	2'05	0'86	+ 1'19	36'90	36'36	+ 2
	Hyderabad (South)	0'71	0'90	- 0'19	24'70	21'51	+ 15
	Madras (Central)	1'23	1'57	- 0'34	22'01	18'48	+ 22
	East Coast (Central)	0'84	1'39	- 0'55	19'30	19'30	0
	Ditto (South)	1'64	1'35	+ 0'29	20'29	10'68	+ 22
	Madras (South)	1'66	1'51	+ 0'15	10'96	9'87	+ 11

W. L. DALLAS,

LA, 10th October, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Rainfall general; good in most districts and slight in Nellore and Madras. Crops generally good, but affected by excessive rain or moisture in parts of Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur and Nilgiris; withering from want of rain in parts of South Arcot. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed last day of week,—Rushikulya works, 3,774; Gopalpore Canal, 730; Ghat Roads, 2,779; other minor works, 6,317. Number on village relief on 28th September, 28,266, including 17,122 children; fed in kitchens, 7,173, including 5,114 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 293 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rain during week generally sufficient; in parts excessive and injurious to crops. Standing crops generally good, but damaged by locusts and other insects in parts of Sind. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th October.*—Rainfall has been general in Orissa, and showers are also recorded from some other districts, chiefly in Central and Eastern Bengal. Winter rice is generally in good condition, but requires more rain in the districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur divisions, in some of the Cachar districts and in Balasore. In Burdwan, Hooghly and Balasore the rainfall has been deficient and the winter rice will be a short crop in consequence. Autumn harvests are nearly finished, and cultivation for the *rabi* crops is in progress. Sugarcane is generally recorded to be fair. Food-stocks are plentiful, and prices are steadily falling in the affected tracts in North Behar. In Chumparun the demand for gratuitous relief is on the decrease.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Weather continues seasonable, but rain is still wanted in a few districts. The *kharif* crops are being harvested, and *rabi* sowings are in active progress. Prospects good. Supplies everywhere ample, but prices are rising in some districts owing to the demand for seed.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th October.*—No rain. Prices are stationary in all districts except Rawalpindi, where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in Umballa and Dera Ismail Khan. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings throughout the Province and also for *kharif* in Sialkot and Lahore. Condition of crops generally good except in Hissar, where they are withering. Prospects of standing crops are said to be generally fair. Outturn of cotton good in Peshawar. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Prospects of *kharif* crops generally continue very good. Outturn of *rabi* somewhat short in Jubbulpore owing to deficient rainfall; some more rain also required in eastern districts. Rice is being cut in Sambalpur, and the crop is a full one. Sowings of *rabi* crops commencing under favourable conditions. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th October.*—Sufficient rain fell throughout Lower Burma, and the crop prospect is generally good. Rain fell in all parts of Upper Burma, and the crop prospect is generally improving, but a little more rain is wanted in Meiktila. The price of paddy has risen 6 per cent. in Tharrawaddy, and fallen 7 per cent. in Akyab and 5 per cent. in Sagaing. No other changes are reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Weather and rainfall seasonable. Prospects of rice and tea good. Sowing of pulses progressing.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rain has fallen more or less throughout the State of Mysore. Crops good. Sowing completed in parts. Outturn of harvest fair. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Rainfall 1·54 inches in Coorg during the week. Picking of cardamom crop has commenced.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Average rainfall in Berar 1·70 inches. *Kharif* in good condition. Prices steady. Cattle healthy. Weeding continues. Preparation of fields for *rabi* in progress.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week 1·21 inches. *Abi* crops prospering. Water in tanks sufficient. Reaping of *kharif* crops in progress, but much retarded owing to continuous rainfall, which, though beneficial to *abi* crops, is doing damage to *kharif* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Rain generally sufficient throughout Agency except in Gwalior. Probable outturn good generally. Prices falling in Goona and in parts of Bhopawar, and rising in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th October.*—Slight rain in some places. Standing crops slightly damaged by locusts in Marwar, Meywar and Jeypore. Rain much needed in some districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage sufficient. Fodder dear in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—No rain. Night dews and morning mists commenced. Prospects very good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIV. OF 1889-go.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 14TH SEPTEMBER 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 14TH SEPTEMBER 1889.		Total increase in 1889-go.	Total decrease in 1889-go.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by Companies.													
umber 1889	East Indian (a) . . .	1,526	7,604,557	498	1,526	7,000,349	463	1,925,584,404	226	1,406,58,096	537	3,99,632	...
itto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,919	130	57	10,780	189	1,011,797	140	2,01,017	146	9,230	...
.....	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	(b)	...	(b)	...	...	...
.....	Sindia . . .	75	5,481	73	...	(c)	...	1,68,891	04	(c)	...	1,68,890	...
umber 1889	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,004	3,585,092	210	1,072	2,533,000	151	81,890,338	205	89,44,417	235	7,58,079	...
itto	Bengal-Nagpur (d) . . .	180	10,706	00	305	(e) 23,307	76	7,14,080	160	(e) 8,20,009	115	1,12,019	...
itto	Southern Mahratta (f) . . .	850	57,979	08	850	55,290	65	17,92,811	88	19,38,804	04	1,46,043	...
itto	Do. Mysore Section . . .	140	10,250	73	296	17,844	60	2,50,080	75	3,61,259	65	1,13,578	...
itto	Indian Midland . . .	136	8,403	62	746	(g) 44,463	60	3,28,975	101	(g) 12,01,633	81	9,32,658	...
itto	Villupuram - Dharma- veram (Nellore Branch) . . .	83	4,877	59	83	4,502	58	1,17,282	59	1,15,689	58	...	1,59
itto	Bareilly-Pilibhit . . .	30	1,162	32	30	1,343	37	35,930	43	44,813	54	8,853	...
	TOTAL	4,753	12,31,726	259	5,577	11,17,243	200	3,10,45,264	272	3,33,54,887	258	23,00,623	...
State Lines worked by Government.													
umber 1889	North Western (h) . . .	2,409	5,31,717	215	2,386	4,37,051	183	1,11,84,073	189	1,21,58,146	215	10,74,073	...
itto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	692	1,10,307	159	692	1,06,462	154	31,72,077	191	30,39,544	213	3,60,867	...
itto	Bengal Central . . .	125	17,110	137	125	20,180	101	7,96,025	99	3,32,020	111	36,004	...
itto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	13,325	200	45	1,957	43	3,37,031	312	3,42,888	319	5,857	...
itto	Eastern Bengal . . .	673	3,06,708	450	747	2,07,810	359	41,49,445	257	44,34,074	201	2,84,639	...
itto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,501	28	27	1,630	61	45,212	70	44,885	70	...	32
itto	Tinoot . . .	289	3,715	12	73	22,483	81	7,54,000	127	8,70,547	140	1,21,887	...
itto	Lucknow-Sitapur . . .												...
itto	Sihramau . . .	105	4,300	42	105	3,718	35	1,17,012	47	1,52,746	61	35,134	...
itto	Jorhat . . .	25	1,330	53	25	1,544	47	8,302	47	30,720	50	1,334	...
itto	Cherra-Companyganj . . .	7	258	37	7	397	44	2,315	14	3,424	20	1,109	...
itto	Burma (i) . . .	392	47,408	121	583	75,059	130	13,20,580	144	20,10,347	152	6,95,758	...
	TOTAL	4,819	10,57,931	220	4,885	9,38,497	188	2,14,08,031	185	2,09,31,250	204	26,23,225	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
umber 1889	Madras . . .	840	1,54,327	134	840	1,59,010	190	3,00,000	194	42,54,250	212	3,48,160	...
itto	South Indian . . .	654	1,07,011	105	654	1,13,030	173	20,00,240	109	27,25,687	175	1,25,447	...
itto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,497	(j) 5,30,897	359	1,440	(k) 3,67,030	250	1,00,22,700	545	1,48,80,020	432	47,62,84	...
itto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l) . . .	461	2,23,529	485	461	1,84,000	390	57,25,343	517	59,21,948	538	1,96,605	...
	TOTAL	3,452	10,22,034	298	3,805	8,24,870	243	3,18,54,142	384	3,77,61,814	343	...	40,92,60
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,024	31,12,701	254	13,057	28,80,500	209	5,43,07,737	270	8,51,17,067	259	8,49,120	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,12,10,553	142	4,05,48,450	136	3,31,873	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,97,184	128	4,05,68,617	123	5,08,347	...
Assisted Companies.													
umber 1889	Tarakeshwar . . .	22	3,436	150	22	4,605	200	1,10,061	246	1,31,212	286	4,508	...
itto	Dibru-Sadiya . . .	...	...	...	...	(m)	...	(n) 1,07,607	110	(n) 2,19,425	122	21,758	...
itto	Bengal and North- Western . . .	376	2,01,23	00	376	2,09,30	80	11,22,084	124	11,38,1020	143	60,942	...
itto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun . . .	07	6,642	09	07	5,787	80	1,94,114	107	1,77,717	115	13,383	...
	TOTAL	405	35,005	75	405	40,312	87	16,13,820	124	17,00,510	133	1,06,681	...
Native States.													
umber 1889	His Highness the Ni- zam's Guaranteed . . .	310	31,008	102	314	37,077	107	7,45,061	109	10,26,874	122	2,81,805	...
itto	His Highness the Gaekwar's . . .	50	1,983	51	50	2,310	30	61,310	13	61,822	44	512	...
itto	His Highness the Gaek- war's Verangam . . .	21	710	34	27	600	22	21,711	43	25,070	40	3,959	...
itto	Maharaja's Vadnagar . . .	209	15,206	73	201	17,300	66	4,57,132	98	6,23,501	100	1,66,129	...
itto	Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	68	4,544	37	68	4,573	38	8,9215	53	9,5704	59	9,489	...
itto	Morvi . . .	124	4,523	36	124	6,000	48	1,63,270	55	1,56,098	53	...	6,9
itto	Jodhpore . . .												...
	TOTAL	791	56,583	72	833	66,760	75	15,85,797	85	19,90,629	93	4,54,922	...

Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

Included with East Indian Railway.

Included with Indian Midland Railway.

Includes the Kalmi-Umaria Branch.

Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Youngoo-Mandalay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, Anraoti, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, and Anraoti State Railways.

(l) Includes the Patri Branch.

(m) Return not received.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th September 1888.

(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th September 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary

A, 10th October, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Official Secrets Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 42.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1889.

No. 21.—Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-nine days has been granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 15th instant.

No. 22.—Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary in that

Department during the absence on leave of Mr. S. Harvey James, or until further orders.

A. B. WILSON, *Registrar,*
for Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th October, 1889.

No. 620.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite on the forenoon of the 7th October 1889.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 18th October, 1889.

No. 72.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June 1890, are published for general information :

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE, 1890.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On the 2nd June, 1890, and following days, an examination open to all qualified persons, will be held in London (a). Not fewer than persons will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified ; *vis.*, for the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam) ; for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (including the Punjab and Oudh) ; for Burma ; for Madras, and for Bombay (b).

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That his age will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years, on the 1st January 1890. [*N.B.*—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee (c) will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary ; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :

	Marks.
English Composition	300
(d) History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate ...	300
(d) English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate ...	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
(e) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science ; that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, <i>vis.</i> :—	

(a) An order for admission to the Examination will be sent to each Candidate on the 19th May.

(b) The numbers will be announced hereafter.

(c) The fee (£5) will be payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates.

(d) A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work selected by the Candidate. (See notice on p. 4.) In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the period or books selected, but chiefly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

(e) The examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.

Logic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Elements of Political Economy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
(f) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
(f) Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (g) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (h):

	Marks.						
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—							
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (excepting Hindustani when taken up by Madras Candidates, and Gujarati) each	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination*," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *vis.*—Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed. Candidates for Madras and Bombay will also be permitted to compete for Prizes in Hindustani and Gujarati respectively.

(f) The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

(g) Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction. Each science will for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

(h) Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

10. Candidates will be tested during their probation as to their ability to perform journeys on horseback ; and no Candidate will be deemed qualified for the Civil Service of India who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in this respect.

11. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

12. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

13. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after the 1st December, 1889. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st March, 1890 (i).

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:

(1) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the Open Competition, so long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary (1).*

(2) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(3) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4) *An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.*

Candidates are not permitted to migrate from the University originally chosen by them to another University without first applying to the India Office for the permission, and receiving the sanction, of the Secretary of State, who will not entertain such applications unless good and sufficient reasons are assigned.

(5) *These forms should be accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1890. Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 5th May.*

(6) *This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the Open Competition is announced on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.*

(5) *All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the first periodical Examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(6) *After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pensions for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(7) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1892 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

1890.

NOTICE RESPECTING THE EXAMINATION IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

For the guidance of Candidates who may have a difficulty in making their selections for special study under this head, the following list is given as indicating the character and amount of reading that would be regarded as satisfactory.

Any one of the following periods, to be studied generally in "Bright's History," or (for the two first periods) Green's "History of the English People"; and more particularly in portions, selected by the Candidate, of the text-books named:

1. *A. D. 1066-1307*—Stubbs' Select Charters; Stubbs' Constitutional History of England; Freeman's Norman Conquest, Vol. V.

2. *A. D. 1461-1588*—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Froude's History of England; Brewer's Henry VIII.

3. *A. D. 1603-1715*—Hallam's Constitutional History of England; Macaulay's History of England; Gardiner's History of England; Wyon's Reign of Queen Anne.

4. *A. D. 1715-1805*—Lord Stanhope's History; Sir T. E. May's Constitutional History; Seeley's Expansion of England; Massey's Reign of George III.

English Literature.

Under this head there will be (besides the general paper) a special paper on the following books:

1. *Spencer*—Faery Queen, Books 1 and 2.

2. *Shakspeare*—Lear. Anthony and Cleopatra.

3. *Browne, Sir Thomas*—Religio Medici, and Hydriontaphia.

4. *Milton*—Paradise Lost, Books 1 and 2.

5. *Burke*—Reflections on the Revolution in France.

The oral examination in English Literature will have reference chiefly to such works, *not included in the foregoing list*, as the Candidate may offer for the purpose.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

August, 1889.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL
SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of Birth. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:

- (a) *For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June, 1837.*—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- (b) *For persons born in Scotland since 31st December, 1854.*—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.
- (c) *For persons born in Ireland since 31st December, 1863.*—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- (d) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.
- (e) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

**** The order for admission to the examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st March, 1890.**

Date _____

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 2nd of June 1890, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(2) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st March, 1890.

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st March, 1890. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years' standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(4) This should be given on the form herewith.

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18____, and that therefore my age was above 17 years and under 19 years on the 1st of January 1890.

(2) A certificate signed by _____

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(3) Proof of my moral character, *vis*,—

(1) A testimonial from _____

(2) A testimonial from _____

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address to which you wish the Order and the Time Table of the Examination to be sent.* _____

* The Order and Time Table will be posted to the address given here about a fortnight before the Examination.

Date _____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S.W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1890.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select.

						Initials.
English Composition ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
History of England ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Period						
Text Books						
.....						
.....						
*English Literature ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Greek ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Latin ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
French ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
German ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Italian ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Mathematics ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Natural science, <i>vis</i> ,—						
{	Chemistry ...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Electricity and Magnetism ...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Experimental Laws of Heat and Light ...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy ...	...	...	...	...	.....
Logic ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Elements of Political Economy ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....

In addition to the Written Examination there will be Oral Examinations in every subject except English Composition; and in each of the four Natural Sciences there will also be a Practical Examination.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.

* State Books selected on the next Sheet.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—

Signature

Date

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S.W.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1890.

Insert the names of the principal works read by you, in which you are prepared to be examined orally.

This inquiry is made in order that the Examiners, being informed of the nature and extent of each Candidate's reading, may be better able to conduct the examination so as to do him justice. You must not, however, expect that your examination will necessarily comprehend, or will be confined to, such work as you may name.

* * * You are not expected to name any work unless you are *prepared to be examined upon it*.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Signature.....

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th October, 1889.

No. 388.—The Reverend Edmund John Warlow has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 391.—The Reverend P. G. B. Austin, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical

Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 7th October 1889.

Mr. Austin's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his arrival.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1889.

No. 171—34-7-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the Rules relating to Colonial

Emigration published with Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

To the exceptions in Schedule E (page 90) showing the articles prohibited from being carried as cargo in Emigrant vessels. Under the article "(Oils, essential and fixed)" add between the words "Mustard" and "or" the words "Castor, gingelly".

No. 172—2-27-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 81 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI. of 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule

to be substituted for Rule 160 regarding the disposal of the Nominal Roll of Emigrants, at page 67 of the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration, published with Revenue and Agricultural Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

"On arrival at the port of debarkation, the Master shall, as required by sections 67 and 68 of the Act, deliver to the Immigration Officer, or in the case of a Foreign Colony, to the British Consular Agent, the copies of the list of emigrants received by him from the Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent respectively, together with an attested copy of the ship's log."

SURVEYS.

The 17th October, 1889.

No. 537—16-44-S.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Colonel J. Sconce, Deputy Surveyor-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Assistant Surveyor-General and Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Surveyor-General. Major St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Assistant Surveyor-General.

FORESTS.

The 18th October, 1889.

No. 1153-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 326-F., dated the 29th March 1889, the services of Mr. S. Hornidge, of the Bombay Forest Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 1156-F.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Bombay, No. 7452, dated the 3rd October 1889, Mr. A. Stewart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade, Bombay Presidency, is transferred temporarily to the Central Provinces.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 18th October, 1889.

No. 1006—9-8-G.—Sir E. C. Buck, K.T., Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th instant.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, B.O. C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary during the absence of Sir E. C. Buck.

PATENTS.

The 11th October, 1889.

No. 2068-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of

the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 192 of 1887.—Henry Appleby, of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, Limerick, Ireland, Locomotive Engineer, for improvements in and connected with blast-pipes.

No. 110 of 1888.—James Gilchrist, Binnacle Maker, and Dougald Ballardie, Merchant, both of 104, Dale Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in lamps for burning solid or viscous hydro-carbons.

No. 2069-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 124 of 1889.—Niels Georg Sørensen, of Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden, Merchant, for improvements in door and other locks.

No. 128 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in the manufacture of metal boxes or chests in which to pack tea or other substances for storage or transit.

No. 158 of 1889.—Herbert Deveril, Photo-Lithographer, and William Gallagher, Gentleman, both of Sydney, in the British Colony of New South Wales, for improvements in photographic negatives and sensitised plates for use in photo illustrative processes.

No. 192 of 1889.—William Legrand Card, of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, United States of America, Mining Engineer, for improvements in dry concentrators for the treatment of ores.

No. 222 of 1889.—Charles Thelismar Suedekor, of St. Louis, County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, United States of America, Manufacturer, for improvements in Insulation for Electric Conductors.

No. 226 of 1889.—Alfred Don, of Donville, Villa Garner's Avenue, Marrickville, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, Engineer, and John Sands, of Harris Street, Pyrmont, Sydney, aforesaid, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for the prevention and consumption of smoke and the more complete combustion of fuel in steam boiler and other furnaces.

No. 230 of 1889.—William Anderson, of 3, Whitehall Place, in the City of Westminster, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for purifying water.

No. 233 of 1889.—Auguste Emile Henry Lozé, of the City of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in means for securing corks and stoppers in bottles.

No. 243 of 1889.—William Garlick, the Younger, Contractor, and William Browne Colville, Merchant, both of No. 39, Strand Road, in the Town of Calcutta, for a new and improved construction of furnaces for burning towns' or other refuses.

No. 155 of 1889.—George Frederick Strawson, Chemical Manure Manufacturer, of Newbury, in the County of Berks, England, for a pneumatic machine for distributing seeds, manures and other solid or liquid substances over land under cultivation.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1889.

No. 1820-G.—The following promotions are made in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st July 1889:

Ressaidar Sanwal Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Jiwan Singh, invalided.

Jemadar Ganga Singh, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sanwal Singh, promoted.

Kote-Daffadar Jwala Parshad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga Singh, promoted.

The 17th October, 1889.

No. 1835-G.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 14th September 1889:

Cavalry.

Jemadar Hira Singh, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Hukam Singh, invalided.

Daffadar Tegh Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nadan Singh, invalided.

Daffadar Pal Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, promoted.

Infantry.

Subadar Bhagwana, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bakhsha, invalided.

Jemadar Chattar Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Bakhsha, invalided.

Jemadar Buddhu Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Bhimla, invalided.

Havildar Hirka, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chatra, invalided.

Havildar Pura, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lala, invalided.

Havildar Khem Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chattar Singh, promoted.

Havildar Meda, to be Jemadar, *vice* Buddhu Khan, promoted.

No. 4071-I.—*Addendum.*—In the preamble of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1827-I., dated the 11th May 1888, as to the exercise of jurisdiction over lands in Kathiawar occupied by the Morvi State Railway, *after* "railway purposes" *insert* "and the lands occupied by culverts or bridges over which the railway passes".

The 18th October, 1889.

No. 1844-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, with effect from the 9th June 1889,—

Lieutenant M. A. Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Central India, and with effect from the 14th June 1889,—

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) Class, to be an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 1st July 1889,—

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Macdonald will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain A. F. DeLacsoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 10th July 1889,—

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 31st July 1889,—

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the 9th August 1889,—

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the reversion of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale to Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 15th August 1889,—

Major E. A. Fraser, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the death of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, and with effect from the 22nd August 1889,—

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant Pinhey will continue to be seconded as an additional Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant Ramsay will continue to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd Class. Lieutenant Impey will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 4th September 1889,—

Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain C. Herbert, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 7th September 1889,—

Mr. E. G. Colvin, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the reversion of Colonel A. W. Roberts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the 8th September 1889,—

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 31st August 1889.

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain W. H. Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the

1st Class, and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, and with effect from the 30th September 1889,—

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Major E. A. Fraser, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 5th October 1889,—

Captain I. MacIvor, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

The substantive appointments of Lieutenants C. H. Pritchard and F. W. P. Macdonald are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 4082-I.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 1385-I., dated 29th March 1889, publishing the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that after section 22 of that Law the following section shall be inserted :

“ 22 A. (1) The presiding officer of a Civil Court shall not try any suit or other proceeding to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested in a case. Procedure where presiding officer of Court is personally interested in a case. which he is personally interested.

“(2) The presiding officer of an appellate Civil Court under this Law shall not try an appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

“(3) When any such suit, proceeding or appeal as is referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) comes before any such officer, the officer shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference.

“(4) The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

“(5) Notwithstanding anything in any other part of this Law, the Court of the Resident shall, for the purposes of this section and of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be deemed to be the Court to which the Judicial Commissioner is immediately subordinate and the Court to which an appeal lies from the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, respectively, and any case which the Judicial Commissioner is precluded by either of those sections from disposing of shall be disposed of by the Resident subject to the rules applicable to a like case when disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner.” X of 1882.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1889.

No. 5373.—Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 6th November 1889.

Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bengal, during Mr. Kisch's absence on privilege leave. Mr. Ham will act as a Postmaster-General of the 2nd Grade.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th October, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 886.—*2nd Infantry*—

Lieutenant G. W. Priestley, Bengal S. C., officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Cavalry, to be officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant A. Andrew, transferred to the 1st Cavalry. Dated 1st October 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 887.—Second Lieutenant Ronald Eustace Chaplin, Leicestershire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry, having completed 'eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 31st March 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Chaplin will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 31st March 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 888.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Colonel D. Macdonald, Bengal S. C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year and 15 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 889.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major F. C. Burton, Bengal S. C., 1st Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—25th year commenced 11th June 1889.

Lieutenant C. Y. Crommelin, Bengal S. C., 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment, for 182 days. Pension service—8th year commenced 22nd October 1888.

No. 890.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel W. I. Bax, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for three days.

Major S. C. Turner, R.E., (p. a.) for two days.

Captain G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for seven days.

Captain J. M. A. Retallick, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant G. F. H. Dillon, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant O. B. S. F. Shore, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) till 1st February 1890.

Surgeon F. W. Thomson, M.B., (p. a.) for sixty-one days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 891.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.

Dated 12th October, 1889.

Arthur Plantagenet Broome, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Samuel Brown Home, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Robert Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., Bengal S. C.

Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal S. C.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Hailes,—16th October 1889.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Philip Mainwaring Carnegie,—27th July 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 892.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian name of Second Lieutenant J. B. Dunlop is "Bourne" and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 723 of 1889.

No. 893.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esq., C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* J. G. Cordery, C.S.I., resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 894.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant John Samuel Champion Davis to be Captain, *vice* Ryves, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 895.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Dennis Fitzpatrick, Esq., C.S.I., Honorary Colonel, resigns his appointment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 896.—The following promotions in the Engineer Establishment are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	With effect from
Captain G. C. P. Onslow, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	21st June 1889.
Captain A. C. Bruce, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	23rd July 1889.
Captain J. G. Day, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	23rd July 1889.
Captain J. E. Dickie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	23rd July 1889.
Lieutenant R. T. R. Laurence, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	23rd July 1889.
Lieutenant W. Ewhank, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	23rd July 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1889.

No. 314.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents:

Mr. R. Meredith.

Mr. N. U. K. Leslie.

The 16th October, 1889.

No. 316.—The transfer of Mr. E. J. Keelan, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, to Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 178, dated 11th June 1889, is hereby cancelled.

The 17th October, 1889.

No. 317.—The transfer of Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, to Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on the East Coast Survey, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 4th October 1889, is hereby cancelled.

No. 318.—The transfer of Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Establishment under the Administration of Burma for employment on Railways, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 300, dated 4th October 1889, is hereby cancelled.

No. 319.—The services of Mr. W. H. Parker, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, Engineer-in-Chief, Patiala-Bhatinda Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Agent, East Indian Railway Company.

The 18th October, 1889.

No. 320.—*Corrigendum.*—From Notification No. 235, dated 3rd August 1889, regarding grant of leave to Mr. D. M. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, omit the words *one month in 1887*.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 16th October, 1889.

No. 315.—Mr. J. Fargues, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Signaller, 1st Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th October, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XIV OF 1889.

An Act to indemnify certain witnesses.

WHEREAS by an order, dated the sixteenth day of October, 1888, a Commission was appointed by the Governor of Bombay in Council under Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) for the purpose of enquiring into certain imputations of misbehaviour by a public servant ;

And whereas in the course of the proceedings before the said Commission, and of certain enquiries preliminary to or connected with the said proceedings and undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council, and in the investigation and trial of certain criminal charges against one Hunmuntrao Raghavendra, statements were

made and evidence given by public servants and other persons, by reason of which statements or evidence the said public servants and other persons became or might become liable to suits, prosecutions or penalties under the Statute 49 Geo. III, Chapter 126, or the Indian Penal Code, or otherwise ;

XLV of 1860

And whereas it is expedient to free the said public servants and other persons from all liability to civil or criminal proceedings in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any admission of an offence in any statements made or evidence given as aforesaid ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding in respect of any cause of action or charge arising out of any offence admitted by him in any statement made or evidence given before the said Commission, or in any enquiry undertaken by direction of the said Governor in Council preliminary to or in connection with the proceedings of the said Commission or in the course of the said investigation and trial.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th October, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XV OF 1889.

An Act to prevent the Disclosure of Official Documents and Information.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889 ; and
Title, extent and application.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

- (a) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and
- (b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) any reference to a place belonging to Her Majesty includes a place belonging to any department of the Government, whether the place is or is not actually vested in Her Majesty :

(2) expressions referring to communications include any communication, whether in whole or in part, and whether the document, sketch, plan, model or information itself or the substance or effect thereof only be communicated :

(3) "document" includes part of a document :

(4) "model" includes design, pattern and specimen :

(5) "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representation of any place or thing : and

(6) "office under Her Majesty" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government.

3. (1) (a) Where a person for the purpose of
Disclosure of information. wrongfully obtaining information—

(i) enters or is in any part of a place belonging to Her Majesty, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place, in which part he is not entitled to be, or,

(ii) when lawfully or unlawfully in any such place as aforesaid, either obtains any document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain, or takes without lawful authority any sketch or plan, or,

(iii) when outside any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp belonging to Her Majesty, takes or attempts to take without authority given by or on behalf of Her Majesty any sketch or plan of that fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp, or

(b) where a person knowingly having possession of, or control over, any such document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge as has been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against this Act at any time wilfully and without lawful authority communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, or

(c) where a person after having been entrusted in confidence by some officer under Her Majesty with any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any such place as aforesaid, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty,

willfully and in breach of such confidence communicates the same when, in the interest of the State, it ought not to be communicated,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Where a person having possession of any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place belonging to Her Majesty, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, in whatever manner the same has been obtained or taken, at any time willfully communicates the same to any person to whom he knows the same ought not, in the interest of the State, to be communicated at that time, he shall be liable to the same punishment as if he committed an offence under the foregoing provisions of this section.

(3) Where a person commits any act declared by this section to be an offence, he shall, if he intended to communicate to a foreign State any information, document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge obtained or taken by him, or entrusted to him as aforesaid, or if he communicates the same to any agent of a foreign State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

4. (r) Where a person, by means of his holding or having held an office under Her Majesty, has lawfully or unlawfully either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan or model, or acquired any information, and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty communicates or

attempts to communicate that document, sketch, plan, model or information to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interest of the State, or otherwise in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust.

(2) A person guilty of a breach of official trust shall—

(a) if the communication was made or attempted to be made to a foreign State, be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than five years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, and

(b) in any other case be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) This section shall apply to a person holding a contract with any department of the Government, or with the holder of any office under Her Majesty as such holder, where such contract involves an obligation of secrecy, and to any person employed by any person or body of persons holding such a contract, who is under a like obligation of secrecy, as if the person holding the contract and the person so employed were respectively holders of an office under Her Majesty.

5. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Local Government or of the Governor General in Council.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

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PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 17th October, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

BILL TO INDEMNIFY CERTAIN WITNESSES.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Bill to indemnify certain witnesses be taken into consideration. He said:—

"Since the introduction of this Bill I have received a considerable number of telegrams and other communications from various parts of the Bombay Presidency, urging that British honour and British prestige require that the indemnity given by the Bombay Government should be maintained in its integrity, and that the adoption of any other course will be fraught with evil results. Public meetings have also been held in several places at which resolutions to a similar effect

have been passed; and in many vernacular and other newspapers articles have been published in which the same view has been expressed with more or less vigour and ability.

"I desire to speak with all respect of these manifestations of public opinion, though there doubtless may be some room for supposing that the agitation is not altogether spontaneous, and that public opinion is not really so deeply stirred as it is represented to be. But I quite admit that there is a great deal to be said in favour of the view thus put forward; that the course which Government has felt itself constrained to adopt cannot but be distasteful to many members of a large and influential class; and that it would have been much easier to have looked at the matter entirely from the point of view of the incriminated officials, and given them the complete immunity which is now claimed on their behalf.

"But there is another point of view which those who remonstrate against our action seem to me to have entirely left out of sight, but which the Government of India, looking dispassionately at the whole history of the case, could not fail to consider. The indemnity given in this case, as in every other of which I can find any record, was conditional. The Masters in Chancery, who furnish the precedent on which most reliance is placed, were required to 'fully and truly discover and disclose' their misconduct before a competent tribunal; and more recent legislation makes a certificate from the examining authority a condition precedent to the grant of the indemnity. I think it must be admitted that this is a proper condition to make, and had an indemnity Bill been proposed in this Council before the Commission began its labours, I should certainly have insisted on the insertion in the Bill of such a condition. Had this been done, those who have read the report of the Commissioners will probably agree with me in doubting whether the necessary certificate would have been granted to a good many of the witnesses. I have no desire to rekindle a painful controversy, but when I find such expressions as these used in the report,—'We think the story of these witnesses is disproved by considerations of a broader kind, its extreme improbability and its inconsistency with undoubted facts and with contemporary documents,'—'The contradictions and improbabilities apparent on the face of the evidence deprive it of any title to credibility,'—when I find that some witnesses are described as 'untrustworthy,' and the evidence of others stigmatized as 'false,' and that these were the deliberate opinions of an exceptionally strong Commission, the members of which had the advantage of seeing and hearing the witnesses, and observing their demeanour, I cannot but come to the conclusion that some of those who now clamour so loudly for complete indemnity might possibly not have obtained any at all. In granting indemnity against suits and prosecutions to all alike, without reference to the fulfilment of the above condition, the Government of India has thus possibly extended, rather than narrowed, the limits of the original promise. We were by no means bound to assume, in the face of the Commissioners' report, that the evidence given was, in every instance, 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.' That we have done so is immensely to the advantage of many of those concerned, and no objection has been taken to the course which we have considered it expedient to pursue in this respect. But if the right to waive an essential term of the indemnity in favour of any of the witnesses is admitted, this admission surely carries with it the concession of the right to determine whether the condition has been so completely fulfilled as to require, *ex debito justitiæ*, that the full indemnity ought to be granted.

"I am not therefore greatly concerned to refute the argument which has been based on an appeal to British honour and British prestige. Those priceless possessions will, I venture to think, be best maintained by a close adherence to what is most conducive to public rather than individual interests. But I may be permitted to say that I scarcely understand the moral attitude taken up by the apologists of the incriminated officials. They insist that the Government must scrupulously adhere to its plighted word, while they appear to recognize no such obligation on the part of its servants to the Government itself. The argument amounts practically to something like this:—Any promise made to mamlatdars must be kept at any cost: but mamlatdars must be allowed to break laws, and to violate duty, with impunity. Indeed, they are

held up to admiration as patriots and martyrs because of what seems to me an absolute want of moral sense, first of all in paying bribes, and afterwards in holding their tongues about the system of corruption which they themselves had rendered possible, until they could speak without the slightest risk of danger to themselves. The men who did this, be it remembered, were not poor raiyats—in the words of the Bombay Government, 'they were astute and educated native officials, who drew their inferences from known facts, and who, when they paid considerable sums to secure favours, did not recklessly throw their money away, or give up their hardly earned savings, without satisfying themselves that they would derive some advantage from the payment.'

"I think the aspect of the case which is thus presented has been somewhat lost sight of by the apologists of these officials. It is to me almost inconceivable that not one man should have been found among them with sufficient courage and honesty to come forward and denounce the system of corruption which he found prevailing. But we are told 'a dumb helplessness seems to have pervaded the official class. A sense of the inevitable necessity of buying favours caused many to come forward with money who were quite free from corrupt inclinations.' To my mind this is an altogether insufficient excuse. If the moral fibre of native officials in the Bombay Presidency is thus weak, it requires to be strengthened, and it is not likely to be strengthened by the indiscriminate retention in office of men who have shown themselves thus deficient in courage and a sense of honour. The Bombay Government has drawn a distinction between two classes of witnesses—those who offered to pay, and those who consented to pay under compulsion. In accepting this distinction, and consenting to the continued employment of the latter class, the Supreme Government has, I think, gone as far as it could go with a due regard to the interest of the public service. The dismissal with compensation of the less venial offenders will, I hope, teach the lesson that tame submission to an 'energetic and dominating personality' is not a sufficient excuse for dereliction of duty, and that service and obedience are due not to the individual but to the State and to the law.

"It is said by a body no less respectable than the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha that 'the alleged evil of continuing men in office who made payments to Mr. Crawford cannot under any circumstances be compared with the evil results of the violation, even partial, of its pledge by the Government, and the loss of confidence it will generate and the sure risk incurred in that it will be impossible evermore to detect corruption in high places.' I have already dealt with the first part of this argument; as regards the rest I will only say that I trust the action of Government will inspire officials and others with the best sort of confidence—confidence to pursue the right course in spite of all hazards—confidence that the ear of the Sirkar is always open to the truth—and that thus corruption in high or low places will be rendered impossible of detection because it will be impossible for it to exist. I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that the state of things which has necessitated the present legislation will ever be reproduced, or that a similar paralysis of public spirit is likely to occur again among the educated and ambitious classes from which our subordinate service is recruited.

"I have noticed with regret that in some quarters an attempt has been made to draw a distinction between the punishment meted out to Mr. Crawford and that awarded to the witnesses who testified against him. This distinction, it is asserted, rests upon difference of race which has prompted difference of treatment. In answer to this unfounded suggestion it is sufficient to say that while Mr. Crawford has been dismissed from Her Majesty's service without indemnity or compensation, the witnesses against him, even if not retained in the service, obtain both indemnity and compensation, and the advantage is therefore altogether on their side.

"So far therefore as the persons affected by this Bill are concerned, I think substantial justice has been done. I am not surprised that the settlement is not considered satisfactory by some of the witnesses and their friends, and I am not astonished that there has been a good deal of fervid eloquence expended on the subject: but I think the public generally will be disposed to accept the solution at which we have arrived as just and reasonable, and will give the Government credit for having honestly attempted to reconcile the observance of

a somewhat inconsiderate promise with the maintenance of that high standard of duty without which public employment, especially in Oriental countries, is only too apt to degenerate into a means of practising oppression and extortion."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—

"It was certainly not to be expected that this Bill or the limited indemnity which it provides would give universal satisfaction, and I am not at all surprised at the multitude of protests and memorials which it has elicited. Still I venture to express my concurrence with my hon'ble friend in the hope that the course which the Government of India has determined to take will command general approval outside the Bombay Presidency, or perhaps it would be more correct to say outside a certain limited class within that Presidency. Our decision was not arrived at without much anxious consideration, without carefully balancing the evils which unfortunately confronted us on every side; and I wish to take this opportunity of discussing in some detail one or two of the principal arguments which have been urged in support of the demand for complete immunity, in order to show that they have not been overlooked and why I think they may be disregarded.

"Perhaps the most formal and elaborate statement of these arguments is contained in the letter from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha from which my hon'ble friend has made a quotation, but the other communications which we have received proceed upon the same lines. I wish to note, in the first place, that the Sabha formally admits, and the same concession has been made almost universally, that the guarantee given by the Bombay Government 'in respect of place or office was *ultra vires*.' This is a point of the very greatest importance, for, as I shall presently show, it forms the basis of the action taken by the Government of India.

"It would not have occurred to me to notice the argument that Your Excellency's Government is itself responsible for the 'inconveniently wide guarantee' but for the fact that I am supposed to have endeavoured to defend the Government against such an imputation on the occasion when this Bill was introduced. I am not surprised to find that my arguments were considered unsuccessful, as I am quite unconscious of having offered any with this object: it did not occur to me that the Government of India could be deemed responsible or that there was any necessity to defend it. But, as the point has now been raised, I must just say this—the imputation of responsibility on the part of Your Excellency's Government is based solely on the assumption that 'the Local Government *must* have kept them informed of all its proceedings,' and that therefore, well knowing the 'inconveniently wide' form of the indemnity offered, they confirmed it by their acquiescence. This assumption is not only unfounded but distinctly contrary to fact: the Government of India had no knowledge of the terms of the indemnity until after the criminating statements had been obtained.

"But then it is urged that, even apart from our own responsibility, the Civil Courts would not allow a principal—meaning Your Excellency's Government—to repudiate a guarantee given 'by inadvertence' by his agent. Now, if 'by inadvertence' is to be taken as equivalent to 'without proper authority,' this statement of the law is, to say the least, very questionable. I will not, however, stop to consider that point. It is enough for my purpose to say that, assuming the correctness of the principle enunciated, in the case supposed the utmost the Courts could do would be to award damages for any breach of the guarantee. To say nothing of other Members of your Government, Your Excellency yourself has distinctly stated that we intend to give pecuniary compensation to all those guaranteed officials who have been or may hereafter be dismissed. Until the precise measure of this compensation has been settled it is obviously idle to say, as some of the memorials do, that such dismissal will involve 'prospective poverty.' I am now able to announce that by a telegram which has just arrived the Secretary of State has authorised us to continue to these dismissed officials the full pay which they were receiving.

"A great point has been made of the precedent of the Masters in Chancery in 1725: it has been referred to as if it were absolutely binding. In the first place, it is somewhat significant that the only precedent is more than 160 years old and occurred 84 years before the Statute of 49 Geo. III was passed, though no doubt the Statute of Edw. VI was in force. I trust the purity of the

administration has made considerable advances in the course of the last century and a half: we do not now regard official corruption as venial, but, in its true light, as one of the most heinous offences. Then, again, the Masters can only have been four or five in number. Their legitimate fees gave them a handsome income, they had no magisterial powers, and there was little reason to apprehend that they would abuse such powers as they possessed: whereas the indemnity which we are now considering was offered wholesale and actually passed to more than forty individuals invested with magisterial powers and, as I fear, by no means unlikely to abuse them. But the essential distinction between the Masters and the Mamlatdars seems to me to be this: the Masters obtained an antecedent statutory indemnity about the validity of which there could be no question, whereas the indemnity on which the Mamlatdars rely was admittedly *ultra vires* and the legislature is now called upon to decide whether or not it ought to be ratified in every case. It may well be doubted whether, even in 1725, Parliament would have consented to indemnify an unlimited number of officers against all possible loss; and, now that it has become necessary to appeal to the Legislature to validate and give effect to such a wholesale guarantee, it seems right that we should pause and consider whether it is one which we ought to ratify to its fullest extent and in every case without exception. My hon'ble friend has quoted a passage from the Sabha's address in which it insists that the evil of retaining in the service of the State all the incriminated officials cannot be compared with the evils which will result from a violation of the pledge illegally given by the Local Government. That is mere assertion, and an assumption of the very question which this Council is called upon to decide. I have already said that we are confronted by evils on every side; and the question is, in this conflict of evils what is the best course to be pursued? How can we best preserve the honour of Government and the sanctity of a plighted though improvident promise, and yet at the same time vindicate the purity of the administration and fulfil our obligation to provide impartial tribunals and protect Her Majesty's subjects from being placed at the mercy of a magistracy which has shown that it is not altogether free from the taint of corruption? It is natural that the Mamlatdars and their friends, and perhaps to some extent the classes of society from which they are drawn, should denounce a broken engagement as incomparably the greater evil; but would the raiyats and the humbler classes express the same view if they could make themselves heard? I certainly think not. At all events that is not the view which has prevailed with the Government of India, nor will it, I think, commend itself to this Council. We feel that duty forbids us to follow the very simple and easy course of upholding the guarantee in its integrity, and we have resolved to undertake the infinitely harder task of discriminating between the officials who have shown such a want of moral rectitude or such weakness of purpose as to be unfit to be retained in any responsible post, and those from whom the money may be taken to have been extorted by actual pressure or undeserved threats. In the former case the letter of the illegal pledge must be broken; we cannot but apprehend that they will abuse a position which they have obtained by corruption: they will therefore be dismissed, but they will receive very ample compensation. But the guarantee will be preserved in its integrity in every case in which this is possible with due regard to the interests of the public at large.

"During the last few days I have been considering, with a view to discriminate between them, the individual cases of a large number of these Mamlatdars; and before I conclude I wish to notice two other points which have been very strongly urged on behalf of many of them. The first is that bribery was rampant, that unless there had been an organized system of purchasing offices the individual would never have dreamt of offering a bribe. This has been gravely urged as if in itself it were tantamount to extreme pressure, but it is obvious that it is nothing of the kind. No one would pay for what he can get gratuitously. It would be no defence to a charge of theft that the wrongful abstraction was the only means the thief had of acquiring the property which he desired. I am aware that many of these Mamlatdars only sought what they considered legitimate promotion, and I do not at all suggest that their offence falls within the same category as theft, although a man may commit even theft in respect of property to which he believes himself legitimately

entitled. But I refer to theft only as a forcible illustration of a principle and to make it clear that no one can justify his purchase of a coveted office simply by showing that he could not have gained it without payment. The Government of India will require much more evidence of pressure than the mere existence of widespread corruption.

"The other argument is this—that the incriminated officials have not been put on their trial as the rules of the service require; that they ought to be formally charged with having paid money without extreme pressure and allowed to adduce evidence that they really paid under compulsion. If this argument is a sound one, if we are bound to hold an exhaustive enquiry in each case, there will be a very serious prolongation of what has long ago amounted to a grave and deplorable scandal; but it seems to me that the argument is one which cannot be admitted for a single instant. Every one of these men has confessed to the commission of a criminal offence. Even those whose payments do not clearly come within the purview of the Statute are undoubtedly guilty under the Indian Penal Code, which they were pledged to administer righteously and effectually. The mere payment of the illegal gratification affords ample justification for their dismissal from the public service: it is only out of grace and policy and our wish to fulfil, as far as possible, even an illegal promise, that any one of them can be retained. And, if their retention is itself a matter of grace and policy, it follows that we are under no obligation to permit any further investigations: the question whether we will take extenuating circumstances into consideration at all, and, if so, to what extent and within what limits, is itself a matter of grace and policy also. As a matter of fact, however, I may say that in almost every case we intend to proceed on the facts as disclosed by the offender's own statement, and I do not see how he can complain of that. No doubt the result may be that those dismissed may not be the very worst offenders; but we cannot help that. Almost anything would be preferable to a further prolongation of the scandal, and, so far, we have only directed dismissal in those cases which the Bombay Government submitted first, and which may be presumed to be of the most glaring character."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"It certainly did not surprise me, any more than it surprised my hon'ble colleagues, to find that this measure, during the three weeks which have passed since it was introduced into Council, has excited a considerable amount of public discussion, and has encountered, from some quarters, a good deal of adverse criticism. The circumstances of the case are not of a kind which need render us particularly susceptible or ready to complain of such criticism. We have never represented the measure itself, or the arrangements by which it is to be accompanied, as more than the most hopeful settlement of a question full of difficulty in itself, and rendered still less easy of solution from the fact that the Government of India was not called upon to intervene until the eleventh hour, by which time the situation had become very seriously complicated. All that we claim is, as I ventured to point out the other day, that the solution which we have proposed is, upon the whole, the most reasonable one of which the circumstances admit, and the most just in regard to the various interests affected by our decision. If I were to be called upon to criticise the criticisms which have been directed against our action, I should be inclined to say that most of them were apparently made entirely with reference to the interests of one of the parties concerned, and that the interests of all the rest appear to have been almost completely ignored. For we have a right to insist that in dealing with this important matter we had to take into consideration, not only the manner in which the reputation of the Bombay Government will be affected by a departure from the engagement offered to the inculpatcd Mamlatdars, but the duty which we owe to the people of this country, of whom we may surely say that their interests are largely involved in the maintenance of the purity of the public service which we have endeavoured to uphold. In respecting the engagement of the Bombay Government we have gone as far as we could, and I cannot help thinking that those who have taken exception to the course which we are about to adopt have not given us sufficient credit, either for the length to which we have gone in making good the guarantee under which these officials gave their evidence before the Crawford Commission, or for the motives which led us to stop short of a complete and literal fulfilment of that guarantee. In

regard to the former of these points one would almost have supposed, from reading some of the observations to which publicity has lately been given, that it was the intention of the Government of India to make no attempt whatever to compensate the dismissed Mamlatdars for the loss of the emoluments of the offices of which they will be deprived. My hon'ble friend Mr. Hutchins has stated to Council how we propose to deal with this part of the case. Our proposals, which have received the consent of the Secretary of State, will, I cannot help thinking, be regarded as conceived in a most liberal spirit, and as affording the strongest proof of our desire to make good, to the utmost of our ability, the engagement of the Bombay Government.

"In regard to the argument that the guarantee, having once been given, should have been made good, even at the cost of retaining in public employment persons who, by their own admission, had incurred a statutory incapacity for serving the public, I will venture to make one observation only. I earnestly trust that those to whom this view of the case commends itself will consider carefully the import of the arguments which they may advance in support of their view, and the legitimate conclusion to which they will find themselves committed if they push those arguments too far. I own that it is not without misgivings that I have noticed the readiness which has been shown in certain quarters to assume that the Government of India, sooner than be a party to even a slight and limited departure from the guarantee given by the Bombay Government—a guarantee which, remember, has been held on the highest authority to be illegal and *ultra vires*—should have recourse to legislation for the purpose of retaining in official employment persons tainted with corruption. The reckless use of language of this kind appears to me to show a complete disregard for the interests of that section of the community which, if these persons had not been deprived of their offices, would have depended upon them for the due administration of justice, and which would surely have had a right to complain if it had been called upon to submit itself to the judgment of functionaries whose integrity, after what has taken place, would always have remained liable to be called in question. This is, however, only one aspect of the case. But we run the risk of finding ourselves face to face with a much more serious one. It appears to me that those who contend that the conduct of which these dismissed officials have been guilty is not conduct deserving of serious reprobation, or calculated to unfit them for the discharge of important judicial and administrative functions, are striking a serious blow at the standard of public morality in this country. The argument is, in fact, this, that what would be regarded in other countries as a complete disqualification for the tenure of a position of public trust, or responsibility, is not so regarded in India; that public corruption is more tolerable here than it would be in England; and the inference is suggested that Native public opinion is callous or indifferent upon this point, and that we ought to be content that it should be so. I cannot conceive any line of action more calculated to have an unfortunate effect on the public mind here and elsewhere. It has been the policy of the Government of India to increase, from time to time, the opportunities offered to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty for serving the State in important and responsible positions. I for one rejoice that this should have been the case, and it is for this very reason that I should deplore any action on the part of persons, representing themselves to be the friends and spokesmen of the Natives of India, which might lead to the belief that public opinion here was lukewarm in regard to this all-important question of official purity. The Government of Bombay is given credit, and deservedly so, for the manner in which it attempted to deal with corruption when the person suspected was a high English official. I trust that the Government of India will at least not be censured for having declined to tolerate the continued presence in the public service of Native officials who have been shown beyond all doubt to be tainted with the same corruption."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved the following amendments in the Bill:—

In line 12 of the preamble, between the words "Council" and "statements" to introduce the words "and in the investigation and trial of certain criminal charges against one Hunmuntrao Raghavendra".

In line 5 of section 1, to substitute for the words "admission of an offence" the words "offence admitted by him".

In line 9 of section 1, to insert the words "preliminary to or" between the words "Council" and "in connection with".

At the end of section 1 to add the words "or in the course of the said investigation and trial."

He said:—"The first and fourth amendments are made at the request of the Bombay Government, who consider that the same indemnity which is given to witnesses in the Crawford case should be extended to those who gave evidence in the collateral proceedings against Hunmuntrao.

"The second amendment is suggested by the learned Advocate General of Bombay.

"The third merely supplies an accidental omission in the Bill as originally printed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The Motion was put and agreed to.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to prevent the Disclosure of Official Documents and Information be taken into consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"Our hon'ble colleague, Mr. Scoble, on moving for leave to introduce this Bill, expressed his opinion that a measure of the sort has long been required in India. That opinion I entirely share: I have seen enough during the comparatively short time which I have spent in this country to satisfy me that, unless legislation of this kind is resorted to, the interests of the public are likely to suffer materially. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge on the consequences which must ensue if the kind of treachery which is involved in the disclosure of official documents and information, and in the procuring of such information by persons interested in publishing it, is allowed to remain unpunished; and I believe that it is absolutely necessary for the Government of India to hold in its hand a weapon which can, if necessary, be used with exemplary effect against those who are guilty of such practices.

"I trust, however, that I shall not be understood as suggesting that, in my opinion, it is upon punitive measures such as this that the Government of India should rely for the maintenance of that degree of secrecy which is indispensable for the proper conduct of certain classes of public business. I rejoice to think that those whose opportunities of divulging such information are greatest—I mean the members of the public service—deserve, as a general rule, the high reputation which they have earned for trustworthiness and discretion. The opportunities enjoyed by such persons for obtaining access to important public documents, and for making known their contents, are almost unlimited. Such information has, as we all know, an appreciable, and sometimes a very high, commercial value. We are well aware that persons are at all times to be found ready to encourage breaches of official confidence, and to throw serious temptations in the way of those who are in a position to commit them. It is, moreover, a matter of notoriety that what is sometimes spoken of as the enterprise of the public Press has of recent years, and not in India only, led to the encouragement of such misconduct. Under such circumstances it would be strange indeed if occasional breaches of good faith on the part of those whose daily duties afford them the means of acquiring official knowledge did not occur. This Bill will give us the power of punishing both the parties to such transactions,—the thief and the receiver of stolen goods,—and there is every reason to expect that the passage of the measure will have a salutary and deterrent effect.

"I may perhaps be permitted to enforce what I have said by referring to a recent case in which a particularly scandalous disclosure of official information has taken place. A Calcutta journal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in a recent

issue published what professed to be the text of a document described as one 'the original of which His Excellency will find in the Foreign Office,' and as containing 'the real reason why the Mahárájá of Kashmir has been deposed.'

"The document purports to be a memorandum submitted to the then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, by Sir H. M. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, in May, 1888, and runs as follows :—

'TO HIS EXCELLENCY,—I do not agree with Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Cashmere, in this matter. He is too much inclined to set Cashmere aside in all ways and to assume that if we want a thing done we must do it ourselves.

'The more I think of this scheme the more clear it seems to me that we should limit our overt interference as far as possible to the organization of responsible military force in Gilgit. So far we can hope to carry the Durbar thoroughly with us. If we annex Gilgit, or put an end to the suzerainty of Cashmere over the petty principalities of the neighbourhood, and, above all, if we put British troops into Cashmere just now, we shall run a risk of turning the Durbar against us and thereby increase the difficulty of the position. I do not think this is necessary. No doubt we must have practically the control of Cashmere relations with those principalities, but this we already have. Indeed, the Durbar has now, since the dismissal of Lachmun Das, asked Mr. Plowden to advise the Gilgit authorities direct without reference to them. If we have a quiet and judicious officer at Gilgit, who will get the Cashmere force into thorough order and abstain from unnecessary exercise of his influence, we shall, I hope, in a short time, have the whole thing in our hand without hurting any one's feelings.'

"Up to this, the document is a substantially accurate reproduction of a minute actually written upon the above date by Sir Mortimer Durand, so much so that there can be no doubt whatever that it must have been communicated to the Press by a person who had had an opportunity of copying or committing to memory a part at all events of Sir Mortimer Durand's minute. A few words only have been misquoted, but they are not of material importance. I think Council will agree with me in considering that there is nothing in the passage which I have read which could be legitimately construed as revealing iniquitous designs upon the State of Kashmir on the part of the Government of India. It will no doubt be within the recollection of hon'ble members that, at the time when the minute was written, there had been considerable disturbances on the Gilgit frontier, that the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagar were in revolt against Kashmir, that Chaprot had been captured, and other places within the territories of the Mahárájá threatened by the insurgents, who had defied the Kashmir authorities.

"These events had shown in so striking a manner the insufficiency and weakness of the frontier administration of the Kashmir Durbar, that proposals were submitted by the then Resident for the purpose of coming to its assistance. With this object Mr. Plowden advised the appointment of an English Political Agent at Gilgit, and he was further of opinion that it might be desirable to send British troops into Kashmir. These were the proposals to which the Foreign Secretary, in the document of which I have just read a part, took exception, and in the passages which follow in the original minute, which I have lately examined, I find that his objections to the Resident's proposals were throughout based upon the reason which he assigned at the outset, namely, that Mr. Plowden was disposed to rely too much upon British intervention, and not enough upon the efforts of the Durbar. Sir Mortimer expresses his belief that we should 'be able to improve and strengthen the position of the Kashmir authorities'; that any officer whom we send up 'should act with the consent and assistance of the Durbar'; that 'he should not take command of the Kashmir troops or get up any military expeditions'; and he was to 'give advice to the Governor in his present military difficulties' only 'if the Durbar wishes it'.

"Will it be believed that the whole of the portion of the minute from which I have taken these extracts has been omitted or suppressed, and that in lieu of it has been inserted the passage which I shall now proceed to read :—

'Altogether I think our first step should be to send up temporarily and quietly a selected military officer (Captain A. Durand of the Intelligence Department) and a junior medical officer. Both of them will have the support of the Durbar when and where it will be necessary, and they will not display any indiscretion, so that the Durbar may not have any hint of the work they are about to undertake, and they will have to obtain the consent of the Durbar in matters concerning military difficulties. Once we can establish

a belief that our undertaking is nothing but the welfare of the Durbar, we are surely to attain our object. Time will show that my view is not a wrong one. In it lies, I venture to hope, the safe realisation of that object which was once contemplated in Lord Canning's time and afterwards it was abandoned after deliberation.'

"This extract, with the exception of the first line and a half, in which it is recommended that an officer should be sent up temporarily to Gilgit, is a sheer and impudent fabrication. Not only is it not to be found in Sir Mortimer Durand's minute, but it misrepresents him in all the most essential particulars. It has thus come to pass that, on the one hand, important passages of Sir Mortimer Durand's minute have been altogether suppressed, and, on the other, words have been ascribed to him which he not only never used, but which convey a meaning absolutely inconsistent with those which he actually wrote.

"I have already called attention to the suppression of those parts of the minute which most strikingly illustrate the moderation of the policy which found favour with the Foreign Secretary and which was approved by the Viceroy. When we come to the passages for which the writer has drawn upon his own imagination, we find a series of unfounded statements expressed in language which those who are familiar with Sir Mortimer Durand's style would not for a moment mistake for his, and abounding in suggestions to the effect that our policy in regard to Kashmir was governed by motives of the most sinister kind. Of such a description are the passages in which it is said that the officers sent to Gilgit are to conduct themselves 'so that the Durbar may not have any hint of the work that they are about to undertake', and the statement that, 'once we can establish a belief that our undertaking is nothing but the welfare of the Durbar, we are surely to attain our object',—an object which is subsequently described as that 'which was contemplated in Lord Canning's time, and afterwards it was abandoned after deliberation.'

"The newspaper version of the minute ends with the following words:—

'Eventually Major Mellis should go to Cashmere on the part of the Durbar and submit a mature scheme for the better administration of the State, which is at present very badly managed indeed. This scheme should include the outline of our arrangements for strengthening the Government policy.

'After the expiry of six months we will be in a position to decide whether the permanent location of a Political Agency at Gilgit, also a contingent of troops for the defence of the frontier for which the Durbar have already agreed to put their resources and troops at the disposal of the British Government.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,

6th May.

Very well.

(Sd.) DUFFERIN,

10th May.

"Upon these passages I have only to observe that the earlier portion is rendered with complete inaccuracy, Sir M. Durand never having recommended that Major Mellis should submit a scheme for the administration of the State, but merely that that officer should at a later date go to Kashmir in order to confer with the Durbar in regard to its offer of aid for the defence of the frontier. The concluding sentence is a pure fabrication, none of the words after 'policy' appearing in the original minute. The latter, I may add, received the Viceroy's approval, although not in the terms mentioned in the fabricated version.

"I have shown already what were the objects with which the Government of India proposed, in 1888, to intervene in the affairs of Kashmir, and within what narrow limits Sir Mortimer Durand, with the Viceroy's approval, was prepared to restrict that intervention; and it is unnecessary for me to point out how full of mischievous and misleading suggestion are the passages which I have quoted from the spurious portions of his supposed minute.

"The responsibility which rests upon those who are ready not only to give to the public documents, which they are well aware could not have been obtained except by a distinct and criminal breach of trust, but who are not even at the pains to satisfy themselves that these documents are genuine, is a very serious one.

"In the present instance the spurious information can have been published with no other object than that of persuading the people of this country that the recent action of the Government of India in Kashmir has been prompted by motives which have been repudiated in official documents of the first importance as well as by the public statements of the Secretary of State in the British Parliament. Not content with persistently misrepresenting the Government of India, the publishers of the article have not scrupled to present to the public a garbled version of a confidential note, written more than a year ago, in order to give an entirely distorted account of the then view and actions of the Government. Neither then nor at the present time has it been the desire of the Government of India to promote its own interests at the expense of those of the Kashmir State; then, as now, it was our desire to see that State well and wisely governed, with a minimum of intervention on our part, and without any ulterior designs upon its independence. I am not without hopes that the sincerity of our motives will in process of time come to be understood even by those who have been misled by the persistent misrepresentation which has taken place in connection with these matters, and I believe that an exposure of the practices to which our critics have not scrupled to resort in the present instance may have the effect of, in some degree, opening the eyes of the public as to the methods which have been adopted for the purpose of prejudicing its judgment in regard to this important case.

"I have thought it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of the Council, both for the purpose of affording an illustration of the kind of malpractice against which the Bill on the table is directed, and also because I think it should be generally known that the new law is intended to be put in force in such cases, and that those who publish official documents without authority will come within its scope, whether the persons by whom those documents have been divulged are discovered or not, and whether the documents themselves are published in their entirety or, as in the present instance, reproduced in a garbled and truncated form."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 24th October, 1889.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

SIMLA;
The 18th October, 1889.

} *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,*
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following Resolution is published for general information :

PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE TREATMENT OF CASES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

No. $\frac{29}{1770-92}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 8th October, 1889.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 2-77 to 102 (Public), dated 19th January, 1884.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of January 1884 cited in the preamble the Governor General in Council invited the attention of all Local Governments and Heads of Departments to the imperative duty which devolves on them of taking severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employes who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances, and it was pointed out that Assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal.

2. His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that the tenor of these orders has not always been properly understood, and desires to supplement them by more definite instructions as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service. The Governor General in Council accordingly directs that where half the salary of a Government official is constantly being attached for debt, or has been continuously under attachment for more than two years, or is attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, a full schedule of the officer's debts should be obtained by the head of the office and the case dealt with in the same way as if the debtor had taken advantage of the insolvency court. In such cases it should be specially ascertained—

- (1) what is the proportion of the debts to the salary and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant ;
- (2) whether the debtor's position is irretrievable ;
- (3) whether it is desirable under the circumstances to retain him—
 - (a) in the particular post he occupies, or
 - (b) in any position under Government.

It will be for Local Governments and the different Departments under the Government of India to issue subsidiary directions to officers subordinate to them as to the authority to which the schedule of debts and the report on it should be submitted for orders.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments (except Madras) and Administrations; to all the Departments of the Government of India and to the Heads* of offices under the Home Department.

* Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.
 Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
 Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
 Secretary, Board of Examiners.
 Registrar, Calcutta University.
 Bishop's Chaplain.
 Registrar, High Court (with usual covering letter).

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday,
October 14th, 1889.**

There has been no change in the general meteorological conditions. The fine weather which prevailed over nearly the whole of Northern India and the unsettled showery weather which prevailed over Bengal and the Peninsula have alike continued uninterruptedly during the week under review. In the Bay of Bengal the change to cold weather conditions has been carried out during the week, and the north-east monsoon has burst on the Coromandel Coast early and with somewhat more than the usual vigour. During the greater part of the period under review pressure has been very uniform, and the weather undisturbed; but towards the close of the week a well marked depression formed over the Bay, and established a fairly complete cyclonic circulation over the greater part of the Bay.

On the 8th pressure was very uniform all over India, though slightly higher in Assam and lower in Madras than elsewhere. The winds were very light and very variable in direction, and over North-Western India calms were reported in the majority of cases. On the 9th the uniformity of pressure and the variability of the winds continued, and the general weather conditions were such as are ordinarily experienced during October when the transition is effected from the rains to the cold weather. On the 10th the only change of importance was the brisk fall of the barometer which occurred in the Punjab and resulted in the production of a well marked depression. The winds showed an irregular circulation around this low pressure area, but elsewhere the directions remained irregular and variable. The Chart of the 11th showed a further development of the Punjab depression, and a more complete cyclonic circulation of the winds in North-Western India. Elsewhere uniform pressures and variable winds continued. On the evening of the 11th the Punjab depression apparently moved northward into the hills, as slightly unsettled and thundery weather was experienced there, and the next morning the barometer was rising all over Northern India, and no trace of the depression remained. On the morning of 12th a shallow low pressure area lay off the West Coast of the Peninsula, but otherwise readings were very uniform. On the 13th the barometer began to fall over the Bay and a depression to form there. At the same time the wind drew into north on the Circars Coast and into north-west from Madras to Negapatam, showing an initial cyclonic circulation around the Bay. The lowest recorded readings of the barometer were however still reported from the West Coast. In Northern and Central India the barometer was very uniform, the winds light and the weather fine. On the 14th the depression over the Bay had undergone very considerable development, the barometer had fallen briskly off the Coromandel Coast, and a small centre of depression was advancing towards the coast between Madras and Nellore. Strongish cyclonic winds prevailed over the south-west of the Bay, and the weather there and over the Peninsula generally was unsettled. Over Northern India and the north of the Peninsula steady fine weather and light variable winds prevailed.

Temperature.—The remarkably low night temperatures, which have prevailed during the past few weeks over the greater part of Northern and Central India, have been equally noticeable during the present week, the relative coolness, indeed, showing signs of increasing. At Quetta on the 14th the minimum was 6° below the normal, at Multan 8°, at Lahore and Sirsa 10°, at Meerut Sambhar, Ajmere and Rajkot 7°, and at Deesa 9°; these differences being on the whole larger than those of the preceding days. At the close of the week in the Punjab the day temperatures also fell below the normal, and the general deficiency over that Province became nearly 4°. This early coolness over North-Western India is the more remarkable, as there does not appear from the reports to have been any early snow in the mountains.

The following table shows the amount of excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burma	— 0·8°	+ 0·9°
Bengal	+ 1·0°	+ 0·9°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0·6°	+ 0·7°
Punjab	— 0·6°	— 1·5°
Bombay	— 0·1°	+ 0·9°
Central Provinces	+ 0·6°	+ 0·9°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·3°	+ 0·8°
Sind and Rajputana	— 0·4°	— 1·0°
Madras	— 0·4°	+ 0·2°

This table shows that relatively to the average there has been very little change of temperature, except in the Punjab and Bombay, where there has been a fall and rise of about 1° respectively.

Rain.—There has been no rain whatever in Upper India, and in the Central Provinces after a few showers the rains seem also to have ceased. In Bengal on the contrary the weather has been showery throughout the week, and in the Peninsula most unsettled and unusually rainy weather has accompanied the low pressures which have prevailed over that part of the Indian region.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution of rainfall :

On the 8th scattered showers were reported from Lower Bengal, the coast districts of the Peninsula, Mysore and the Central Provinces. The amounts were, however, in nearly all cases light, and the other parts of the Indian region were rainless. On the 9th a similar distribution prevailed, but the extent and amount of the rainfall had alike increased. On the 10th the rainfall had again decreased in extent, and had entirely ceased over the Central Provinces. In East Bengal some local heavy falls were reported. On the 11th rain was reported from the greater part of Bengal, from the West Coast of the Bay and from several stations in the inland and West Coast districts of the Peninsula. On the 12th there was no change, but on the 13th the rainfall ceased over the north of the Bay and became concentrated over the south of the Peninsula. On the 14th every station to the south of Lat. 16° reported rain, the amounts being large in some places.

The table at the close of the summary shows that the week's rainfall has been on the whole deficient. In normal years only one division, *viz.*, Sind, has no rain whatever during the week just passed, while in the present case there are no less than eleven divisions reporting no rain. In many of these divisions, no doubt, the rainfall is normally very slight, and the absence of it is a matter of little consequence, but in others the normal rainfall is quite appreciable and the want of it may not improbably be felt. The 3rd column of the table shows that at thirty of the rainfall divisions the amount is short and that at nineteen it is in excess of the normal. The regions where the rain is short are roughly Burma, Upper India from Behar to the Indus, the Central parts of the country and Rajputana. In Burma all the districts have received deficient rain and Cachar and Eastern and Deltaic Bengal have participated in this defect, but Central and North Bengal, the Brahmaputra valley, Orissa and Chutia Nagpur have all received heavy rain. From Chutia Nagpur north-westward up the Gangetic plain to the Indus there has been practically no rain. The West Coast districts, including Berar, the Deccan, Guzerat and Kathiawar, have all received more than the normal rainfall—in some cases largely so; but over the Central Provinces and the east of the Peninsula the variations in the rainfall are irregular. Rajputana and Central India like the region to the northward have received little or no rain.

The maximum falls are in no way remarkable over the greater part of India, but some places on the West Coast of the Peninsula, in parts of Madras and in East Bengal have received large amounts, thus :

Netrokona in Mymensingh reports 10½ inches; Cottayam in Travancore 10¼ inches; Muddibehal in Bijapur 8 inches; Sompet in Ganjam 10½ inches; and Palmanavi in North Arcot 7 inches.

The concluding column of the table shows the result of the past rains. Over the greater part of the country the fall has been fairly good, but in the following divisions the seasonal rainfall has been more than 10 % deficient:—Central Burma, East and Deltaic Bengal, the west of the North-Western Provinces, the centre, submontane, hill, and north-western districts of the Punjab Khandeish, Sind and Rajputana.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 13TH TO OCTOBER 14TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 13th to October 14th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	0'44	2'66	— 2'22	183'85	175'83	+ 5
	Lower Burmah	0'98	2'14	— 1'16	84'85	91'02	— 7
	Central Burmah	1'76	1'79	— 0'03	58'94	72'74	— 19
	Upper Burmah	1'17	?	?	39'33	?	?
	Arakan	0'33	2'67	— 2'34	167'85	178'00	— 6
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1'27	1'76	— 0'49	66'68	79'04	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	0'73	1'90	— 1'17	115'67	93'65	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'42	1'16	+ 0'26	78'08	67'47	+ 17
	Deltaic Bengal	1'07	1'51	— 0'44	44'04	50'60	— 13
	Central Bengal	1'68	1'34	+ 0'34	48'60	50'32	— 3
	North Bengal	0'87	0'79	+ 0'08	98'43	92'83	+ 6
	Orissa	3'09	1'88	+ 1'21	45'91	48'06	— 6
	Chutia Nagpur	1'64	1'02	+ 0'62	44'03	46'95	— 6
	Behar (South)	0'40	0'59	— 0'19	40'72	39'89	+ 2
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	Do. (North)	0'27	0'70	— 0'43	52'85	45'80	+ 15
	North - Western Provinces (East).	0'02	0'51	— 0'49	43'72	33'91	+ 29
	Oudh (South)	0	0'33	— 0'33	40'43	34'20	+ 18
	Do. (North)	0	0'42	— 0'42	42'21	36'81	+ 15
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0	0'24	— 0'24	27'02	28'94	— 7
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0	0'14	— 0'14	21'74	25'98	— 16
PUNJAB	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0'36	— 0'36	48'54	39'87	+ 22
	Punjab (South)	0	0'14	— 0'14	11'62	12'56	— 7
	Do. (Central)	0	0'18	— 0'18	16'75	21'57	— 22
	Do. (Submontane)	0'02	0'08	— 0'06	20'54	24'92	— 18
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'01	0'30	— 0'29	59'29	77'94	— 24
	Do. (North-West)	0	0'15	— 0'15	16'07	18'76	— 14
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Do. (West)	0	0'04	— 0'04	6'72	6'60	+ 2
	Malabar	3'88	2'79	+ 1'09	110'38	102'14	+ 8
	Madras (South Central)	2'85	1'88	+ 0'97	30'10	18'91	+ 91
	Coorg	0'93	2'45	— 1'52	100'86	97'80	+ 3
	Mysore	3'89	1'73	+ 2'16	27'65	22'84	+ 21
	Konkan	0'71	0'65	+ 0'06	125'95	96'04	+ 31
	Bombay Deccan	1'56	0'89	+ 0'67	31'90	29'11	+ 10
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Khandeish	0'29	0'75	— 0'46	21'68	24'52	— 12
	Berar	0'27	0'19	+ 0'08	34'22	32'73	+ 5
	Central Provinces (West)	0'14	0'18	— 0'04	35'44	39'25	— 10
	Ditto (Central)	0'17	0'18	— 0'01	50'79	48'96	+ 4
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Ditto (East)	2'42	0'26	+ 2'16	55'89	48'44	+ 15
	Guzerat	0'23	0'15	+ 0'08	35'58	38'82	— 8
	Kathiawar	1'16	0'09	+ 1'07	27'69	26'61	+ 4
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Sind	0	0	0	1'55	4'39	— 65
	Central India (East)	0'08	0'20	— 0'12	38'33	35'33	+ 10
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'07	0'09	— 0'02	28'63	25'71	+ 11
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'05	— 0'05	8'73	13'04	— 33
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	3'23	1'79	+ 1'44	37'97	28'16	+ 35
	Do. (North) (a)	1'85	1'07	+ 0'78	38'75	37'43	+ 4
	Hyderabad (South)	0'29	0'84	— 0'55	25'04	22'34	+ 12
	Madras (Central)	2'06	1'00	+ 1'06	24'67	19'47	+ 27
	East Coast (Central)	1'33	1'60	— 0'27	20'69	20'99	— 1
	Ditto (South)	2'64	1'48	+ 1'16	22'93	18'16	+ 26
	Madras (South)	2'10	1'73	+ 0'37	13'97	11'60	+ 13

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA, 17th October, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Rainfall during week general and good in all districts. Crops generally good, but withering from want of rain or water in parts of Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot and suffering from excessive rain in parts of Anantapur, Bellary and Nilgiris. Prices generally stationary. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 2,016; Gopalpore Canal, 472; Ghat Roads, 1,987; other minor works, 6,834. Number on village relief, 20,560, including 12,430 children; fed in kitchens, 5,275, including 3,913 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land, 350 tons. General prospects good.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rain during week almost general throughout the Presidency Proper, injuring crops in parts; total fall generally sufficient. Crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sind; elsewhere good. Harvesting and sowing operations in full progress. Fodder prospects good and agricultural stock generally healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th October.*—Good general rain has fallen in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and local showers, in most cases light, are reported from almost all other districts. Prospects of the winter rice crop are generally favourable, but more rain is still required, chiefly for the highlands in the western districts of Bengal and in some of the Behar districts. Autumn harvests are now practically over, and the outturn is generally fair. Cultivation of *rabi* crops is in progress and sowings have begun. Sugarcane is in fair condition. Prices of rice are still high and almost stationary throughout the Province. In the affected tracts in Behar prices have fallen, and food-stocks are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Though more rain would be beneficial in Jhansi, Meerut and Saharanpur, the weather has been very favourable for the harvesting of the *kharif* and ploughing for and sowing of *rabi* which were in full progress during the week. The outturn where reported promises well. Markets are well supplied. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th October.*—No rain. Prices stationary in all districts, except Delhi and Amballa where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced in certain districts. Ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* in progress. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings in all districts and also for *kharif* in Ferozepur and Lahore. Crops are reported to be in good condition, except in Hissar where they are withering. Prospects of standing crops fair, only rice crop is suffering for want of rain in some districts. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Weather clear with light rain in places, and good showers in eastern districts. Rice being cut and is yielding good outturns; other standing crops in excellent condition. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices generally steady and falling in places.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th October.*—Heavy rain fell in the Pegu, Prome, Henzada, Shwegyin and Toungoo districts, and light showers elsewhere in Lower Burma. The crop prospect in Lower Burma continues good. Heavy rain fell in Magwe and Yamethin districts, in other districts in Upper Burma there was light rain except in Mandalay where none fell. Prospects of crops in Upper Burma good generally. The price of paddy has fallen 10 per cent. in Sandoway; 8 per cent. in Henzada; 4 per cent. in Thayetmyo; 10 per cent. in Moulmein; 5 per cent. in Tavoy and 6 per cent. in Lower Chindwin. Prices rose 5 per cent. in Shwegyin and were stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall light. Land being prepared for mustard and pulses. Winter rice and tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rain in Civil and Military Station 3·12 inches. Rainfall good in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore districts. Crops good except in parts of the Bangalore district where excessive rain has fallen. Dry crops being harvested in parts. Prospects favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall 5 inches in Coorg. Standing crop in good condition. Picking of cardamoms commenced.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Average rainfall 39 inch in Berar. *Kharif* is in good condition. Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Fodder sufficient except in Chikhli, Buldana district. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices unchanged.

Rainfall during the week in Hyderabad 87 inch. Total since 1st January 34·15 inches. *Abi* crop benefited; *kharif* crops damaged; and *rabi* sowings delayed by rainfall of week. Water in tanks sufficient for *abi* and *tabi* crops. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th October.*—No rain fell during the week. Crop prospects continue generally good. Prices rising in Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th October.*—Rainfall slight in Pertabgarh, moderate in Shahpura, elsewhere *nil*. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Standing crops being harvested. Agricultural stock good. Fodder dear in Marwar and failing in Dholepur. Prices rising in Jhallawar, Kerowlee and Dholepur. Opium and cotton promising in Jeypur, but injured for want of rain in Dholepur.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th October.*—No rain. Clear sky. Prospects very good.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. XXV. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.*N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used as far as possible.*

At Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1888.		WEEK ENDING 21ST SEPTEMBER 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22ND SEPTEMBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST SEPTEMBER 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	In		
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			Total.	Per mile open per week.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
umber 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,45,025	492	1,526	(a) 6,95,680	456	1,99,68,419	528	2,03,53,776	534	3,85,357	
itto	Patna-Gya.	57	15,454	271	57	16,204	284	2,07,251	145	2,17,221	152	9,970	
.....	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	548	46	...	(b) ...	...	35,618	119	(b) ...	...	...
.....	Sindia	75	4,805	64	...	(c) ...	...	1,73,696	93	(c) ...	...	...
umber 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,38,021	203	1,672	2,28,000	136	85,24,359	205	91,66,444	221	6,42,085	
itto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	186	14,388	77	305	(e) 25,186	83	7,28,468	157	(e) 8,51,285	114	1,22,817	
itto	Southern Mahratta (f)	850	56,172	66	850	66,402	78	18,48,993	87	20,05,266	94	1,56,273	
itto	Do. Mysore Section	140	8,969	64	296	19,343	65	2,59,655	74	3,84,817	65	1,25,162	
itto	Indian Midland	136	6,906	51	746	(g) 47,272	63	3,35,881	99	(g) 13,11,869	80	9,75,988	
	Vilupuram-Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,133	50	83	4,295	52	1,21,415	59	1,19,963	58	...	
itto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	857	24	36	1,419	39	36,787	43	46,210	53	9,423	
	TOTAL	4,753	11,95,278	251	5,577	11,03,801	193	3,22,40,544	271	3,44,56,851	256	22,16,309	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
umber 1889	North Western (h)	2,409	4,59,508	186	2,386	4,64,873	195	1,16,43,581	189	1,27,23,019	214	10,79,438	
itto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	632	97,105	140	692	1,13,483	164	32,00,782	189	30,60,157	212	3,90,373	
itto	Bengal Central	125	10,208	154	125	19,190	153	3,15,233	101	3,52,119	113	36,886	
itto	Wardha Coal	45	8,740	194	45	9,792	218	3,45,771	307	3,52,680	315	6,909	
itto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,91,496	433	747	2,63,350	353	44,40,041	260	46,97,424	265	2,56,483	
itto	Nalhati	27	2,395	89	27	1,003	63	47,607	71	40,843	70	...	
itto	Tirhoot	259	22,410	87	273	24,687	90	7,77,070	125	9,01,296	138	1,24,226	
itto	Lucknow-Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
itto	Sihramau	105	3,775	36	105	4,177	40	1,21,387	46	1,57,029	60	35,642	
itto	Jorhat	25	1,610	64	25	1,100	48	30,002	48	39,916	50	914	
itto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(i) ...	...	(j) 2,315	14	(k) 3,424	20	1,109
.....	Burma (l)	392	40,027	102	553	75,504	137	13,60,616	148	20,92,474	159	7,31,858	
	TOTAL	4,812	9,46,274	197	4,978	9,77,939	196	2,23,54,305	186	2,50,17,381	303	26,63,076	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
umber 1889	Madras	840	1,46,526	174	840	1,77,835	212	40,52,616	193	44,29,439	212	3,76,823	
itto	South Indian	634	1,00,419	154	654	1,08,473	106	27,00,050	105	28,35,380	174	1,34,721	
itto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(m) 4,92,272	329	1,440	(n) 4,03,680	280	2,01,15,041	537	1,53,44,041	428	...	
itto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (o)	461	2,07,052	449	461	1,58,000	343	59,32,395	515	60,81,415	531	1,40,020	
	TOTAL	3,452	9,46,269	274	3,395	8,47,958	250	3,28,00,711	380	2,86,99,275	340	...	
	TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,017	30,87,821	237	13,950	20,29,728	210	8,73,95,558	269	8,81,64,507	258	7,68,949	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,58,51,584	141	4,61,62,310	135	3,10,726
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,15,43,974	128	4,20,02,197	123	4,58,223
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
umber 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	3,372	153	22	4,625	210	1,33,036	242	1,39,887	254	5,851	
itto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(i) ...	...	(j) 2,00,042	111	(k) 2,28,032	122	21,090
itto	Bengal and North-Western	376	36,562	97	376	27,170	72	11,58,646	123	12,15,610	130	56,964	
itto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,770	71	67	6,114	91	1,69,184	105	1,84,412	115	15,228	
	TOTAL	465	44,704	96	465	37,909	82	16,67,808	123	17,06,941	131	90,133	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
umber 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	26,109	84	354	43,404	123	7,71,178	108	10,70,278	122	2,99,100	
itto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,989	34	59	2,110	36	63,209	43	61,140	44	841	
itto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Verangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	847	40	27	600	22	22,558	43	26,345	39	3,787	
itto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jamnagar-Porbandar	209	14,857	71	261	15,586	60	4,72,289	97	6,38,225	99	1,65,936	
itto	Morvi	68	2,139	31	68	2,394	35	88,354	52	98,122	58	9,768	
itto	Jodhpore	124	6,098	54	124	5,300	43	1,70,668	55	1,61,868	53	...	
	TOTAL	791	52,639	67	893	69,394	78	15,88,346	84	20,58,978	93	4,70,632	

Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
 Includes with East Indian Railway.
 Includes with Indian Midland Railway.
 Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
 Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
 Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
 Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Return not received.
 (j) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th September 1888.
 (k) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th September 1889.
 (l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
 (m) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amritoti, and Bhop State Railways.
 (n) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amritoti State Railways.
 (o) Includes the Patri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.

Under-Secy

A. 19th October, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 43.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October, 1889:—

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The Central Provinces Village-conservancy Bill.

Act XXXVI of 1858 Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 43.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1889.

No. 23.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixth day of October, 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., cap. 3, section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Gházi Khán;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 22nd day of October, 1889;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:

REGULATION No. IV OF 1889.

A Regulation to validate certain proceedings under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen as to the legality of certain acts, proceedings, decrees and sentences done, taken or passed under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:

IV of 1889

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1889.

(2) It extends to the districts of Pesháwar, Kohát, Hazára, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Gházi Khán; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the Notification, No. 245 (Judicial), published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the tenth day of March, 1887, the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887, shall be deemed to have come into force on

IV of 1889

that day in all the districts specified in section 1, sub-section (3), of that Regulation.

3. All acts, proceedings, decrees and sentences done, taken or passed in the districts of Peshawar, Kohát and Hazára on or after the tenth day of March, 1887, and in the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Gházi Khán on or after the first day of July, 1887, and before the seventeenth day of November, 1887, under any section of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regula-

Validation of proceedings under certain sections of the same Regulation.

tion, 1887, which is not specified in section 1, sub-section (4), of that Regulation as a section of general application, shall be as valid and operative as they would have been if they had been done, taken or passed after the publication in the Punjab Government Gazette of the Notification, No. 1156 (Judicial), dated the fifteenth day of November, 1887.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th October, 1889.

No. 2009.—With reference to Rules 3 and 7 of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, and to Rules 3 and 7 published in the Notification of the Government of Bengal dated 29th April 1889, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Clerical Establishments of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached Offices, and of the Offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal will be held at Calcutta, in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore, at the places to be appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1890; the exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached Offices to be competed for is twenty in the Lower Division, of which ten will be reserved for candidates who may succeed in passing at the examination to be held at Calcutta, and ten for those who pass at the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. There will be no examination this year for the Upper Division of the Government of India Secretariat.

The probable number of vacancies in the Offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal will be one in the Upper Division, and seventeen in the Lower Division. These will all be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 20 for the Upper Division and Rs. 10 for the Lower Division) into the nearest Treasury, and forward the Treasury Receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the

* (1) Evidence (except in the cases provided for by Rules 8 and 9) that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Subdivisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government Office, this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

examination, whether for appointments under the Government of India or for those under the Government of Bengal, should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the 1st and the 15th days of December (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 6 of the Home Department Notification of the 3rd July 1888, and to Rule 6 of the Notification of the Government of Bengal of the 29th April 1889, prescribing the particulars* and documents which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd October, 1889.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd October, 1889.

No. 624.—The services of Mr. A. Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1484.—The services of Lieutenant F. J. B. Campbell, 37th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 21st October, 1889.

No. 720.—The services of Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, S.C., 27th Regiment (1st Belooch Battalion), Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Officiating Assistant Commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st October, 1889.

No. 414.—With effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Jubbulpore by the Reverend W. H. Bray, the Reverend W. A. Hamilton, Acting Chaplain of Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Nagpur during the absence of the Reverend A. G. A. Roberts on privilege leave.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1889.

No. 1852-G.—Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, and Officiating Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, was on general leave in India from the 7th June to the 3rd October 1889. This cancels the privilege leave granted to Lieutenant Townshend by the Governor-General's Agent for Central India in notifications, Nos. 2279 and 397, dated, respectively, the 8th June and 20th August 1889.

No. 1854-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, is appointed to be Commandant, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 30th September 1889, *vice* Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain E. R. Penrose, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and Officiating Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, is appointed to be Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, and Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 30th September 1889, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

The 24th October, 1889.

No. 1865-G.—The services of Mr. F. L. Petre, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1869-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1872-G.—The special leave granted to Colonel S. B. Miles, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Resident in Meywar, in Foreign Department notification, No. 1416-G., dated the 8th August 1889, is extended to the 31st October 1889.

The 25th October, 1889.

No. 4160-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Cantonments Act III. of 1880 in the modified form in which that section is in force in the Cantonment of Nowgong under the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 34-I-J., dated the 27th January 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to impose the following octroi duties in the Cantonment of Nowgong, and with effect from the 1st November 1889, namely:

Octroi duties, at the rates specified in the following Schedule, shall be levied upon all articles named in the said schedule which are imported into, and sold within, the Cantonment:

Provided that no octroi duty shall be leviable on any article which is the property of Government. Duty shall be paid on goods, the property in which is not vested in Government at the time of import, but which being imported with a view to the fulfilment of a Government contract, or otherwise intended for the use of Government, will, in the ordinary course of things, become after importation the property of Government, but a refund of the same may be subsequently obtained.

Schedule of Octroi Duties to be levied in the Nowgong Cantonment.

Class.	Names of articles.	Rate.	Per
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	Tea	2 0 0	} Maund.
	Coffee	0 12 6	
	Betel-leaves, almonds, pistachio-nuts, and dried apricots.	0 12 0	
	Betel-nuts, sugar-candy, and sugar (Shahjahanpur).	0 8 0	
	Arrowroot	0 7 0	
	Ghi, chironji, cocoanuts, dry dates, and raisins.	0 6 0	
	Sago	0 4 6	
	Sugar (chini), wet dates, and honey.	0 4 0	
	Cocoanuts with shells ...	0 3 0	
	Mang chips, turmeric, and khoya	0 2 6	
	Dry singara, mung phali, and fruits of all sorts.	0 2 0	
	Rice, 1st sort	0 1 6	
	Mustard, methi, potatoes, and salt (Lahori).	0 1 3	
	Wet singara, rice 2nd sort, green chillies, gur, treacle, tamarind, garlic, onions, green ginger, salt (Sambhar), and vegetables of all sorts.	0 1 0	
	Yams, arvi, wheat, and dals of rahar, urd, mung, and masur.	0 0 9	
	Cotton seeds, oil-cake, salt, khari, mowa berries, and all other grain.	0 0 6	
	Grass, kurbi, green fodder, and sugarcane	0 0 3	
II.—Animals for slaughter	<i>Nil.</i>		
III.—Articles of fuel, lighting, and washing.	Wax candles	0 15 0	} Maund.
	Wax	0 10 0	
	Cocoanut oil	0 6 0	
	Oil	0 3 6	
	Saji, khar, and country soap ...	0 2 6	
	Oil seeds	0 1 0	
	Soap nuts	0 0 6	
	Charcoal	0 0 3	
	Firewood	0 0 3	
	Kerosine oil	1 9 0	Rs. 100.
IV.—Building Materials ...	Sal, teak, shisham, and other kinds of equally valuable wood.	1 0 0	} Cart.
	Jungie wood, bamboos, rafters of all kinds, rubble stones, and stone slabs.	0 4 0	
	Lime for building, 1st sort ...	0 6 0	} 100 maunds.
	„ „ 2nd „ ...	0 2 0	
	„ white-washing ...	0 0 3	Maund.
	Burnt bricks	0 2 0	} 1,000.
	Tiles	0 0 6	
V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.	Saffron, perfumed oils and essences, drugs, cloves, assafœtida, dry ginger (sonth), salab misri.	2 0 0	} Rs. 100.
	Pepper, and all sorts of inferior spices and karana.	1 9 0	
	Cardamoms, small	5 0 0	} Maund.
	„ large	1 0 0	
	Nitre	0 2 6	

Schedule of Octroi Duties to be levied in the Nowgong Cantonment—contd.

Class.	Names of articles.	Rate.	Per
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
VI.—Tobacco	Tobacco, 1st sort	0 8 0	} Maund.
	„ 2nd „	0 2 0	
	„ 3rd „	0 1 0	
VII.—Piece goods, and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	Gunny, gunny-bags, silk, tasar, gota (jhuta), namda, niwar, cotton thread, and rope.	1 9 0	} Rs. 100.
	Gota (gold or silver) lace, carpets, piece goods of cotton, linen, silken, and woollen manufacture, and other articles of clothing and dress.	1 0 0	
	Cotton without seeds	0 5 0	} Maund.
	Wool	0 3 0	
	Twine	0 2 0	
	Cotton with seeds	0 1 6	
	Hemp and munj	0 0 9	
	Blankets	0 0 3	Each.
VIII.—Metals and articles of metal.	Builders', Engineers', and furnishing hardware, including cutlery and plated ware, any metal in pigs, castings, slabs, sheets, plates, pipes, bars, rods, or any manufactured form.	1 9 0	} Rs. 100.
	Brass ornaments	2 0 0	
IX.—Miscellaneous articles	Munga, pearl, ivory, gun-powder (country), al, kusum, and other dyes.	1 9 0	Rs. 100.
	Chapra	0 15 0	} Maund.
	Kanch (glass)	1 1 0	
	Khas	0 0 9	
	Buffaloe and cow hides, tanned, 1st sort.	0 2 0	} Each.
	Buffaloe and cow hides, tanned, 2nd sort.	0 1 6	
	Sheep and goat skins, tanned, 1st quality.	0 0 6	

No. 4161-I.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Cantonments Act III. of 1880, in the modified form in which that section is in force in the Cantonment of Nowgong under the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 34-I.-J., dated the 27th January 1881, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and with reference to the Notification of the same Department of this date, imposing octroi duties in the Cantonment of Nowgong, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said Cantonment the following rules for the assessment and recovery of the said duties and with effect from the 1st November 1889 :

1. Octroi duties shall be payable on demand, and shall be levied and collected by and under the management of the Cantonment Magistrate and officers subordinate to him.

2. Octroi duties shall be paid at the octroi stations at which the goods liable thereto enter the Cantonment.

3. Every person in charge of goods shall on arrival at the first octroi station either make or present a declaration stating the description, quantity and value of the goods in his charge, or present a regular invoice for the same.

4. If the Moharir in charge of the octroi station sees cause to challenge any such declaration or to question the correctness of the invoices, he shall send the goods with the

declaration or invoice to the Moharir in charge of the Sadar Bazar station, who may demand to examine and weigh the goods, and shall levy the duty which he shall find to be payable on them after examining and weighing them.

5. Goods which are the property of Government at the time of import shall pass free, if accompanied by an invoice with an endorsement of the proper Government officer certifying that they are the property of Government.

6. Goods, the property in which is not vested in Government at the time of import, but which, being imported with a view to the fulfilment of a Government contract, or otherwise intended for the use of Government, will in the ordinary course of things become the property of Government after importation, shall, on passing any octroi station, be declared as being intended for the use of Government, *i.e.*, in fulfilment of a certain specified contract. The duty on them shall be paid, and subsequently, if they do actually become Government property, the duty shall be refunded on a certificate to that effect signed by the Departmental officer concerned.

7. A receipt will be granted for all octroi duties levied, specifying the quantities and nature of the goods and the date of their importation.

8. A certificate of exportation will be granted, on application, to every holder of such a receipt who exports goods which correspond in nature with, and do not exceed in quantity, the goods described in the said receipt.

9. On production of an export certificate, accompanied by the corresponding receipt, the amount of duty paid, as per the receipt, in respect of goods of the nature and quantity exported, as per the export certificate, shall be refunded without deduction: provided that the sum claimed amounts to not less than one rupee (Re. 1) for each export certificate, and that the exportation has taken place within one year from the date of the receipt.

10. Should the importer be unable to pay the duty at the time of demand, a part of the goods, sufficient in value to cover the amount of the duty due, shall be kept as a security which will be returned to him when the duty has been paid.

11. When the goods arrive at one of the octroi stations on their way into the Cantonment, the person in charge of them will be required by the Moharir to declare whether they are in transit or intended for consumption and use in the Cantonment.

12. If the person in charge of the goods shall declare that the goods are in transit, and desire to leave the Cantonment at once, a pass will be given to him specifying the octroi station by which he will pass out, where he will give up his pass.

13. Should the person in charge of goods not wish to depart at once, but leave the Cantonment without selling any goods within twenty-four (24) hours, no duty shall be levied on them.

14. All octroi duties not paid on demand, and all expenses reasonably incurred in connection therewith, may be recovered, after a summary inquiry by the Cantonment Magistrate, in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the levy of fines.

15. Whoever does anything in contravention of these Regulations relating to octroi duties, or evades or attempts to evade, or abets the evasion of, payment of octroi duty, shall, for each offence, be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

16. A schedule of the octroi duties leviable, and a copy of these Regulations in the English Urdu and Hindi languages shall be furnished to every person employed to collect the said duties and shall be fixed up in a conspicuous position at each place appointed for collecting the same.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 25th October, 1889.

No. 5519.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.
September 1889.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN SEPTEMBER.		TO END OF SEPTEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals Preliminary, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	84	83	8,84	8,56	24,02	23,67
Opium	77	75	4,47	4,27	8,26	8,56
Salt	68	63	4,03	3,74	8,03	7,67
Stamps	29	29	2,07	2,03	3,96	3,93
Excise	39	36	2,38	2,29	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	15	9	1,40	1,21	3,26	3,09
Customs	8	8	70	59	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	17	15	79	78	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	16	15	45	43
Registration	2	3	18	18	33	33
Tributes from Native States	1	1	23	22	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	20	25	1,61	1,56	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,62	3,49	26,86	25,58	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 20	— 21	— 2,02	— 1,96	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 30	— 37	— 1,38	— 2,33	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,78	— 1,55	— 10,55	— 10,16	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,28	— 2,13	— 13,95	— 14,45	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 7	+ 9	+ 1	+ 69	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	...	+ 9	+ 1	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 16	+ 16	+ 2,00	+ 2,24	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	— 36	— 1	— 38	— 1	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 2	+ 5	+ 27	+ 33	+ 87	+ 78
Do. Issues	— 1,08	— 1,10	— 6,65	— 6,81	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 4	+ 6	+ 27	+ 28		
Do. Issues	— 6	— 5	— 31	— 30	— 4	— 1
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 60	+ 57	+ 4,02	+ 3,46		
Do. Issues	— 60	— 59	— 4,08	— 4,01	+ 27	+ 7,90
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 25	+ 25	+ 1,93	+ 1,84		
Do. Issues	— 13	— 10	— 76	— 72	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 10	+ 10	+ 95	+ 87		
Do. Issues	— 54	— 50	— 3,37	— 3,39	— 5,38	+ 1,97
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,64	— 1,07	— 6,01	— 5,52	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 8	...	+ 1,94	+ 2,99	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 10	+ 16	— 3	+ 2	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 46	— 29	— 3,60	— 2,79	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 1,19	— 74	— 7,38	— 6,83	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 2	— 6	— 16	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,44	— 85	— 9,13	— 6,77	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,74	— 56	— 2,23	— 1,16	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,81	13,28	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,07	12,72	11,07	12,72	12,55	13,30

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th October, 1889.

No. 5488.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Probationer attached to the Paper Currency Office at Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two and a half months from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. A. H. Anthony.

The 25th October, 1889.

No. 5513.—The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant Comptroller-General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, by Notification No. 3872, dated 26th July 1889, is extended by three days.

No. 5526.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department for the month of September 1889 are notified :

With effect from the 1st September 1889,—

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to officiate in Class IV.; and

Mr. A. S. Mills to officiate in Class V. of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th September 1889,—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr. A. F. Cox to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I.

Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.

Mr. H. G. Cowie to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate in Class II.

Mr. C. E. Crawley to officiate in Class III.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in Class IV.; and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class V.

With effect from the 29th September 1889,—

Mr. H. G. Cowie to revert to Class II.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to revert to Class III.

Mr. C. E. Crawley to revert to Class IV.

Messrs. W. D. F. Cowley and G. D. Pudumjee to revert to Class V.; and

Messrs. M. A. Hydari and A. S. Mills to revert to Class VI.

With effect from the 30th September 1889,—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to revert to Class I. of Accountants-General.

Mr. A. F. Cox to revert to Class II.

Mr. E. W. Kellner to revert to Class I. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to revert to Class III.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to Class IV.

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to revert to Class V.; and

Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to Class VI.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 26th October, 1889.

No. 5419.—Under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council hereby prohibits the bringing or taking by sea or by land into British India of any copies

of past or future issues of the newspaper styled the *Prajā Bandhu* and published at the Vyás Press, Chandernagore.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 22nd October, 1889.

No. 5462.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	6,27,50,745	1,13,35,988	7,44,292	1,20,80,280
Allahabad .	87,14,165	1,32,99,175	...	1,32,99,175
Lahore .	84,00,975	87,81,335	...	87,81,335
Bombay .	5,14,62,820	3,79,64,866	1,01,93,944	4,81,58,810
Kurrachee .	47,12,850	39,29,750	8,300	39,38,050
Madras .	2,10,46,000	36,87,700	30,000	37,17,700
Calicut .	15,09,065	12,31,475	...	12,31,475
Rangoon .	27,84,275	1,01,74,090	...	1,01,74,090
TOTAL .	16,13,80,895	9,04,04,379	1,09,76,536	10,13,80,915
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
GRAND TOTAL				16,13,80,895

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th October, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 897.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Edward Augustus Wood Stotherd, 2nd West India Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—1st April 1888.

Second Lieutenant Walter Simon Fraser, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers,—3rd March 1888.

Second Lieutenant Fraser will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 3rd March 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 898.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private

affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major H. D. Hutchinson, Bengal S. C., 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension service—23rd year commenced 6th July 1889.

No. 899.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Colonel F. Hammond, C.B., Bengal S. C., 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—33rd year commenced 6th January 1889.

Lieutenant S. C. Gough, Bengal S. C., 5th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 11th October 1889.

No. 900.—The undermentioned warrant officers are granted furlough out of India:

Conductor P. Wyer, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year,—fifty days under rule I. and the remaining period under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor O. Spark, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 901.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major G. F. Mann, R.E., (m. c.) for one month.

Lieutenant G. Murray, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon-Major W. Conry, M.B., (m. c.) for six months.

Conductor W. Pannell, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for three months.

Sub-Conductor C. A. Calvert, Quartermaster-General's Office, (m. c.) for one month.

No. 902.—In G. G. O. No. 881 of 1889, for "the first sixty days being on full pay", read "the first ninety days being on full pay".

No. 903.—That portion of G. G. O. No. 863 of 1889 which refers to second grade Apothecary W. Thompson is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 904.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army,—20th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Woodward Willock, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Anderson, Madras General List, Infantry.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 905.—1st Bengal Cavalry—

Kot-Dafadar Sadullah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mustajab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1889.

No. 906.—2nd Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Bahram Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th July 1889.

No. 907.—9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Dost Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Jalal Singh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Dilawar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1889.

No. 908.—23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—

Havildar Wazir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th September 1889.

No. 909.—28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Jiwan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Basawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Jiwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1889.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sher Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1889.

No. 910.—1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment—

Havildar Ransur Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohan Singh Sahi, dismissed, with effect from the 20th September 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 911.—2nd Sikh Infantry—

Jemadars Tabha Singh and Jhanda Singh to be Subadars, and Havildars Bhag Singh and Shamir Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Jamaiyat and Basawa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1889.

No. 912.—5th Punjab Infantry—

Havildar Lahauri to be Jemadar, *vice* Achbru, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1889.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 913.—The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal:

First grade Assistant Apothecary James Albert Bailey to be second grade Apothecary from the 26th April 1889, *vice* first grade Apothecary T. Tranfield, retired.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Isaac Newton to be second grade Apothecary from the 1st May 1889, *vice* first grade Apothecary E. Des Brosses, pensioned.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Charles Carroll to be second grade Apothecary from the 18th June 1889, *vice* first grade Apothecary T. Lyons, deceased.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Patrick Fitzpatrick to be second grade Assistant Apothecary

from the 26th April 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Bailey, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Francis James Edmund L'Estrange Newing to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 1st May 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Newton, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Adolphus Lee Hurley to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 31st May 1889, *vice* second grade Assistant Apothecary A. L. Hurley, reduced.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Martyrose Macker-tich Owen John Apar to be second grade Assistant Apothecary from the 18th June 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Carroll, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 914.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walter, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd October 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 915.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion under the provisions of clause 48, India Army Circulars, 1884, for services with the Sikkim Field Force, subject to the usual conditions regarding examinations:

Subordinate Medical Department.

Second grade Assistant Apothecary John Charles Gilmon to be first grade Assistant Apothecary.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 916.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James George Whittlesea Allsop to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 917.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Lancelot Hare to be Captain-Commandant, *vice* Payne, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 918.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., Executive Engineer, first grade, and officiating Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, is transferred to the Military Works Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 47.—Mr. Donald Hope Gibsone has been appointed a third grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine by the Secretary of State from the 28th August 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th October, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 25th October 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery .	Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Pemberton.	25th September 1889.	Meean Meer.		
Bengal Staff Corps .	Major H. F. Stevens .	23rd September 1889.	Fort White, Chin Hills.		
Indian Medical Service	Surgeon J. M. Macnamara .	21st August 1889	Colombo.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st September and the 25th October 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Edmund Hudleston	Lieutenant	Royal Artillery.	29th May 1889	Intestate .	Rs. a. p. 467 7 0		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1889.

No. 321.—With reference to article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India is pleased to grant Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., an extension of service as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for one year, with effect from the 15th November 1889.

The 23rd October, 1889.

No. 322.—The services of Major T. Gracey, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The 24th October, 1889.

No. 323.—It is hereby notified for information, in continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 352, dated the 30th November 1888, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has in Railway Despatch No. 105, dated the 10th September 1889, accorded provisional sanction to the following estimates for the construction of the extensions of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway which now form part of the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway, *viz.* :

- (1) Estimate amounting to Rs. 1,08,53,996 for the section from Tirupati to Dharmavaram; and
- (2) Estimate amounting to Rs. 87,68,127 for the section from Pakal to Villupuram.

No. 325.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey to be undertaken of a line of Railway from Delhi

to Kotri, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director-General of Railways, and to appoint Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project. The project will be known as the Bikanir Desert Railway Survey.

No. 326.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and are posted to State Railways :

Lieutenant Walter Victor Scudamore.
Lieutenant James Montague Burn.
Lieutenant James Harry Stewart Murray.
Lieutenant Percy John Frederick Macaulay.
Lieutenant William Danvers Waghorn.
Lieutenant Charles Richard Stevens.
Lieutenant Thomas Brown Moore.
Lieutenant George Mowat Duff.
Lieutenant Willie Alexander Scotland Kincaid.

No. 327.—The Royal Engineer Officers appointed to the Department in Public Works Department Notification No. 326 of this day's date are posted as follows :

To Establishment under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Moghal Sarai-Howra Railway Survey—

Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay.

To Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways—

Lieutenant J. M. Burn.
Lieutenant W. D. Waghorn.
Lieutenant W. A. S. Kincaid.

To Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on Railways—

Lieutenant J. H. S. Murray.
Lieutenant W. V. Scudamore.
Lieutenant G. M. Duff.
Lieutenant T. B. Moore.
Lieutenant C. R. Stevens.

No. 328.—*Ferratum.*—In Schedule C, Superior Revenue Cadres, Burma State Railway, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 312, dated 11th October 1889—

for

						No. of posts.
Traffic Department	{ Class I.	.	.	.	.	1
	{ Class II.	.	.	.	.	1
	{ Class III.	.	.	.	.	1

read

Traffic Department	{ Class I.	.	.	.	.	1
	{ Class II.	.	.	.	.	2

and for

1	2	3	4			5	6
Post.	Name.	Grading.	Pay.			Date from which Pay as in column 4 is to have effect in cases where Pay is increased.	Remarks.
			Consolidated Civil Pay, excluding Personal Allowance.	Personal Allowance.	Total.		
Assistant Superintendent.	Mr. N. M. Carnell	Class III., Grade 1.	500	30	530	1st April 1889.	

read

District Superintendent.	Mr. N. M. Carnell	Class II., Grade 4.	{ 500 } { 600 }	30	530 } 600 }	1st April 1889. Date of joining Burma State Railway.	
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The 25th October, 1889.

No. 329.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey being undertaken of a line of Railway from Hyderabad to Umakot, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director-General of Railways, and to appoint Mr. J. R. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project, in addition to his present duties. The project will be known as the Hyderabad-Umakot Railway Survey.

No. 330.—The following officers attached to State Railways are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Hyderabad-Umakot Railway Survey:

Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. W. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 287, dated 13th September 1889, regarding Mr. Wiseman.

No. 331.—Mr. J. C. Lyle, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Establishment under the control of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 24th October, 1889.

No. 324.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st October 1889:

Names.	From	To
Mr. H. M. O'Kelly.	Superintendent, Class IV., 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, Class IV., 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. Dowson.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV., 3rd Grade.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

627 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October, 1889:

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 940—690, dated 31st August, 1889 [Paper No. 1].

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Assam, dated 17th September, 1889 [Paper No. 2].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5484—290, dated 13th September, 1889 [Paper No. 3].

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1398—120, dated 11th September, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 499—151L.L., dated 16th September, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 570S., dated 28th September, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2326—VI-430B., dated 26th September, 1889 [Paper No. 7].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3171P., dated 23rd September, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1638, dated 24th September, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 624S., dated 8th October, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].

From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 382G., dated 5th October, 1889 [Paper No. 11].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4215, dated 9th October, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].

XXXVI of 1858 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. We have introduced certain words in the new section 17A, which the Bill proposes to insert in Act XXXVI of 1858, in order to make it clear

that the Governor General in Council will be able under the section to appoint extra-provincial asylums for the reception of particular classes of lunatics when the provincial asylums have not suitable accommodation for those classes.

3. In accordance with a suggestion of the Government of Bengal, the new section 17C proposed by the Bill has been so amended as to confer power on the Local Government to remove lunatics from one asylum to another within a province, and, as the grant of this power to the Local Government seems to make section 11 of the Act, under which an Inspector of Jails may remove lunatics from one public asylum to another within his circle, no longer necessary, we have repealed that section.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	17th August, 1889.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th September, 1889.
Bombay Government Gazette	22nd August, 1889.
Calcutta Gazette	28th August, 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	24th August, 1889.
Punjab Government Gazette	22nd August, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	31st August, 1889.
Burma Gazette	7th September, 1889.
Assam Gazette	7th September, 1889.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd September, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Bombay	Maráthi	5th September, 1889.
	Gujaráthi	5th September, 1889.
	Kanarese	5th September, 1889.
Bengal	Bengali	3rd September, 1889.
	Uriya	5th September, 1889.
	Hindi	10th September, 1889.
	Muráthi	18th September, 1889.
Central Provinces	Bengali	28th September, 1889.
Assam	Kanarese	1st October, 1889.
Coorg		

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

BÁBÁ KHEM SINGH BEDI.

The 21st October, 1889.

No. II.

A Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the authority of the Governor General in Council with respect to the appointment of asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics and with respect to the transfer of any lunatic from any one to any other lunatic asylum in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. For section 17A of Act XXXVI of 1858 Substitution of new (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums), as amended by Act XVIII of 1886 (an Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Provision for provinces having insufficient or no asylums. "17A. In either of the following cases, namely :—

(a) when an Executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics,

(b) when it appears to the Governor General in Council that a public asylum established within such limits is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the territories administered by such

Government or does not afford sufficient or, in the case of any class of lunatics, suitable accommodation,

the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum in any part of British India beyond the limits of such Government to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics or any class of lunatics as to an asylum established under this Act for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate."

2. After section 17B of the said Act XXXVI of 1858, the following section shall be added, namely :—

"17C. Any lunatic may be removed from any lunatic asylum established or licensed under this Act, by order of an Executive Government, to any other such asylum within the limits of such Government, and, by order of the Governor General in Council, to any other such asylum in any part of British India."

3. Section 11 of the said Act XXXVI of 1858 is hereby repealed.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR MODERN ORIENTAL STUDIES ESTABLISHED BY THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA IN UNION WITH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 22nd August 1889.

Public (Educational).
No. 89.

His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Imperial Institute, regarding a School for Modern Oriental Studies established by the Governing Body of that Institute.
and July 1889.

2. Copies of the printed statement of particulars referred to in Sir F. A. Abel's letter are also forwarded,

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUIS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

CROSS.

No. ³²¹/₁₄, dated 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C., 2nd July 1889.

From—SIR F. A. ABEL, Esq., Secretary of the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office.

I have received the instructions of His Royal Highness the President of the Institute to request that you will be so good as to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State for India in Council the accompanying statement of particulars respecting a "School for Modern Oriental Studies" which has been established by the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, in co-operation with the Councils of University College and King's College, London, with the object of supplying the requirements of those seeking official employment, and of officials holding appointments, in connection with which a practical knowledge of one or other of the Modern Oriental Languages is indispensable or desirable:

It has been represented to the Governing Body of the Institute that the tuition and facilities to be afforded by this School, which it is intended should correspond in character to those provided by important State Modern Oriental Schools in Germany, France, and Austro-Hungary, will be, in many directions, of great assistance and value, not only to those seeking employment or holding appointments in the Indian Civil Service, but also to natives.

The languages to be dealt with in the School comprise, in Division I. Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Pali, Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic and Persian; and, in Division II. Colloquial Arabic, Chinese, Burmese, Modern Greek, Colloquial Persian, Japanese, Russian, Turkish, Malay, and Swaheli.

I am instructed to express a hope that Lord Cross may deem it desirable to cause measures to be taken for officially directing the attention of the Government of India to the existence of the new school of Modern Oriental Studies, and to afford it such official recognition as may be in his power to bestow.

School for Modern Oriental Studies established by the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India in union with University College and King's College, London.

The commercial and official Classes in the United Kingdom, whose pursuits entail either temporary residence in, or visits to, Oriental Countries and communion or correspondence with the natives of those Countries, have long experienced the want of facilities which might be afforded by a sufficiently comprehensive public Institution, where a practical and colloquial acquaintance with the more important Modern Oriental Languages might be acquired.

In France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, there exist Institutions of magnitude and importance, for affording instruction in the spoken and written Oriental dialects and in matters relating to the history, commerce and political economy of the Countries in which those languages are spoken.

In France, the School of Living Oriental Languages, which was founded nearly 100 years ago, receives from the State the free use of a large building and a grant of over £6,000 per annum; gratuitous instruction is there given in the chief Modern Oriental Languages, and a commercial section has recently been added to it by the Minister of Public Instruction.

The Imperial Oriental Academy of Vienna has long been of world-wide celebrity and has greatly contributed to the extension of commerce in Austria-Hungary, whilst in Berlin, the Imperial German School of Living Oriental Languages, established a year ago upon a very important footing, has already received considerable development. This school is supported by an annual subvention of £3,600, and the tuition there is entirely gratuitous.

Although the scope of action of the Imperial Institute, as defined by its Charter, does not embrace the exercise of actual educational functions, its Governing Body has considered that the creation and development of an organisation for providing, in the United Kingdom, the important aid to the Official and Commercial sections of the community which is furnished to Continental Nations by such establishments as above named, might prove a work of considerable utility.

There have existed at University College and at King's College, since their foundation, Professorships of certain Oriental Languages; the Indian School of University College on the one hand, and the Oriental section of King's College on the other, have accomplished useful work in the preparation of candidates for the Indian Civil Service and other Government Departments, by affording facilities for the study of some of the Eastern Languages.

The Committee of the Institute, having met with a cordial response from the Councils of the two Colleges, to a proposal to consolidate the work of this nature now being performed there, and to bring it into harmonious working with a scheme for affording practical instruction in other important Oriental Languages, now desire to direct attention to the results of a careful consideration of the whole subject by a Special Committee, appointed by them for that purpose, which includes representatives of the Councils of University and King's Colleges, and of which the following are the Members :

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, C.B., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Chairman*).

COL. SIR EDWARD BRADFORD, K.C.S.I.

SIR FRANCIS DILLON BELL, K.C.M.G., C.B.

COL. SIR CHARLES WILSON, R.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

SIR THOMAS WADE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

MAJ.-GENL. SIR FREDERIC GOLDSMID, K.C.S.I., C.B.

SIR PHILIP MAGNUS.

MAJOR C. M. WATSON, R.E., C.M.G.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG, Bart., LL.D. }

PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY, LL.D. }

Nominated by the Council
of University College.

THE REV. HENRY WACE, D.D. }

PROFESSOR R. K. DOUGLAS }

Nominated by the Council
of King's College.

Arrangements have been completed by this Committee and approved of by the Governing Bodies of the Imperial Institute and of the two Colleges, for the organisation of a School in London, designed both for giving instruction in Modern Oriental Languages and also for the pursuit of studies relating to the history, literature, commercial and physical geography, political economy and the natural and industrial resources of the Countries and Districts in which the various languages are used.

It is in contemplation to arrange for the delivery of Special Lectures or courses of Lectures from time to time, in connection with the School, by Experts or Specialists, in any of the foregoing subjects:

This School will be carried on under the immediate direction of the Committee above specified.

The classes which the "School of Modern Oriental Studies" comprises, are divided under two Heads :

DIVISION I. includes classes for all Oriental Languages especially required by Students qualifying for examinations for the Indian Civil Service, the instruction being of the same character as that provided for some time past at University College and at King's College.

These classes will, from the commencement of the AUTUMN TERM of 1889, be continued at University College and will be conducted under regulations common to the other classes which combine with them to constitute the General School.

This division includes instruction in Sanscrit, Bengali, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Pali, Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic and Persian.

DIVISION II. consists mainly of classes for Modern Oriental Languages other than the Indian Languages.

The courses of tuition will be of a practical rather than of an academic character; they will have particular reference to commercial and official requirements and to the facilitation of colloquial intercourse with natives of Oriental Countries:

It is in contemplation, so soon as the number of Students warrants the expenditure, to secure the services of native readers and teachers of conversation in connection with the classes of this Division.

The Languages to be taught in Division II. comprise Colloquial Arabic, Modern Greek, Colloquial Persian, Russian, Turkish, Chinese, Burmese, Japanese, Malay and Swaheli.

The classes under this Division will be conducted at King's College, where arrangements will also be made for the establishment of evening classes.

The names of Instructors and the places where various classes will be held are given below :

There will be three terms, of about ten weeks, in each year, as follows :

AUTUMN TERM—commencing about the beginning of October.

SPRING TERM—commencing about the middle of January.

SUMMER TERM—commencing early in May.

The School will open with the Autumn Term of 1889.

A fee of THREE GUINEAS per term will have to be paid in advance by each Student for each Language taken up for instruction. This payment will entitle the Student to the use, within the colleges, of text books, dictionaries, and works of reference required in connection with the particular Language taught, and to the use of all the facilities which it is proposed to secure in the development of the School.

Accommodation will be provided to enable Students to pursue their studies at hours when the classes are not held.

The Libraries of both Colleges will be opened to Students in any of the classes of the School, during the usual hours of study.

Intending Students should communicate with the ORGANISING SECRETARY at the Offices of the IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 1, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C., where the registration of Students will take place, and where all information regarding the School will be supplied.

F. A. ABEL,

Secretary of the Imperial Institute.

DIVISION I.

HELD AT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Languages.	Names of Professors or Lecturers.
SANSKRIT	C. BENDALL.
BENGALI	J. F. BLUMHARDT.
HINDI	J. F. BLUMHARDT.
HINDUSTANI	J. F. BLUMHARDT.
TAMIL	J. BRADSHAW.
TELUGU	
PUNJABI	
PALI	T. W. RHYS DAVIDS, LL.D., Ph.D.
MARATHI	H. CHINTAMON.
GUJARATI	S. A. KAPADIA, M.D., L.R.C.P.
ARABIC	C. RIEU, Ph.D.
PERSIAN	H. A. SALMONE.
	C. RIEU, Ph.D.

DIVISION II.

HELD AT

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Languages.	Names of Professors or Lecturers.
COLLOQUIAL ARABIC	The REV. DR. J. L. SABUNJIE.
CHINESE	R. K. DOUGLAS.
BURMESE	GENERAL ARDAGH.
MODERN GREEK	M. CONSTANTINIDES.
COLLOQUIAL PERSIAN	SIR FREDERIC GOLDSMID.
JAPANESE	F. V. DICKINS, M.B., B.Sc.
RUSSIAN	N. ORLOFF, M.A.
TURKISH	CHARLES WELLS, Ph.D.
MALAY	
SWAHELI	ARCHDEACON FARLER.*

* The Committee is in communication with this gentleman.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence relating to the loss of the *S.S. Vaitarna* off the Bombay Coast in November 1888.

No. 272-S., dated Simla, the 19th June 1889.

From—The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I have the honour to submit the following reply to the various charges which have been made against the Meteorological Department in connection with the loss of the *Vaitarna*, in accordance with the request contained in your No. 3.21-M., dated Simla, the 6th May 1889.

2. The following appear to be the whole of the points and issues which require consideration and answer. The Court of Enquiry calls the attention of the Government to the following defects:

- (a) The want of a proper system of meteorological observations on the Coast of India.
- (b) The want of a proper system of exhibiting storm-warning signals on the Coast of India.

It also records the opinion—

- (c) That if a proper storm-warning system had been in force with communication to most of the northern ports, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the *Vaitarna* to avoid the cyclone.

In addition to these three points, the following are suggested by the evidence and subsequent discussion on the evidence:

- (d) Whether the Simla Office with the system then in force gave as full warning and information to merchants and shippers in Bombay of the storm in question as could reasonably have been expected.
- (e) Whether the Bombay storm-warning system then in operation was defective and unsatisfactory, and also to whom the blame for this state of affairs should be assigned.

3. My reply may be summed up as follows:

- (a) That there is a fairly complete and satisfactory system of observations along the Coast of India, but the Kattiawar Coast is imperfectly represented.
- (b) That there is a proper and satisfactory system for warning at least three-fourths of the Coast of India, but that the Bombay system was at the time of the *Vaitarna* disaster defective. The India Meteorological Department was, however, at the time endeavouring to remedy the defect.
- (c) That if a proper and complete system for warning the Bombay (including the Kattiawar) Coast had been in force at the time, it almost certainly would not have enabled the *Vaitarna* to weather the storm, as she was too lightly built to encounter a cyclonic storm and was navigating a portion of the Coast where there is no shelter, and the Captain was apparently more or less ignorant of the laws of storms. It is, moreover, doubtful whether any system of storm signals would be of much use to vessels of the *Vaitarna* build navigating the Kattiawar Coast.
- (d) The Simla Office gave as full warning of the position and character of the storm to the West Coast ports by means of signal and telegrams as could reasonably be expected, more especially when the

circumstances under which the Simla Office was performing that duty at that time are taken into consideration.

- (e) Neither the Bombay authorities nor Mr. Chambers ever called the attention of the Meteorological Department or the Government of India to the defects of the Bombay meteorological and storm-warning services so far as the Kattiawar Coast is concerned, and hence they are in part, if not chiefly, responsible for the continuance of the defect.

4. As a full explanation is desired, I will deal with each of these five points *seriatim*, and finally give a full statement of the action taken by the Simla Office to warn the West Coast ports during the progress of the storm, in order to give as complete a reply as possible to the fourth and most important issue. Before doing so I have to point out that the enquiry of the Court appears to me to have been imperfectly conducted and that the actual wording of its conclusions goes far beyond the scope of this enquiry. It neither summoned Mr. Hutchinson, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, nor Mr. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who hoisted the signals during the storm and was present in Bombay at the time and ready to give evidence; and bases the whole of its conclusions on the meteorological aspect of the enquiry upon the evidence of a single witness, who in no way represented the Meteorological Department. The enquiry was hence one-sided, and in my opinion failed to point out the more striking and most easily remedied defects of the Bombay storm-signal service.

I may also point out that the Government of Bombay concurs in the opinion of the Court that if a proper storm-warning system had been in force with communication to most of the northern ports, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the *Vaitarna* to avoid the cyclone, and bases its concurrence on statements which, to say the least, do not represent facts. The Bombay Government says that it appears from a report submitted by Mr. Hutchinson, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, that merchants and shippers were not informed at the time the vessel left Bombay of the existence of a cyclonic storm on the Kattiawar Coast. The facts are that the storm signals were flying at Bombay when the *Vaitarna* left that port (intimating to merchants, shippers, port authorities, &c., that there was a cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea at some distance from the Bombay Coast), and that there was also at that time no cyclonic storm in existence on or off the Kattiawar Coast.

5. In reply to the first issue [(a) paragraph 2] it is sufficient to point out that there was at the time the Court sat a very fairly complete and well-organized system of meteorological observation over the whole of India, coast and inland. Mr. Chambers' sole suggestion in this respect, *vide* page 9 of report of the Court, is to establish an Observatory at Verawal, in addition to the 162 already in existence. So far as I can judge, this is the sole evidence for the recommendation of the Court. It might properly have pointed out the local deficiency in Kattiawar. Instead of that it condemned the whole system without making any enquiry into its character and extent.

6. With respect to the second criticism of the Court of Enquiry [(b) paragraph 2], it is presumed that the Court did not intend deliberately to ignore the fact that the Meteorological Department has, under instructions from the Government of India, devoted much time and labour during the last three years to the perfecting of the Bengal storm-warning system and the introduction of a satisfactory system suited to local requirements for warning the Burma and Madras ports. What the Court apparently intended to say was that the Bombay system, as in force at the time of the *Vaitarna* disaster, was defective or not a proper system, by which it perhaps meant that it was not based on correct principles. For this, as I shall show presently, I cannot assume any responsibility.

The opinion of the Court is worded in such a manner that I am unable to infer with certainty what it really means, but assume it is what I have stated above. A warning system had been in operation for the Bombay ports since 1880 administered by Mr. Chambers. The Simla Office took over this work in August 1888, and barely two months' working of the system convinced me

that it was defective and unsatisfactory, and that I ought to take early steps to place it on a proper footing. With this object in view I went to Kurrachee in November and discussed the matter with the Port Officer on the 8th of November, the day on which the storm approached the Kattiawar Coast, and on which the *Vaitarna* probably went down. I sent Mr. Dallas to Bombay early in December, partly with the object of learning from the Port Officer and other authorities their opinions and wishes with respect to an improved storm-signal service. Mr. Dallas was engaged in this work at the very time that the Court sat. One of the strangest features of this enquiry (and which seems to me to call for explanation) is that Mr. Dallas, who has had many years' experience of working a storm-signal service in England as well as in India, and who actually gave the orders for hoisting the signals on the West Coast during the *Vaitarna* storm and was known to be present in Bombay at the time of the enquiry with the object of improving the local meteorological service, was not called by the Government Solicitor for examination before the Court. The Court might have given the most valuable assistance to the Meteorological Department if it had enquired fully into the working of the Bombay storm-warning system, pointed out its defects and suggested necessary or desirable improvements, and it would thus have strengthened the hands of the Meteorological Department in carrying out the improvements it was actually trying to effect at the time.

In connection with this, I wish to protest against the theory that the Imperial Meteorological Department should ascertain and provide for all local requirements independently of any action of the Local Government or local authorities. My own opinion is that, while the Meteorological Department should endeavour to ascertain and carry out any improvements necessary to make its work more effective, it should as a practical Department rely for the direction of its improvements mainly upon the expressed wants of local authorities and the public. In other words, it should, for example, give the Government or public the information it requires and is prepared to use, and not the information that the Department thinks it ought to require. A recommendation for the improvement of the local meteorological service made by a competent local authority would frequently enable the Meteorological Department to ask for and obtain the necessary means to enable it to remedy the defects pointed out by that authority.

The responsibilities of a storm warning Department are, I may point out, so great that its natural tendency is to endeavour to extend the field of observation upon which it bases its action. By properly selected extension the work of storm warning becomes easier and more certain, and the responsibility and anxiety inherent to the work is diminished. It is hence evident that any extension of the system of observations for storm-warning purposes established in India depends really upon the willingness of the Government of India or local authorities to provide the funds necessary for the cost of such extensions.

The Meteorological Department has, for example, frequently pointed out that the Bay of Bengal storm-warning work could be much more effectively performed and that earlier and more certain warning of storms could be given if Port Blair and the Eastern Channel Light Vessel at the entrance to the Hooghly were connected telegraphically with the mainland. Neither the Government of India nor the local authorities are willing to provide the funds. It would be equally easy for me to suggest that the extension of a proper storm-warning system to the Kattiawar Coast requires that telegraph lines should be laid down connecting Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi with the nearest telegraph offices, but suggestions of this kind are impracticable and valueless unless at the same time a feasible method of providing the funds necessary for carrying out the suggestions be indicated.

These remarks will perhaps indicate the difficult position in which the Department is placed in such matters and also show that the intelligent expression of local bodies, *e.g.*, Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, &c., might be a safer and better guide to useful and realisable extensions of the practical work of the Department than its own wishes and suggestions.

I have already stated the action I took in the year 1887 to place the Bombay storm-warning system on a proper footing. The Government of India is hence in a position to decide whether my action in visiting Bombay in 1887 (one result of which was Mr. Chambers' letter published in the Appendix) and my action in

November and December 1888 in visiting Kurrachee and sending Mr. Dallas to Bombay are sufficient proofs or not that I was doing as much as might reasonably be expected from me as Head of the Department to improve the local storm-warning system in accordance with local wants and requirements. As part of the same subject, the Government of India will perhaps also take into its consideration the fact that neither the whole-time Bombay Reporter nor any one else pointed out to me during the whole of this period in any official communication the deficiency in the Bombay meteorological or storm-warning system, so far as Kattiawar was concerned.

7. The statement of the Court that if a proper storm-warning system had been in force, with communication to most of the northern ports, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the *Vaitarna* to avoid the cyclone, is apparently based solely on a remark of Mr. Chambers; that it would have been possible with a proper storm-signal system to have warned the Kattiawar Coast on the 8th November. The 8th covers a period of twenty-four hours, and the important point in such a matter is the hour of that day and not the day when the signals could have been hoisted. The Court apparently asked no question on this most important point, and the vague statement of a single witness was utilized by at least one Bombay newspaper, in order to make a serious charge against the Department and the Government of India, *vis.*, of being virtually the cause of the loss of the *Vaitarna*. This is the most important issue raised by the report of the Court of Enquiry.

So far as I can reasonably judge from my experience of storm-warning work, if there had been an Observatory at Verawal and another at Dwarka or Mandvi and storm-signal arrangements in complete working order at the Kattiawar ports, it would have been possible to have hoisted warning signals at the Kattiawar ports intimating the existence of a disturbance at some distance to the south-west of the Kattiawar Coast about noon of the 8th, and to have hoisted danger signals intimating the early advance of a cyclonic storm about 4 or 6 P.M. of the same day. The *Vaitarna* left Cutch Mandvi at 8 A.M. and passed Dwarka at noon. Hence under a practically perfect system the Captain might have received general intimation of stormy weather about noon or about the time he began to advance along the West Kattiawar Coast. Mr. Moir, Manager of the line to which the *Vaitarna* belongs, thus describes that Coast: "There is no harbour between Mandvi and Bombay into which the *Vaitarna* could have run. They are all open roadsteads: Mandvi itself is an open roadstead." Hence it is certain, if this evidence be accepted, that even if the Kattiawar ports had been warned at noon of the 8th, the *Vaitarna* would still have been obliged to have remained out in the open sea, and in the absence of definite instructions to the Captain in which direction to run to avoid the storm (such as are not given by any existing storm-warning system), he would almost certainly have proceeded in the same course as he did and with the same result. For in such matters the knowledge and judgment of the Captain counts for a good deal and cannot be entirely superseded by the general warning of a distant signal. That this inference is almost certainly correct is proved by the fact that the Court concluded from the action of the Captain (and probably rightly, although this is not the opinion of Sir Henry Morland) that he was unable to utilize the indications of his barometer and the changes in wind, force, and direction so as to ascertain roughly the bearing of the storm centre and its line of march, and hence decide on the proper course to adopt to avoid the storm. In fact, he simply ran into the advancing storm, and his vessel was overwhelmed by the heavy seas.

The establishment of a proper system such as the Court apparently contemplated would require not merely the establishment of two Observatories—one at Verawal and the other at Dwarka or Cutch Mandvi—and the maintenance of storm-signal stations at Verawal, Porbandar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi (which would involve a comparatively small expenditure), but also the laying down of at least 150 miles of telegraphic lines to connect Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi; and I am informed by the Telegraph Department that they would not pay and that there is no probability of their construction for many years to come.

8. With respect to the fourth issue [(d) paragraph 2], *vis.*, the action of the Simla Office, I have gone carefully through the history of the storm and

also considered the action which Mr. Dallas took (I was absent from Simla at the time as already stated) to warn the Bombay Coast of the storm, and have come to the conclusion that he acted with judgment and great care. I need not repeat the circumstances under which the working of the Bombay storm-signal service was transferred to Simla nor the difficulties under which it had to be carried out, as they have been already fully stated in previous correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Dallas's action is given in detail in paragraphs 10 and 11 in connection with the brief account of the storm.

9. My action in proceeding to Kurrachee in November is sufficient proof that I felt the Bombay warning system was defective at that time. As statements have been made imputing the delay in the removal of this defect to the India Meteorological Department ignoring the representations of Mr. Chambers, it is necessary for me to point out where, in my opinion, blame should really lie.

So far as I can ascertain from the records of my office, Mr. Chambers never pointed out to Mr. Blanford the absence of observatories or storm-warning stations on the Kattiawar Coast or submitted proposals for their establishment. Shortly after I took over charge from Mr. Blanford (in May 1887) I learnt that the Bombay storm-signal service was not in as efficient and satisfactory state as I thought it ought to be, considering the great importance of Bombay as a seaport on an open coast of a sea exposed to fierce tropical cyclones. At the first opportunity, that is, in October 1887, I went to Bombay and saw Mr. Chambers, discussed with him the unsatisfactory condition of the Bombay storm-warning system, and asked him to submit a scheme for placing it on a satisfactory footing. As the reduction of his appointment was then under consideration, I urged him to study economy as well as efficiency in drawing up his scheme. I enclose a copy of the letter embodying his scheme which he sent to me in November 1887 and of a chart accompanying it (*vide* Appendix A). It shows that Mr. Chambers made absolutely no suggestion at that time for establishing observatories or storm-signal stations on the Kattiawar Coast. There is also no indication in this letter that he at that time recognized the existence of the defects he subsequently pointed out to the Court of Enquiry in December 1888.

He then had several years' experience of the work of warning the Bombay Coast; and yet at that stage when called upon by me, as Head of the Department, in consequence of his own representations of the defective state of the Bombay warning system, to submit a satisfactory scheme which I could recommend to the Government of India, he failed to make any suggestion such as that which he made to the Court and upon which it bases its conclusions that the Meteorological Department had failed to provide a proper storm-warning system for the Bombay Coast. It is one of the most striking cases of a man being wise after the event, that has come within my experience. It is also not a little strange that the Court did not ask Mr. Chambers whether he had ever submitted definite proposals to the Government of India for the establishment of observatories and storm-signal stations on the Kattiawar Coast.

No further correspondence ensued on the subject, and hence this letter represents Mr. Chambers' views from the date of its submission until he ceased to be Reporter on 1st August 1888; that is, when the Simla Office took over charge of the Bombay storm-signal work. Hence Mr. Chambers failed, so long as he was Reporter, to point out the defects of the system so far as the Kattiawar Coast was concerned; and the Simla Office was obliged to take it over with all its defects for which I was in no way responsible, but which I began to try to remedy as soon as I was in a position to do it.

I am, however, not prepared to urge that Government should in its present financial condition spend the large amount required to lay down 150 miles of unproductive telegraph lines in order to protect as far as possible the Kattiawar Coast. It has no ports in which vessels can take shelter during storms, and traffic is suspended for nearly six months of the year (that is, during the whole of the south-west monsoon). Such disasters as the *Vaitarna* can be much more simply and directly avoided by the adoption of Sir Henry

there and perhaps in the interior. Further low pressures are developing over the Bay. The wind is cyclonic and strong to a gale on the mid-West Coast. Easterly winds prevail at the central stations; variable elsewhere. Rain has fallen all over the Peninsula; heavily on the East Coast and Ceylon. The weather is fine in Northern and Central India and very unsettled in the south."

Simla, November 4th.

"The pressure has fallen a little at Bombay and in Sind and the cyclonic storm has advanced northward to the neighbourhood of Bombay. The pressure has increased elsewhere and is high in Assam. The wind is generally easterly. It blows freshly at some western stations, and a gale is reported from Sholapur. Rain has fallen in Orissa and over the Peninsula; the largest amounts are at Masulipatam and Secunderabad."

Mr. Dallas hence fully warned the Bombay merchants, local authorities, and the public generally of the existence of this storm; and if the *Vaitarna* disaster had not occurred, the probabilities are his action would have been severely criticized by the Bombay press, &c., for unnecessarily alarming the Bombay public and interrupting the trade and work of the port.

Hence after a full consideration of Mr. Dallas's action from a proper and reasonable standpoint, I am strongly of opinion that he acted throughout with judgment and utilized fully all the means at his disposal to warn the Bombay Coast ports of the storm.

It would have been more satisfactory if the Court had examined Mr. Dallas and come to this conclusion. The full explanation I have given will, I venture to hope, prove to the satisfaction of the Government of India that Mr. Dallas not only endeavoured to perform a very onerous duty to the best of his ability under peculiarly difficult conditions, but that, taking into consideration the means at his disposal, he warned the Bombay Coast ports properly and adequately during the *Vaitarna* storm.

13. These remarks are, I trust, sufficient to enable the Government of India to take any action it considers necessary in connection with the enquiry and to deal with the important question, should it ever arise, who was chiefly blamable for the imperfection of the Bombay storm-warning system at the time of the *Vaitarna* disaster.

14. In conclusion, I may state that the Simla Meteorological Office, partly at the instance of the Government of India and partly on its own knowledge of the defects of the Bombay meteorological system, was doing its utmost to remedy the defects before the *Vaitarna* disaster occurred.

The chief defects were—

- (a) The want of a proper local daily weather report.
- (b) The defective character of the Bombay storm-signal service.
- (c) The defective representation of Kattiawar in our meteorological system.

It is sufficient to point out the action of the Department to remedy these defects—

1st—A local daily weather report and chart based on weather telegrams from 41 stations is now published and issued daily to the Bombay public and that practically at no additional cost to the State. This result, I may add, is mainly due to the action and liberality of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

2nd—The India Meteorological Reporter commenced to endeavour to remedy the second defect last November and has submitted the complete details of a storm-warning system, the principles of which have been fully approved by the Bombay local authorities and which is now under consideration of the Government of India for adoption.

3rd—The India Meteorological Department, as soon as the third defect was brought to its notice, took practical measures to remedy it so far as it could by making or suggesting arrangements for the establishment of an Observatory at Verawal and storm-signal stations at Verawal and Porbandar. It is not possible to remedy this defect satisfactorily until telegraphic communication has been opened to Dwarka or Mandvi.

No. ¹³⁹ Met, dated Simla, the 22nd August 1889.
3-35

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, Kt., Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 1469 of the 13th April last, submitting a copy of the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry on the loss of the steamship *Vaitarna*, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of a report which has been furnished by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and to communicate the following remarks on the subject.

2. From your letter it is gathered that the Government of Bombay (a) is of opinion that the merchants and shippers were not informed at the time the *Vaitarna* left Bombay of the existence of a cyclone on the Kattiawar Coast; (b) concurs with the Court of Enquiry in thinking that, if a proper storm-warning system had been in force, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the *Vaitarna* to avoid the cyclone. With regard to the first point, I am to draw attention to Mr. Eliot's statements that on the 5th November, the date on which the *Vaitarna* left the harbour, the storm-signals were flying at Bombay, and that on that date no cyclone was in existence on the Kattiawar Coast. The signals were subsequently taken down, as the storm had dispersed or gone out to sea. On the second point, I am to observe that it is a well known fact that the coasts of Bengal, Madras, and Burma are provided with an elaborate and fairly worked storm-warning system. The Government of India, therefore, presumes that the Court of Enquiry, in calling attention to the want of a proper system of Meteorological observations and signals, meant to confine its condemnation to the state of things on the Western Coast, and more particularly to the absence of storm-warning stations in Kattiawar. The Government of India is prepared to express its concurrence with the Court and the Government of Bombay to this extent, that there were at the time of the enquiry some imperfections in the system of Western India. But it appears to the Government of India that the utmost that could have been done, if there had been most complete communication with the ports on that coast, would have been to fly the general danger-signal at or shortly after noon of the 8th November, that is, probably after the *Vaitarna* left Dwarka, at which place, according to the report of the Court of Enquiry, "the sea was smooth, and there was no indication of a storm." The next port of call was Porbandar, and before he reached there the Captain of the *Vaitarna* must have become fully aware of all that a mere danger-signal could have told him. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is not, therefore, prepared to assent to the conclusion that, under any existing system of storm-signalling, intimation could have been conveyed in time to have enabled the *Vaitarna* to avoid the cyclone. Inland signal-stations could not have helped the Department, and it was not until the afternoon of the 8th November that data existed for even the formation of an opinion that a cyclone was approaching from the south-south-west.

3. His Excellency in Council trusts that the Government of Bombay will be satisfied by Mr. Eliot's report that the Meteorological Department, in the measures which it initiated in 1887 and 1888, took all reasonable precautions not only for the maintenance, but even for the improvement, of the storm-warning system as handed over by the Local Reporter. Any practical suggestions for its further improvement will always be welcomed, and in this connection I am to invite attention to paragraph 14 (2) of Mr. Eliot's letter, and to my letter No. ¹¹⁰ M. of the 18th June last, with the latter of which was forwarded, for the approval of the Government of Bombay, a detailed scheme for the improved storm-warning signal service of the West Coast of India, and to say the Government of India still awaits a reply to this letter. With regard to clause (3), paragraph 14 of Mr. Eliot's letter, I am also to invite attention to my letter No. ¹¹⁷ ₃₋₂₉, dated the 1st ultimo, regarding the proposed establishment of an Observatory at Verawal on the Kattiawar Coast.

4. The Government of India will be glad to learn whether His Excellency in Council has taken or proposes to take any measures for the better instruction

of shipmasters in the law of storms, and the regulation of journeys along an unprotected coast by vessels of the light build of the *Vaitarna*.

No. 3778-A., dated Bombay Castle, the 11th September 1889.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 139-3-35 Met., dated 22nd ultimo, and in reply to state that the Government of India have correctly presumed that the Court of Enquiry on the loss of the steamship *Vaitarna* in calling attention to the want of a proper system of meteorological observations and signals meant to confine its condemnation to the state of things on the Western Coast, and more particularly to the absence of storm-warning stations in Kattiawar. Neither the Court of Enquiry nor the Bombay Government had anything to say as regards the storm-warning system in force in Bengal, Madras, and Burma.

2. As regards the remarks made in paragraph 3 of your letter, I am desired to invite the attention of the Government of India to my letter No. 3376, dated 20th ultimo, in which it was stated that this Government approved the arrangements proposed by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India for improving the storm-warning system on the West Coast, and with reference to paragraph 3 thereof to state that the officers at Verawal and Porbandar, to whom the storm-warning telegrams should be sent, are the "Vahivatdar Verawal," and the "Port Superintendent, Porbandar." The arrangements regarding the delivery of such telegrams at Dwarka are still under consideration. I am also to state that this Government have no objection to the establishment of an Observatory at Verawal, and that the State of Junagad, to which the Port of Verawal belongs, has agreed to provide the buildings required for the Observatory and to maintain them in proper order.

3: Adverting to paragraph 4 of your letter under reply, I am to invite attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 of my letter No. 3214, dated the 9th ultimo, to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, in which information on the points raised in your letter has been supplied.

By order,

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

(*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Statistics.

**Review of the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882,
during the year 1888-89.**

No. 5522, dated Simla, the 25th October, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following communications submitting the Reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1888-89:

From the Government of Madras, No. 1217, dated the 16th July 1889.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 4817, dated the 5th July 1889.

From the Government of Bengal, Nos. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 and $\frac{1}{4}$ -4, dated the 18th June and 13th August 1889.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{356}{VII.-117-B.}$, dated the 29th May 1889.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 7, dated the 14th May 1889.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4329}{214}$, dated the 17th July 1889.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. $\frac{318}{6-C.}$, dated the 10th May 1889.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 5396, dated the 7th September 1889.

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 282-G., dated the 18th July 1889.

From the Resident in Mysore, Nos. $\frac{3110}{535}$ and $\frac{2301}{535}$, dated respectively the 11th September and the 18th July 1889.

RESOLUTION.—At the close of 1887-88 there were 910 joint stock companies in existence in India, registered under the Indian Companies Act. They possessed a total nominal capital of 3,025½ lakhs, the actual (paid-up) capital being nearly 2,233 lakhs. During the year 1888-89, the capital of 32 of these companies was increased nominally by about 45½ lakhs, the actual figures, however, not being reported in most cases; while 112, with a paid-up capital of about 11 lakhs, so far as reported, ceased to work.

The number of companies registered in 1888-89 was 97, with a nominal capital of 178 lakhs; but their paid-up capital cannot be completely stated, the amount of such capital not having been reported in several cases up to the end of the year. The net result at the close of 1888-89 was a total of 895 companies possessing a nominal capital aggregating 3,134 lakhs, and an actual capital, so far as reported, of 2,299½ lakhs.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years:

PROVINCE.	NUMBER OF COMPANIES.		PAID-UP CAPITAL.		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT. IN 1888-89.		Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Number of Companies.	Capital.	
			Rs.	Rs.			Per cent.
Bengal	227	234	9,85,97,905	9,77,87,068	+ 3	— 1	42.5
Bombay	204	223	9,30,82,917	9,87,43,382	+ 9	+ 7	43
Madras	317	266	1,63,99,644	1,67,90,358	— 16	+ 2	7.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52	54	82,11,928	85,55,419	+ 4	+ 4	3.7
Punjab	22	22	32,32,914	35,04,166	Nil	+ 8	1.5
Burma	12	11	12,41,955	11,77,110	— 8	— 5	.5
Central Provinces	3	3	8,72,595	8,77,790	Nil	+ 6	.4
Assam	3	3	*	*	Nil	...	...
Mysore	70	78	26,22,067	25,20,784	+ 11	— 4	1.1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	1	...	10,000	...	...	...
TOTAL	910	895	22,32,61,925	22,99,75,077	— 2	+ 3	100

* Not reported.

3. The following table shews the division of the aggregate capital among the principal classes of joint-stock enterprise:

COMPANIES.				Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
					Rs.	Rs.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and loan	...	...	314	5,16,75,295	3,27,37,866
	Insurance	...	...	17	1,35,95,000	21,90,846
	Total	...	...	331	6,52,70,295	3,49,28,712
Trading	Merchants and traders	...	...	105	2,53,45,550	1,81,67,682
	Navigation	...	...	7	1,05,65,000	92,60,933
	Railways and tramways	...	...	12	1,07,30,000	60,58,445
	Co-operative associations...	...	...	20	7,02,500	3,77,140
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing...	...	...	5	7,31,600	6,29,100
	Total	...	...	149	4,80,74,050	3,53,93,300
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills	...	...	58	5,48,52,250	3,97,61,661
	Jute mills	...	...	10	1,26,75,000	1,07,11,200
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	...	...	58	4,62,87,000	3,53,85,649
	Cotton and jute screws and presses	...	...	63	1,38,05,580	1,26,41,118
	Other mills and presses	...	...	30	64,66,000	38,40,520
	Total	...	...	219	13,40,85,830	10,23,40,148
Tea and other Planting Companies	Tea	...	...	129	4,13,39,075	3,52,91,400
	Coffee and chinchona	...	...	7	6,00,000	5,14,285
	Others	...	...	9	0,10,000	5,41,833
	Total	...	...	145	4,28,49,075	3,63,47,518
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	20	85,00,100	70,34,858
Ice manufacture	...	...	...	13	26,07,500	19,59,932
Sugar manufacture	...	...	...	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
Breweries	...	...	...	3	17,00,000	12,00,000
Others	...	...	...	14	87,11,000	82,70,609
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	805	31,33,98,450	22,09,75,077

The largest part—1,023 lakhs paid-up—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of 721 lakhs, or over two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. The sum of 199 lakhs represents the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, their working being mainly limited to jute.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations 363 lakhs of paid-up capital are invested, of which 344 lakhs are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

The paid-up capital invested in banking or loan companies amounts to 349 lakhs, of which 180 lakhs are in companies registered in Bengal and 96 lakhs in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of 354 lakhs, of which 93 lakhs are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and about 70 lakhs in railways and tramways. Of these 70 lakhs the bulk is invested in the Bombay tramways (30 lakhs), the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway (17½ lakhs), the Tarkessar Railway (16½ lakhs), the Deoghur Railway (2½ lakhs).

Of the 79 lakhs invested in mining and quarrying companies, 59 lakhs are in companies registered in Bengal, 52 lakhs being invested in that province in coal mining companies.

4. Comparing the paid-up capital of the last two years, the figures below are of some interest. The figures are rupees, 000's omitted :

			PAID UP IN—	
			1887-88.	1888-89.
Banking and loan	...	...	324,63	327,37
Merchants and traders	...	...	173,24	181,67
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, and hemp	...	...	794,81	858,58
Cotton and jute presses	...	...	121,50	126,41
Tea	...	...	354,36	352,91
Mining and quarrying	...	...	100,95	79,34
Navigation	...	...	89,45	92,61
Railways and tramways	...	...	68,89	69,58

The only considerable increase in capital—about 8 per cent—was assigned to mills, mainly cotton mills.

5. The following table shews the number of companies under each category during the last five years :

COMPANIES.		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or decrease per cent in 1888-89 compared with 1884-85.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and loan	196	287	350	362	314	+ 60
	Insurance	11	14	13	17	17	+ 55
	Total	207	301	372	379	331	+ 60
Trading	Merchants and traders	85	85	88	98	105	+ 24
	Navigation	8	7	10	7	7	— 12
	Railways and tramways	7	8	10	11	12	+ 71
	Co-operative associations	14	13	15	18	20	+ 43
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing.	4	8	5	6	5	+ 25
	Total	118	121	128	140	140	+ 26
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills	44	48	53	51	58	+ 32
	Jute mills	11	10	10	10	10	— 9
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, &c.	43	45	38	50	58	+ 38
	Cotton and jute screws and presses	55	51	60	60	63	+ 15
	Other mills and presses	10	26	29	27	30	+ 200
	Total	162	180	190	198	219	+ 35
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	127	130	131	127	129	+ 2
	Coffee	3	2	7	7	7	— 12
	Chinchona	5	5				
	Others	3	5	5	7	9	+ 200
	Total	138	142	143	141	145	+ 5
Mining and Quarrying	...	25	26	25	23	20	— 20
Ice manufacture	...	14	12	12	12	13	— 7
Sugar manufacture	...	4	4	2	1	1	— 75
Breweries	...	3	3	3	3	3	Nil.
Others	...	23	16	13	13	14	— 39
	GRAND TOTAL	694	805	888	910	895	+ 29

6. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last nine years :

YEARS.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase of paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364	.....
1881-82	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041	59,13,677 = 4 %
1882-83	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044	1,55,79,003 = 10 „
1883-84	649	26,67,34,384	18,75,06,107	1,73,47,063 = 10 „
1884-85	696	27,88,76,908	20,63,58,444	1,88,52,337 = 10 „
1885-86	805	28,54,34,367	21,00,25,677	36,67,233 = 2 „
1886-87	888	29,13,61,646	21,38,04,422	37,78,745 = 2 „
1887-88	910	30,25,42,842	22,32,61,925	94,57,503 = 4 „
1888-89	895	31,33,98,450	22,99,75,077	67,13,152 = 3 „

The increase during the year was 67 lakhs, being at the rate of 3 per cent. The average annual rate of increase during the eight years has been 5 per cent. In the last four years the increase has been slow.

7. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee have apparently been defectively reported. The figures, so far as they go, shew that there were 79 such companies at the close of 1887-88, almost all in the Madras Presidency, being mostly small benefit societies of a speculative and not infrequently fraudulent character. A great number of these companies was started in 1885-86 in Madras, collapsing after a year or two. Thirty ceased to work in 1888-89. Four new companies being added, there were 53 such companies at the close of the year.

8. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :

PROVINCE.	Fees.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	6,354	12	0	617	6	4
Bombay	10,681	0	0	1,052	5	0
Madras	5,096	10	0	1,505	4	9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	895	12	0	...		
Punjab	1,352	12	0	...		
Central Provinces ... ..	...			...
Burma	280	0	0	...		
Assam	10	0	0	...		
Mysore State	3,821	11	2	...		
Bangalore	205	0	0	...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	43	0	0	...		
TOTAL	28,740	9	2	3,175	0	1

* Government of Madras.
 " Bombay.
 " Bengal.
 " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
 " the Punjab.
 Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
 " " Burma.
 " " Assam.
 " " Ajmere.
 " " Coorg.
 Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

E. J. SINKINSON,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

TABLE I.
Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1888-89.

Provinces.	Capital.	Banking or Loan Companies.		Trading Companies.		Mills and Presses.		Tea and other Planting Companies.		Mining and Quarrying Companies.		Ice Companies.		Sugar.		Breweries.		Others.		Total.	
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Madras Presidency	Nominal	28	2,44,42,600	22	40,55,000	19	66,45,000	8	12,10,000	7	14,31,100	1	65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	3,72,80,720
	Paid-up	...	96,31,712	...	9,51,326	...	41,70,537	...	9,23,113	...	10,49,548	...	58,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	1,67,90,358
Bombay Presidency	Nominal	14	91,00,000	45	2,01,36,600	148	9,56,53,800	3	1,15,000	1	8,82,000	6	15,77,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	13,48,60,930
	Paid-up	...	18,11,630	...	1,56,18,566	...	7,20,84,511	...	66,130	...	8,73,480	...	10,32,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	9,87,43,382
Bengal	Nominal	35	2,30,65,000	34	1,93,93,000	30	2,35,95,000	27	4,04,88,575	11	65,67,000	3	7,10,000	...	16,00,000	...	...	...	...	234	11,60,21,575
	Paid-up	...	1,79,53,607	...	1,64,44,686	...	1,68,64,850	...	3,44,38,175	...	58,91,830	...	7,02,120	...	16,00,000	...	...	...	...	234	9,77,87,068
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Nominal	11	32,38,000	22	19,86,000	13	45,21,000	3	6,53,000	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1,13,40,000
	Paid-up	...	30,56,740	...	6,00,740	...	35,64,300	...	6,33,000	...	...	...	1,09,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	85,53,419
Punjab	Nominal	3	11,00,000	9	9,41,500	4	21,61,000	2	3,21,500	1	1,20,000	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	59,68,000
	Paid-up	...	7,71,630	...	5,96,551	...	9,61,000	...	2,87,100	...	1,20,000	...	57,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	35,04,166
Central Provinces	Nominal	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11,60,000
	Paid-up	...	...	...	...	...	8,77,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,77,790
Verma	Nominal	1	50,000	9	11,66,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13,31,550
	Paid-up	...	99,895	...	11,32,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11,77,110
Assam	Nominal	...	...	1	25,000	...	...	1	30,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55,000
	Paid-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mysore State...	Nominal	58	26,17,675	6	2,58,000	1	4,50,000	1	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	33,45,675
	Paid-up	...	9,12,885	...	39,276	...	4,17,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	13,66,161
Bangalore	Nominal	11	15,55,000	...	...	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	19,55,000
	Paid-up	...	7,60,623	...	...	...	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11,60,623
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Nominal	...	...	1	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10,000
	Paid-up	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10,000
Total	Nominal	33	6,52,70,295	140	4,82,74,650	219	13,40,85,830	145	4,28,40,075	30	98,50,100	13	26,07,500	...	16,00,000	...	...	...	...	893	31,33,98,430
	Paid-up	...	3,49,28,712	...	3,53,93,300	...	10,23,40,148	...	5,63,47,518	...	70,34,858	...	19,59,032	...	16,00,000	...	...	...	...	893	12,90,75,077

* Not reported.

TABLE II.
Companies divided into shares.

PROVINCES.	WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1887-88.			REGISTERED DURING 1888-89.			CAPITAL INCREASED DURING 1888-89.			CAPITAL DECREASED DURING 1888-89.			CEASED TO WORK DURING 1888-89.			WORKING AT CLOSE OF 1888-89.		
	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
Madras Presidency	317	3,05,91,012	1,63,99,644	30	27,83,545	4,20,058	9	11,99,994	•	•	•	•	81	62,90,831	•	206	3,72,80,720	1,67,99,338
Bombay Presidency	204	12,46,35,935	9,20,82,917	27	56,27,000	8,01,600	10	19,12,000	•	•	•	•	8	13,05,000	10,76,435	223	13,48,69,910	9,87,43,382
Bengal	227	11,51,74,575	9,85,97,905	20	37,07,000	•	3	6,50,000	•	•	•	•	13	34,58,000	•	234	11,60,73,575	9,77,87,068
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52	1,12,70,000	8,11,938	5	86,000	•	1	1,00,000	•	•	•	•	3	1,07,000	4,000	54	1,13,49,000	85,55,419
Punjab	22	43,63,000	32,32,914	2	12,00,000	•	1	5,00,000	•	•	•	•	2	1,00,000	•	22	59,68,000	35,64,166
Central Provinces	3	11,60,000	8,71,595	•	•	•	•	•	5,193	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	11,60,000	8,77,790
Burma	12	13,56,531	12,41,955	1	90,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	1,15,000	•	11	13,31,150	11,77,110
Assam	3	55,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	55,000	•
Mysore State	57	29,57,275	1,31,10,188	11	2,98,000	•	5	1,50,000	•	•	•	•	2	39,600	•	66	33,45,675	13,69,161
Bangalore	13	19,74,500	13,11,879	•	•	•	3	90,500	•	•	•	•	1	1,10,000	•	12	19,35,000	11,69,633
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	•	•	•	1	10,000	10,000	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	10,000	10,000
TOTAL	910	30,45,42,848	22,32,61,935	97	1,77,08,545	12,31,658	32	45,82,494	5,193	•	•	•	112	1,15,35,431	10,80,435	895	31,13,08,450	22,89,75,977

• Not reported.

TABLE III.

Companies limited by guarantee, i.e., possessing no capital paid-up.

PROVINCES.	Number working at close of 1887-88.	Number regi- stered during 1888-89.	Number ceased to work during 1888-89.	Number working at close of 1888-89.
Madras Presidency	57	2	39	30
Bombay Presidency	Nil	2	Nil	2
Bengal	1	Nil	Nil	1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Punjab	3	Nil	1	2
Central Provinces	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Burma	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Mysore State	17	Nil	Nil	17
Bangalore	1	Nil	Nil	1
TOTAL	79	4	30	53

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, October 21st, 1889.

The rainfall of the summer monsoon is as a rule concluded all over the Indian region by about the 15th of October, while the rainfall of the winter monsoon on the Coromandel Coast commences at about the same time. Hence the middle of October forms a convenient division for the purposes of rainfall registration, and, while the last summary showed the final results of the summer monsoon, the present summary shows the first effects of the winter monsoon. In normal years the weather of the present week is characterised by more or less heavy showers over Burmah, Assam and Bengal, by very slight showers in Upper India, the Gangetic plain, the Central Provinces, Central India and the north of the Peninsula, and by moderately heavy rain in the Carnatic and South India. The records of the present week show that this normal distribution has been largely departed from owing mainly to the action of the cyclonic storm, the formation of which over the Bay was noticed last week. This storm not only occasioned increased energy and rainfall in the north-east monsoon current blowing on the East Coast of the Peninsula, but induced a strong south-west current on the opposite coast, and occasioned very heavy rain there and also in Berar and the west of the Central Provinces.

The chart of the 15th showed relatively high pressures over the north-west of the Punjab and the Assam Valley, low pressures over the Peninsula with two minima,—one off the Coromandel and one off the Malabar Coast. Irregular and partial cyclonic circulations of the wind prevailed in the neighbourhood of both disturbances, but the depression of the barometer within the low pressure areas was in moderate only, and the winds were by no means strong. The weather was exceedingly fine all over Northern India, the Central Provinces, Central India and the north of the Peninsula. The chart of the 16th showed that the Madras depression had crossed the Coast during the preceding night and was advancing in a west-north-west direction towards the South Bombay Deccan. The storm had increased somewhat in intensity, and the somewhat irregular cyclonic circulation of the winds had increased in force, and a moderate gale was reported from Cocanada. The weather was hence unsettled over the Peninsula, while it remained exceedingly fine elsewhere. By the morning of the 17th the storm lay a few miles to the south-eastward of Belgaum. The depression had continued to develop, and the lowest pressures reported were about 0·1 inch lower than those of the preceding day. The general conditions of the weather were unchanged, unsettled stormy weather prevailing over the Peninsula and exceedingly fine weather all over Northern India. The chart of the 18th showed that the storm had hardly moved its position. The centre had apparently passed over Bellary, and the wind was south-south-west at that station instead of north as on the preceding day. The storm was apparently recurving and advancing northward along the east of the Ghâts towards Berar. A cyclonic circulation of fairly strong winds prevailed, and the weather remained very unsettled all over the Peninsula. Very fine weather continued in the north. By the 19th the storm was beginning to fill up. It had advanced very slowly in a north-north-east direction, and the centre lay near Sholapur. There was no other change of importance. The chart of the 20th showed that the process of filling up continued, and that the depression was now very slight. The centre apparently lay to the south-east of Nagpur, so that it had continued to move north-eastward and the unsettled weather had spread into the Central Provinces. There was no change over Northern India. On the 21st the depression was unchanged in character, but the centre had apparently moved slightly eastward. The weather was unchanged.

Temperature.—A remarkable depression of temperature has prevailed during the past week. In the Peninsula and the central parts of the country this depression has been very largely due to the excessive rainfall, but in Northern India it has apparently been attributable to an abnormal wave of cold which has advanced over Upper India, seemingly from the north-westward. At first this

abnormal coolness was more noticeable in the night than in the day temperatures: thus, at Quetta on the night of the 16th the minimum temperature was $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lower than usual and at Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Rawalpindi and Roorkee was more than 7° in defect. This large deficiency in the night temperatures continued and spread over the whole of Northern India, and at the same time the maxima became affected in a slighter but similar manner.

The net result of these two causes was that the returns for the week as given in the table below showed a general deficiency in all Provinces, except Burmah and the Central Provinces, where there was an excess of about half degree:

PROVINCES.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.9°	+ 0.5°
Bengal	+ 0.9°	— 0.2°
North-Western Provinces	+ 0.7°	— 2.6°
Punjab	— 1.5°	— 4.7°
Bombay	+ 0.9°	— 0.5°
Central Provinces	+ 0.9°	+ 0.3°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0.8°	— 1.3°
Sind and Rajputana	— 1.0°	— 4.2°
Madras	+ 0.2°	— 0.7°

This table shows a steady fall of temperature compared with the average throughout the country, the decrease being greatest 3.2° over Upper India. At many stations the minimum readings recorded were lower than any recorded in any previous October. At Quetta the thermometer fell below the freezing point on nearly every morning during the week.

Rain.—There has again been no rain over Upper India. In the Central Provinces showers recommenced during the week, and in all other parts of India there has been general, and over the Peninsula heavy, rainfall. A large part of this rainfall has been due to the barometric depression which passed into India from the Bay, but in Burmah and Bengal it has been attributable to fairly general showers.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution:—On the 15th there was general rain over the Peninsula to the south of a line joining Vizagapatam to Ratnagiri; there were also local showers in the north-west angle of the Bay and in parts of Burmah. Elsewhere the weather was fine and dry. The heaviest falls were at West Coast stations. On the 16th the distribution was the same, except that there was some slight northward extension of the rainfall area. The chart of the 17th showed no change, but on the 18th the rainfall area was extending further northward into Berar, while the falls in South-West Bengal, Orissa and the Circars had become much heavier. On the 19th rain had spread into the Central Provinces, but had fallen off in the south of the Peninsula. On the 20th the rain had fallen lighter generally and had altogether ceased over a large part of the south and west of the Peninsula. In the Circars, Orissa, Lower Bengal and the Central Provinces it still continued, and in Burmah general showers were reported. On the 21st there was no change.

The concluding table shows that no rain whatever fell during the week in the Assam Valley, North Bengal, Behar, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind and Kattiawar. In twenty-seven divisions the week's fall was short of the normal and in nineteen was in excess. In Sind and Kattiawar rain neither fell nor was expected during the week. The greatest excess was 8 inches in Coorg, followed by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in Malabar, 4 inches in the Konkan and East Coast Central and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in East Coast North and the Bombay Deccan. The greatest excess relatively to the average was however in the Central Provinces (west), where the normal rainfall was only 0.25 inch, and the amount received 2.41 inches, or nearly ten times as much.

The returns of maximum falls exhibit several exceptionally large amounts considering the time of year: thus, Vayitri in Calicut received 23 inches; Karkal in south Kanara, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Gudapur in the Nilgiris, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Verojendrapet in Coorg, 11 inches; and Kumpta in North Kanara, 15 inches; on the eastern side of the Peninsula Yellamanchili in Vizagapatam received 12 inches; Narsapur in Godavery, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Repalli in Kistna, $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Ongoli in Nellore, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and Ponnery in Chingleput, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

These falls, but more especially those on the western side of the Peninsula, are exceptionally heavy for the season.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21ST, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO OCTOBER 21ST, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, October 15th to October 21st.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	4.85	2.48	+ 2.37	4.85	2.48	+ 96
	Lower Burmah	2.45	1.68	+ 0.77	2.45	1.68	+ 46
	Central Burmah	1.77	1.20	+ 0.57	1.77	1.20	+ 48
	Upper Burmah	1.15	?	...	1.15	?	?
	Arakan	0.75	1.16	- 0.41	0.75	1.16	- 9
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0.16	1.56	- 1.40	0.16	1.56	- 90
	Assam (Surma)	0.12	1.41	- 1.29	0.12	1.41	- 91
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	1.17	- 1.17	0	1.17	-100
	Deltaic Bengal	0.32	1.31	- 0.99	0.32	1.31	- 76
	Central Bengal	0.15	1.28	- 1.13	0.15	1.28	- 88
	North Bengal	0	1.23	- 1.23	0	1.23	-100
	Orissa	2.96	1.43	+ 1.53	2.96	1.43	+109
	Chutia Nagpur	0.27	0.59	- 0.32	0.27	0.59	- 54
	Behar (South)	0	0.54	- 0.54	0	0.54	-100
	Do. (North)	0	0.56	- 0.56	0	0.56	-100
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	0.24	0.13	+ 0.11	0.24	0.13	+ 85
	Oudh (South)	0.02	0.13	- 0.11	0.02	0.13	- 85
	Do. (North)	0	0.04	- 0.04	0	0.04	-100
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0	0.04	- 0.04	0	0.04	-100
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.01	-100
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0.09	- 0.09	0	0.09	-100
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0.08	- 0.08	0	0.08	-100
	Do. (Central)	0	0.16	- 0.16	0	0.16	-100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0.01	- 0.01	0	0.01	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0.12	- 0.12	0	0.12	-100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0.15	- 0.15	0	0.15	-100
	Do. (West)	0	0.03	- 0.03	0	0.03	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	7.61	2.11	+ 5.50	7.61	2.11	+261
	Madras (South Central)	2.91	2.64	+ 0.27	2.91	2.64	+ 10
	Coorg	10.00	1.81	+ 8.19	10.00	1.81	+452
	Mysore	1.77	1.03	+ 0.74	1.77	1.03	+ 72
	Konkan	4.83	0.61	+ 4.22	4.83	0.61	+692
	Bombay Deccan	4.92	1.17	+ 3.75	4.92	1.17	+321
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1.26	1.33	- 0.07	1.26	1.33	- 5
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	2.31	1.00	+ 1.31	2.31	1.00	+131
	Central Provinces (West)	2.41	0.25	+ 2.16	2.41	0.25	+864
	Ditto (Central)	0.61	0.15	+ 0.46	0.61	0.15	+307
	Ditto (East)	0.63	0.35	+ 0.28	0.63	0.35	+ 80
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0.02	0.20	- 0.18	0.02	0.20	- 90
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0.08	0.19	- 0.11	0.08	0.19	- 58
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0.09	- 0.09	0	0.09	-100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.03	- 0.03	0	0.03	-100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	5.79	2.25	+ 3.54	5.79	2.25	+157
	Do. (North) (a)	4.25	?	?	4.25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	1.45	0.86	+ 0.59	1.45	0.86	+ 69
	Madras (Central)	3.78	1.11	+ 2.67	3.78	1.11	+241
	East Coast (Central)	6.61	2.55	+ 4.06	6.61	2.55	+159
	Ditto (South)	2.43	1.84	+ 0.54	2.43	1.84	+ 29
	Madras (South)	0.59	1.88	- 1.29	0.59	1.88	- 69

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 25th October, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Rainfall good throughout the Presidency. Crops generally good, but suffering from excessive rain in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, and withering from want of rain in parts of Chingleput and South Arcot. *Ragi* and castor damaged by insects in parts of Trichinopoly. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed last day of week,—Rushikulya works, 3,378; Gopalpore Canal, 449; Ghat Roads, 1,434; other minor works, 4,935. Number on village relief on 12th October, 14,540, including 8,646 children; fed in kitchens, 4,735, including 3,544 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 441 tons. General prospects good.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Heavy rain during the week throughout Deccan and Carnatic, in parts injuring crops and retarding agricultural operations; prospects otherwise generally good. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock generally healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd October.*—General and rather heavy rain has fallen in Orissa, and partial showers are reported from other parts of the Province. More rain is still wanted in several districts for winter rice, especially on high lands. Cultivation of *rabi* or cold weather crops is in progress, but is in want of rain in some districts. Sugarcane is generally a promising crop. The price of rice is cheaper than at this time last year in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but is still much dearer in the districts of Behgal and Behar. In the affected tracts in Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Chumparun prices are said to be steadily falling, and food-stocks are sufficient. There is also an adequate supply of food in the affected area in Midnapur, where all relief operations have been closed. In Durbhanga labourers are finding work in the fields.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Weather generally fine, except in eastern districts, where it has been cloudy. Harvesting of *kharif* nearly completed; the outturn promises well. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample, but prices are still fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—No rain. Prices stationary in all districts, except Delhi and Rawalpindi, where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops commenced. Ploughings for, and sowings of, *rabi* in progress. Rain much wanted in all districts for *rabi* sowings and also for *kharif* crops in Ferozepur and Lahore. Crops are reported to be in good condition, except in Hissar and Peshawar, where they are said to be below the average. Crop on *barani* land has suffered much in Muktsar and Fazilka for want of rain. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy sowings commenced in Shahpur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rain has fallen in Seoni, Wardha, Nagpur and Sambalpur. In Seoni, Nagpur and Balaghat the rain has been injurious to standing crops and to the *rabi* sowings. In Wardha, where the fall of rain has been particularly heavy, the cotton and linseed crops have been damaged. *Rabi* sowings are in progress in the Chhattisgarh district. Rice is being reaped, and if not damaged by rain, good prospects are anticipated. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th October.*—Heavy rain fell in Thongwa, Henzada and Shwegyin. The fall was light in Prome and Thayetmyo; elsewhere it was normal. In the northern portion of Tharrawaddy more rain is needed, and rain is wanted in Thayetmyo. The crop prospect in Lower Burma continues good. In Upper Burma rain is wanted in Shwebo and parts of Minbu.

In Pyinmana there was a heavy fall, and elsewhere it was light. The crop prospect in Upper Burma is generally good. There was a fall in the price of paddy in Prome, Thongwa and Amherst; in other districts prices remained unchanged. In Upper Burma there was a rise in the price at Shwebo, and in the other districts there were no fluctuations. The food-supply is sufficient throughout the Province.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Weather seasonable. Mustard and pulses being sown. Tea and other standing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Rainfall good throughout the State of Mysore. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting operations continue. Prospects of season favourable. Prices slightly risen in Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog districts.

Rainfall 5·27 inches in Coorg. Standing crops good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Average rainfall in Berar 2·8 inches. Picking of cotton commenced. *Jowari* in good condition. Locusts appeared in Amraoti taluka, but no damage done. Fodder sufficient, except in Chikli. Prices declining. *Rabi* sowing in progress.

Rainfall during week in Hyderabad 2·52 inches; total since 1st January 36·67 inches. Harvesting of *kharif* crops finished in some places and continues in others. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—Slight rain fell in Baghelkhand. Prices rising in Baghelkhand and Neemuch; stationary at Goona.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd October.*—No rain. Agricultural operations satisfactory. *Rabi* crops being sown. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th October.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy is in progress; outturn very favourable.

J MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**

No. XXVI. of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Date Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 28TH SEPTEMBER 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH SEPTEMBER 1889.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
October 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,67,863	507	1,526	(a) 7,51,395	492	2,07,36,232	527	2,11,05,171	532	3,68,889	...
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	21,801	384	57	15,560	273	2,23,142	154	2,32,781	157	3,639	...
.....	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	669	56	...	(b) ...	...	30,287	116	(b) ...	...	...	...
.....	Sindia	75	5,492	73	...	(c) ...	...	1,79,188	92	(c) ...	...	...	...
October 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	2,72,543	164	1,672	2,61,000	156	87,97,002	203	94,25,206	219	6,28,204	...
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	186	18,886	102	305	(e) 24,633	81	7,47,354	155	(e) 8,75,918	113	1,28,564	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	66,101	77	850	50,441	66	19,15,094	86	20,64,200	93	1,49,106	...
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	9,667	69	290	23,141	78	2,69,322	74	4,09,863	66	1,40,541	...
ditto	Indian Midland	136	10,617	78	746	(g) 44,948	60	3,46,498	98	(g) 13,59,290	79	10,12,792	...
September 1889	Villupuram - Dharmavaram (Nellore Branch)	83	4,740	57	83	4,518	54	1,26,135	58	1,24,404	58	...	...
October 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,102	31	36	1,522	42	37,839	42	47,030	53	9,741	...
	TOTAL	4,757	11,79,671	248	5,577	11,83,160	212	3,34,20,213	270	3,50,44,403	254	22,24,230	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
October 1889	North Western (h)	2,469	5,55,876	225	4,386	5,44,777	228	1,21,99,457	190	1,32,67,796	215	10,68,339	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	99,290	130	692	1,14,611	166	33,00,072	186	37,74,768	210	4,14,696	...
September 1889	Bengal Central	125	20,328	163	125	19,670	157	3,35,561	103	3,71,789	114	3,228	...
October 1889	Wardha Coal	45	17,521	389	45	19,417	431	3,03,292	311	3,72,097	320	8,805	...
September 1889	Eastern Bengal	673	3,13,837	466	747	3,11,800	417	47,54,778	272	50,09,224	271	2,54,446	...
October 1889	Nalhati	27	1,977	71	27	1,700	63	49,534	73	48,542	71	...	...
ditto	Tirhoot	259	25,681	99	273	24,801	91	8,01,752	124	9,26,038	136	1,23,286	...
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur - Sirhama	105	4,057	39	105	4,026	38	1,25,444	46	1,61,055	59	35,611	...
ditto	Jorhat	25	1,131	45	25	1,036	41	31,133	48	31,952	49	819	...
September 1889	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(i) ...	...	(j) 2,315	14	(k) 3,424	20	1,109	...
ditto	Burma (l)	302	54,078	138	553	81,786	148	14,14,094	148	21,73,752	158	7,59,058	...
	TOTAL	4,812	10,84,726	225	4,978	11,23,624	226	2,34,39,032	188	2,61,40,437	205	27,01,405	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
October 1889	Madras	840	1,69,267	202	840	1,92,754	229	42,21,883	193	46,23,051	213	4,01,168	...
September 1889	South Indian	654	1,04,294	159	654	1,01,064	155	28,04,953	165	29,37,163	174	1,32,210	...
October 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	(m) 5,30,229	354	1,440	(n) 4,12,811	287	2,00,45,270	530	1,57,01,055	423	...	48,844
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (o)	461	1,83,350	398	461	1,68,000	364	61,15,745	510	62,53,819	525	1,39,074	...
	TOTAL	3,452	9,87,140	286	3,395	8,74,620	258	3,37,87,951	376	2,95,75,088	337	...	42,136
ND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,021	32,51,537	250	13,950	31,81,419	228	9,06,47,096	268	9,13,59,988	257	7,12,832	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,75,73,273	141	4,78,71,892	135	2,98,619	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,30,73,823	127	4,34,88,096	122	4,14,273	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
October 1889	Tarakeswar	22	4,500	205	22	4,443	202	1,37,536	238	1,43,330	248	5,794	...
September 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(i) ...	...	(j) 2,00,942	111	(k) 2,28,032	122	21,090	...
October 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	38,176	102	376	25,300	67	11,96,822	122	12,42,170	128	45,348	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,913	88	67	6,637	99	1,75,097	105	1,90,782	114	15,685	...
	TOTAL	465	48,580	104	465	36,400	78	17,16,397	122	18,04,314	128	87,917	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
October 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	26,540	86	354	42,733	121	7,97,683	107	11,13,011	122	3,15,323	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	1,623	28	59	1,680	28	64,922	42	66,184	43	1,262	...
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	798	38	27	700	26	23,356	43	27,087	39	3,731	...
ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	209	16,981	81	261	21,636	83	4,83,261	96	6,59,713	98	1,76,444	...
ditto	Morvi	68	2,189	32	68	2,347	35	90,543	51	1,00,448	57	9,905	...
ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,395	52	124	5,200	42	1,77,063	55	1,67,279	52	...	...
	TOTAL	791	54,526	69	893	74,296	83	16,42,841	84	21,33,722	92	4,90,881	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Return not received.

(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th September 1888.

(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th September 1889.

(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.

(m) Includes the Duong-Manmad, Khamgaon, Amritoti, and Bhopale State Railways.

(n) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamgaon, and Amritoti State Railways.

(o) Includes the Patni Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 24th October,
1889.

P R E S E N T :

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.,
presiding.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Bábá Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, taken into consideration. He said :—

“ I have a few remarks to make with regard to objections which have been de against some of the provisions of the Bill.

“ It has been objected that the Land-revenue Act, 1881, should not be extended to the scheduled districts. It has been said by the Málguzárs Association, Nágpur, that it is unfair to deprive the proprietors in the scheduled districts of the privileges conferred on them by special legislation, and some landlords of the Hoshungabad District urge that the extension of the revenue law to those districts will deprive the zamindárs of their vested rights in land by the creation of subordinate rights. To these objections I have to say, first, that no privileges have been conferred by special legislation on the proprietors as such of estates which have been made scheduled districts. The zamindárs who own these estates are not independent chiefs, but ordinary subjects of the Crown, and the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, confers no privileges on them. On the contrary, it may be said to deprive them of privileges enjoyed by the rest of the community. Laws for the scheduled districts may not only be enacted in

the regular way by the Governor General in Council, but the Act also allows the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare what enactments are or are not in force in the scheduled districts, and to extend to a scheduled district any enactment which is in force in any part of British India. Moreover, in a scheduled district the Local Government can under section 6 of the Act appoint officers to administer civil and criminal justice, and to superintend the settlement and collection of the revenue and all matters relating to rent, and it can regulate the procedure of the officers so appointed. I cannot understand, therefore, how the extension of an Act by means of the Bill before the Council, which extension could be also effected under the Scheduled Districts Act, can be said to deprive the zamindárs of privileges conferred upon them by special legislation. As to the objection that the extension will by the creation of subordinate rights in land deprive the zamindars of their vested rights, this might perhaps be urged against the extension of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, but not against the extension of the Land-revenue Act. The latter Act will not deprive zamindárs of their vested rights in land. It is necessary to have some procedure for the settlement and collection of land-revenue, and it is, I think, in the interests of the zamindárs that this procedure should be contained in an Act of the legislature, instead of having to be sought for in Acts and Regulations extended to the scheduled districts, and in orders issued by the Local Government. Why the scheduled zamindáris were excepted from the operation of the Land-revenue Act of 1881 is not clear. Apparently in the first draft of the Bill which afterwards became the Land-revenue Act provision was made for excepting local areas which might be considered to be in too backward a state for a revenue law. Afterwards, it would seem that as these zamindáris were scheduled districts they were considered to be in a backward condition and were excepted from the operation of the Act.

"In his letter dated the 11th of August, 1874, regarding the Bill which afterwards became the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces said that the districts which he wished to have scheduled were, as a rule, the wild and remote zamindári areas, the difficulty of administering which under the law presented itself from time to time in one form or another, and must continue to arise so long as the tracts are subject to an elaborate and technical system which it is impossible to adapt to their existing circumstances. He added that the list of districts which he wished to have scheduled comprised estates which, being distant and incapable of management under any strict administration of the Regulations and Acts, he proposed to administer under special rules. The selection, he continued, had been confined to remote zamindáris which it was impossible to administer satisfactorily in any other way. I have already mentioned when introducing the Bill that it is impossible now to say that the zamindáris which are scheduled districts are in such a backward or peculiar condition that the revenue law in force in other zamindáris is unsuitable to them. Out of 18 zamindáris, for instance, in the Sambalpur District, four were scheduled, and these four are neither the most remote nor the most backward. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway will pass through two of them; the third (Phuljhar) is connected by the main road with Raipur and with Sambalpur; and that and the fourth (Bora Sambhar) are among the most advanced of the zamindáris. Moreover, since the Scheduled Districts Act was passed, a number of laws have been declared to be in force in, or enacted for, the scheduled zamindáris. The Specific Relief Act, the Code of Civil Procedure, with the exception of a few provisions, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Registration Act, the Indian Forest Act, the Opium Act, the Excise Act, the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Indian Trusts Act, the Transfer of Property Act, the Easements Act and the Indian Companies Act, and many other Acts are all in force in those zamindáris. It is therefore impossible to understand how they can be said to be too backward for the extension of the Land-revenue Act, or how it can be for the interest of the zamindárs to have the revenue-administration of their estates subject to executive rules and orders instead of an Act of the Legislature.

"There is one objection which it will be as well to refer to in order to remove a groundless apprehension. In a petition laid before the Council the Rájá Durjan Singh of the Chhattar estate objects to the extension of the Land-revenue Act because the extension could not be made consistently with the sanad granted to him. I need scarcely say that the Land-revenue Act will not in any way

interfere with privileges which may have been conferred on the Rájá with respect to the amount of tribute or takoli, the right to the revenue from opium, drugs and spirits, the pándhari-tax and cattle-pounds, or the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed property.

"The objections taken by the landlords to the definition of sír-land have been principally based on a misapprehension of the effect of the definition combined with section 19 of the Bill. I need only say with respect to these objections that the Bill will not reduce the amount of sír-land to one-quarter of the cultivated area of the mahál. It will be possible to hold the whole mahál as sír-land. All that section 19 proposes to do is to allow, subject to a prescribed limitation, the conversion into sír-land of land which was at the preceding settlement recorded as tenant's land; that is to say, of land which was ordinarily let to and cultivated by tenants. As regards land which is sír-land, the proprietor will retain all except such as may be unoccupied by him when the Bill becomes law and had been unoccupied for six consecutive years. The section provides that land is occupied by the proprietor when it is leased out with an express reservation of his sír-rights, and when it is occupied by a person to whom he has assigned his proprietary rights, as, for instance, a mortgagee or lessee for a term. In altering the definition of sír-land it is impossible so to legislate that no case of hardship may occur, but I think that the definition in the Bill will as far as possible secure the existing rights of both landlord and tenant, and that it will, if anything, be favorable to the landlord.

"With regard to sections 15 and 16 of the Bill as introduced, which have been amended by the Select Committee, I may say, in answer to objections which have been taken, that there was never any intention of applying the principle of fluctuating assessments to the ordinary cultivated maháls. What was required was a power to assess forest-maháls according to the annual value of the produce or in the form of rates chargeable on the produce of the forest.

"The new section 124A (section 22 of the Bill), which gives the Chief Commissioner power to make rules for the management of forests, has been objected to as unnecessary. It is said by the Málguzárs Association of Nágpur that no case has been made out to justify such a power. I will mention two cases. In 1885 the Deputy Commissioner of Nágpur reported that the málguzár of Munsar had given a contract for the cutting and removal of the wood in the forest-land of his mahál. The villagers had rights in this forest-land and those rights were interfered with by the cutting of the wood; but, in spite of the intervention of the Chief Commissioner, the málguzár continued the cutting, and the hills were completely stripped of all timber and brushwood. In another case the Forest Conservator reported that a zamindár had sold for ten rupees the right to collect resin from his forest. The resin is obtained by girdling the trees, and the Conservator found that in about four square miles of forest every sál tree had been killed outright by the process. The forest thus destroyed was a fine one. The zamindár received ten rupees, and the purchasers of the right to collect resin realised, it is calculated, upwards of 1,200 rupees. Other cases of the wrongful or wanton destruction of forests might be cited, but these two are, I think, sufficient to justify the enactment of this provision. The principle that the Government has a right to interfere for the protection and preservation of forests in the interest of the owners and the people generally has, I may say, always been recognized in the Central Provinces. The Bill does not propose to give the Government power to make rules regarding the control and management of all forests, but only of those which the proprietors are bound by a record-of-rights, sanad or agreement with the Government to manage in accordance with rules or instructions prescribed by a Government officer. With respect to the objection that the penalty for contravening the rules is oppressive, I would observe that the Chief Commissioner is not bound in every instance to put all the penalties in force. He can, under section 162 of the Act, impose a fine for a breach of the rules, and this and the confiscation of timber or other forest-produce cut or removed in contravention of the rules will probably be found sufficient in all ordinary cases to secure their observance.

"The only other matter which it is necessary that I should mention is the amendment of the law regarding patwáris. This amendment has given rise to

some discussion, and it will be well therefore to explain what change is actually made in the present law.

"The Bill repeals section 145 of the Act, a section which was intended to enable the Government to secure the proper performance of the duties of the patwári in places where at the last settlement the maintenance of a patwári was left optional with a proprietor. The state of things for which this section was intended to provide exists now only over a limited area. Most of the proprietors who had the option of maintaining a patwári have preferred to pay patwáris' fees and accept the appointment of a patwári in the usual way. It is considered therefore advisable to withdraw the power conferred by section 145 of the Act of fining proprietors or of appointing patwáris when the duties of a patwári are not duly performed by the proprietors, and to empower the Chief Commissioner to appoint patwáris in the few and unimportant tracts in which there are now no regular patwáris.

"This is, in my opinion, the only real change made in the existing law by the Bill. The liability of all proprietors and tenants to pay patwáris' fees is now clearly declared, and the use of these fees to defray charges incurred on account of the proper supervision and maintenance of patwáris' records is legalized. Both of these matters were, I think, within the intention of the Act. That the proprietors of revenue-free land were intended to pay patwáris' fees is shown by the proviso to section 144 of the Act, which expressly mentions land held free from revenue; and there can be no doubt that it was intended that all other proprietors were, unless specially exempted at the settlement, bound to pay such fees. That it is necessary to have patwáris and correct village-records in a country in which the rights of landlords and tenants depend so much on the accuracy of those records cannot, I submit, be disputed. It is not possible to secure the efficient discharge of their duties by patwáris without supervision, and their records will be of little use unless they are properly corrected and maintained. The employment, therefore, of the patwári fund for the purpose of providing this supervision, correction and maintenance may, I think, be fairly said to be within the contemplation of the Act, and requires no justification. The Bill makes no change with respect to the limit of the rate which can be imposed for the remuneration of patwáris."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT said :—

"I propose to make a few remarks on the Bill, chiefly because of my former connection with the province when I was Settlement-officer of the Hoshangabad District about 25 years ago. My authority has been referred to in some of the papers before the Council, and I have also received some direct applications from old friends and sons of old friends among the Hoshangabad landowners entreating me to see that the rights conferred on them by my settlement were not taken away or diminished by this Bill. I wish therefore to say that I have very carefully examined all its provisions, and have satisfied myself that there is nothing which is either contrary to justice or is injurious to any privilege or prescriptive right which is known to exist and to be reasonable. After what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite I need not enter at any length into the provisions of the Bill, and will confine my remarks to two salient points in it—the definition of sîr-land, and the treatment of forest-maháls. All Revenue-officers in Upper India know that there is no more difficult crux in settlement questions than the proper treatment of sîr, because it involves the holding a just balance between the rights of landowners and the rights of tenants. On the one hand, the landowner desires to enlarge his holding, both for the sake of providing for the employment of an increasing family and of preventing the accretion of tenant-right. On the other hand, the tenant who cultivates and pays rent for land thinks it very hard that no occupancy-right can accrue to him in field *A*, because it is earmarked as sîr, while it does accrue in the adjoining field *B*, which is not so designated. When the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act, XIX of 1873, was being drafted, I was one of those engaged on the work. We had a great deal of discussion over this question, and finally adopted a definition which has, I believe, been considered satisfactory. Sîr is there defined as land which has been so recorded at the last settlement or has been cultivated by the landowner for twelve consecutive years, and is so cultivated at the time the settlement-record is prepared. The present Bill, which in many important respects follows the North-Western Provinces

Act, adopts the same definition but adds the clause that if waste-land has been broken up by the proprietor and cultivated for six years it becomes sîr. This is a very proper clause in a country with so much waste-land as the Central Provinces. But lest the proprietor should get too much land into his hands by cultivating for twelve or for six years, and then when it has become sîr letting it out and going on to cultivate other land, and so by degrees taking up the whole village area in rotation and extinguishing tenant-right, there is a further condition imposed by section 19 of the Bill that the landowner cannot add to the sîr-land so recorded at last settlement a larger area than is equal to 25 per cent. of the entire village area. There is of course no essential principle involved in the selection of the figure 25 per cent., but it seems to be a reasonable compromise between landowner and tenant in a country where cultivating proprietary brotherhoods are hardly known to exist, if they do exist at all; and, as far as I can see, the reasonableness of the figure has been accepted by most of those who have commented on the Bill.

"The second point I wish to touch on is the treatment proposed for forest-mahâls. If the owners voluntarily agree to submit the forests to proper management under the established rules of forest-conservancy, or if by any covenant or sanad they are bound to do so, then it is provided that any proprietor who violates such rules, as for instance if he fells recklessly and destroys a whole forest for the sake of its timber, may be excluded from the management of the mahâl. If, on the other hand, he neither agrees nor is bound to abide by those conservancy-rules, then he is not to profit too much by his greed or folly, and the State will claim a share in the money he receives from such clearances, which is really an anticipation of the revenue due in future years. The Hoshangabad zamindârs have objected to these provisions, and have appealed to me to protect their rights; but, as I understand the question, these provisions will hardly affect them at all. There are no estates which are technically called forest-mahâls in Hoshangabad. The arrangement there made by me as Settlement-officer was this: when the nominal village-boundaries included a great deal of waste or forest land, then a certain sufficient amount, generally three times the cultivated area, was marked off for the use of the village, and the boundaries were so laid down as to include this and to exclude the balance, which was then termed Government forest, and has now, under the more precise nomenclature of the Forest Act, been designated either reserved or protected forest. The waste or forest lands included in the village areas were settled with the proprietors as an appanage of the cultivated land, and certain conditions were laid down in the record-of-rights to define the terms on which proprietors and tenants might graze cattle, collect firewood, or cut down trees and break up land in these wastes. These are not the mahâls referred to in section 15, which lie, I believe, almost entirely in the Bhandara District and the Chhattisgarh Division, and are in the hands of large zamindârs who hold the lands on sanads, which in some cases include conditions about proper forest-management, and in some cases through inadvertence do not contain them. It is principally to remedy this inadvertence that the section has been inserted, and it seems to me to be a very useful condition. I only wish that some such provision had existed in past years to prevent the forest-clearances round Simla and along the southern slopes of the Himalayas abutting on the Punjab plain. The only provision which affects the Hoshangabad zamindârs is that contained in section 22, that if any one violates the conditions of the record-of-rights he may be excluded from the management of the forest-land. The Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite has given an instance of flagrant violation of the rules in the Nagpur District, and has shown that the Chief Commissioner need not put in force the full penalty provided, unless the proprietor is contumacious and persists in carrying on a prohibited course of action. I do not think that any reasonable and law-abiding proprietor need fear the operation of this section."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"There are only two matters on which I need trouble the Council. The first is the extension of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, to the scheduled districts. I have already explained that these scheduled districts were zamindāris which were supposed to be in such a peculiar and backward condition that they could not be administered under the same law as other zamindāris, and I have endeavoured to show that they cannot be said to be in such a condition now. In the scheduled zamindāris the Bengal Rent Act, X of 1859, is now in force. This Act was applied to the Central Provinces as a mere temporary makeshift, because a rent law was urgently required, and not because it was suited to the conditions and requirements of the country. Its provisions are undoubtedly at variance with the customs of the people. The principle that every tenant other than an occupancy-tenant or a tenant holding under a lease is merely a tenant-at-will, and that an occupancy-right could be acquired by cultivating land for twelve years, was quite unknown in the zamindāris. By the general custom of the country, especially in the wilder tracts, the tenant had a fixity of tenure so long as he paid a fair rent. This is the main principle on which the provisions of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act are based. Except in so far as the provisions of Act X of 1859 have affected the rights of tenants in the scheduled districts, there is no difference between the customary tenures of the scheduled, and those of the non-scheduled, districts. The Government has conferred the proprietary right in the land on the zamindārs, and it is bound to provide for the interests of the cultivators. This provision can best be made by the extension of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act to the scheduled districts, and the zamindārs will not be deprived of any of their rights by the extension. That Act prevents a landlord from arbitrarily enhancing the rent of his tenant and ejecting him, but it cannot be contended that a zamindār has a vested right to deal in this manner with the cultivators of his estate. I submit, therefore, that the repeal of Act X of 1859, which is admittedly unsuited to the requirements of the scheduled districts, and the extension to those districts of the Tenancy Act of 1883, which is found to meet the requirements of the rest of the Provinces, are fully justified.

"The other question about which I wish to say a few words is the provision contained in section 8 of the Bill regarding cultivating in partnership. This provision has been very carefully considered by the officers of the Commission and by the proprietors of land, and a great deal of information regarding the practice of cultivating in partnership has been obtained. It appears that in some parts of the country the landlords occasionally cultivate in partnership with a raiyat instead of letting land to him as a tenant, because the raiyat has no means of cultivating and requires seed-grain and bullocks to be provided for him, and because it is found more profitable to give him an interest in the produce of the land than to employ him to cultivate it as a labourer. Against this occasional cultivation in partnership there can be no objection and it should not be interfered with. But it also appears that in some parts of the country there is at least a tendency to adopt the practice of cultivating in partnership in order to prevent the acquisition of tenant-right and to rackrent the raiyats. Instead of letting the land, the landlord makes the raiyat his partner for the purpose of cultivating it. The raiyat is bound to borrow his seed-grain from the landlord and to pay a high interest on it. He can be turned out of the land at the end of the year when the partnership terminates, and the landlord has it, therefore, in his power to exact the greatest possible share of the produce. The raiyat is nominally a partner, but in reality he is a rackrented tenant. If such a practice is largely resorted to, it should, in the interest of the raiyats, be put a stop to; and provision has therefore been made in section 8 of the Bill to enable the Local Government to interfere and declare that in any particular local area raiyats cultivating in partnership with the proprietor of land other than sir-land

shall be ordinary tenants. Unless then the practice of cultivating in partnership with raiyats is abused, proprietors will not be interfered with.

"Several valuable suggestions have been received as to matters in which the further amendment of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1883 is said to be desirable, but they do not fall within the scope of the present Bill, the main object of which was to amend the Tenancy Act so as to make its provisions agree with the amendments made in the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act of 1881 by the Bill which has just been passed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES VILLAGE-CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*Lunatic Asylums*).

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

SIMLA ;
The 25th October, 1889. }

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY. OCTOBER 26, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

<i>Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.</i>	
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN.

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th October, 1889.

No. 762.—Mr. Man Mohan Lal Agarwala is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, on probation, with effect from the 20th October, 1889.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor-General of India.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in . . . of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880-81.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1855-56.	Of 1857-58.	Of 1859-60.	Of 1861-62.	Of 1863-64.	Of 1878.	Of 1879.	Total.			
Balance of 30th September, 1889	11,29,387	26,60,000	2,42,85,500	96,51,900	4,09,97,400	2,09,51,400	9,96,75,587	11,73,42,400	1,33,800	32,200	21,72,38,687
Add—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October, 1889	...	...	38,500	9,000	52,500	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October, 1889	...	...	5,00,300	2,30,000	12,66,000	7,000	20,03,300	3,000	...	...	20,06,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October, 1889	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	40,400	...	...	58,500
Deduct—	54,700	26,60,000	2,48,24,300	98,92,900	4,23,16,900	2,09,59,400	10,17,82,887	11,73,99,900	1,33,800	32,200	21,94,03,487
Amount written off in the London Registers . . .	...	...	69,200	1,000	1,27,000	...	1,97,200	21,500	...	...	2,38,800
Balance on 15th October, 1889 . . .	11,29,387	26,60,000	2,47,55,100	98,91,900	4,21,89,900	2,09,59,400	10,15,85,687	11,73,58,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,91,64,687

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1887, to 15th Aug., 1889, enfaced from India 6,089 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,279 lakhs.

13	"	"	"	"	"	7	"
4	"	"	"	"	"	8	"
7	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
21	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
							5,301 lakhs.
							Balance against India . 8,313 lakhs

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1889.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.	RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.	MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.	RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.	AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.	LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.	SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the Public Service.

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting and packing, adjusted by book debit. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves. Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.			<i>R</i> <i>a.</i>	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i>	
Sheet No. 28 S. W. (with additions to 1888)	1" = 4 M.	26" × 17"	0 12	0 12	
Sheet No. 54 (with additions to 1889)	1" = 4 M.	40" × 27"	2 0	2 0	
GENERAL MAPS.					
Andaman Islands, Sheets Nos. 5 and 6 (in one) and 7 and 8 (in one)	1" = 4 M.	22" × 20"	0 8	0 8	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.					
Assam (with additions and corrections to November 1888)	1" = 16 M.	42" × 31"	2 0	2 8	
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Sibsagar (with additions and corrections to May 1889)	1" = 4 M.	38" × 25"	1 12	2 0	
Preliminary Map of Part of Bhomo District	1" = 4 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Preliminary Map of Chin Hills	1" = 4 M.	34" × 27"	1 4	1 8	
Preliminary Map of Part of Karenni	1" = 4 M.	40" × 27"	1 4	1 8	
Country adjoining Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Edition	1" = 4 M.	36" × 24"	1 4	1 8	
STANDARD MAPS.					
BENGAL—					
Sheets Nos. 196 and 364	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
BOMBAY—					
Sheet No. 181	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
LOWER BURMA—					
Sheets Nos. 188 and 280	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 181 N. E.—3, 226 S. E.—4, and 226 S. W.—3	4" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
UPPER BURMA—					
Sheets Nos. 2 N. E. (3rd Edition), 4 S. E. 4 S. W. (3rd Edition), 5 N. W. (3rd Edition), and 23 S. W. (2nd Edition)	1" = 4 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—					
Sheets Nos. 107, 170, 171, 181 (Preliminary Edition), 197 (Preliminary Edition), 216 and 217 (Preliminary Edition)	1" = 1 M.	38" × 25"	1 8	1 12	
PUNJAB—					
Sheets Nos. 241, 242, 267 (Preliminary Edition), 270, 289 (Preliminary Edition), 291, 292, and 314 (Preliminary Edition)	1" = 1 M.	40" × 25"	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
			Uncoloured d.	Coloured.	
STANDARD MAPS—continued.			R	a.	
N.-E. TRANS-FRONTIER—					
Sheet No. 7	1" = 8 M.	42" × 28"	1	8	1 12
Sheet No. 7 N. W.	1" = 4 M.	42" × 28"	1	8	1 12
N.-W. TRANS-FRONTIER—					
Sheet No. 30 S. E.	1" = 4 M.	38" × 25"	1	8	1 12
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.					
Deesa Cantonment and Environs, in 8 sheets.	8" = 1 M.	6' 8" × 8' 4"	8	0	10 0
INDEX MAPS.					
Standard Sheets and published maps of the Province of Assam	1" = 48 M.	17" × 14"	0	4	0 4
STATISTICAL MAPS.					
India, to illustrate Gauges of Railways, corrected to 31st March 1889	1" = 96 M.	34" × 26"	1	8	2 0

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 1st October 1889.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books and Periodicals published in Ajmere-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 30th September, 1889.

Serial No.	Register No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator or editor, of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets or leaves or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Urdu-Arabic Bilengual Combination.

1	8	3rd July, 1889.	Bidayatul Adab, Part II.	Urdu.	Molvi Qamruddin.	Arabic Grammar.	Ajmere.	Ganga Sarup, Kayesth Press, Ajmere.	10th June, 1889.	36 pages.	20 × 26.	First edition.	500 copies.	Lithographed.	2 annas 6 pies.	Molvi Qamruddin, Moh-tamin Madrasai Muinul Islam, Darul Khair, Ajmere.	
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Arabic.

2	9	3rd July, 1889.	Bidayatul Adab, Part III.	Arabic.	Molvi Qamruddin.	Arabic Grammar.	Ajmere.	Ganga Sarup, Kayesth Press, Ajmere.	10th June, 1889.	26 pages.	20 × 26.	First edition.	500 copies.	Lithographed.	2 annas 6 pies.	Molvi Qamruddin, Ajmere.	
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G. H. TREVOR, *Colonel,*
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No: 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			₹	a.	p.		
	<i>Found in the Sarun District.</i>						
94	Muhammad Shah	Silver .	1	0	0	17	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 4th Dec., 1889.
	<i>Found in the Jubbulpore District.</i>						
97	Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	250	Do. do. 25th Sep., 1890.
	<i>Found in the Rawal Pindi District.</i>						
98	Kabul Samanta Deva 814—892 A.D.	Silver .	0	5	0	11	
99	Ditto ditto	Do. .	0	5	0	22	
	<i>Found in the Champaran District.</i>						
101	Alauddin Muhammad	Do. .	1	0	0	4	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
	<i>Found in the Bijnor District.</i>						
102	Indo-Scythian Kushana	Mixture of gold & silver.	5	0	0	1	
	<i>Found in the Wardha District.</i>						
103	Ahmadshah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver .	1	0	0	107	
104	Ditto (New Nagpur flag and g).	Do. .	1	0	0	74	
105	Mahammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat.	Do. .	1	0	0	126	
	<i>Found in the Shapur District.</i>						
106	Saifuddin Hoisein Ourlah	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	409	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
	<i>Found in the Sialkot District.</i>						
107	Indo-Scythian Yosovannan	Mixture of gold & silver.	6	0	0	6	
108	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver .	1	0	0	54	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd October, 1889.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 18th October, 1889.

No. 18.—Mr. G. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, Quetta Water Works Sub-Division, took over charge of the Civil Works Division, in addition to his own duties from Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer (transferred as Engineer-in-Chief to the Delhi-Kotri Railway Survey), on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
British Baluchistan,
P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 18th October, 1889.

No. 4581.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, returned from the sixty days' privilege leave granted to him in Central India Agency Notification, No. 3037, dated 16th July, 1889, and assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, on the afternoon of the 18th September, 1889.

The 22nd October, 1889.

No. 4636.—Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Officiating Political Agent, Bhopawar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from 13th October, 1889.

By Order,
F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahu, the 16th October, 1889.

No. 4262-G.—Hospital Assistants Ardesir Cowasjee Postwala and Shive Shunker Khushalrai Mehta, have been appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistants for Government service, and placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States, from the 9th October, 1889.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 18th October, 1889.

No. 3817-S.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the following amendment in Rule II (3) of the Forest Bye Laws sanctioned in his Public Works Department Notification No. 2225 S., dated 3rd September, 1883:—

The words "or in charge of a Division" to be inserted after "any Forest Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests."

He is further pleased to direct that the words "or Divisional Officer" be inserted after "Assistant Conservator" in the second proviso of the amended Rule VII of the Forest Bye Laws.

By Order,

S. S. JACOB, *Colonel, B.S.C.*,

*Offg. Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana & Central India, P. W. D.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Ahu, the 15th October, 1889.

No. 1150-96.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 873-96, dated the 10th August, 1889, Captain J. A. Bell resumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Lieutenant G. S. Jones, on the forenoon of the 4th October, 1889.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th October, 1889.

No. 29.—Mr. H. L. Butcher, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of extraordinary leave, without pay, for six months, in addition to that notified in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 13 of 28th March, 1889.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

*Report of a Deserter from the 7th Regiment of
Hussars, dated at Secunderabad, this 14th
day of October, 1889.*

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 3022, Private William Roffey.	At what Place Enlisted,— Hounslow, England.
Age,—25 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Betchworth, Rei- gate, Surrey, England.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.	Marks,—Scar over right eyebrow.
Colour of— Complexion, fair; Hair, light; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Desertion,—6th October, 1889.	Coat or Jacket,—
Place of Desertion,—Se- cunderabad,	Waistcoat,—
Date of Enlistment,—21st September, 1886.	Breeches or } Trowsers,— } REMARKS,— } Under 4 years' service.

A. PEEL, *Colonel,*

Comdg. 7th Hussars.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 23rd October, 1889.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 16th October, 1889	7,59,638	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	3,33,277	
ADD—		10,92,915
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,06,298	
Ditto ditto Government	70,939	
		2,83,287
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	13,76,202
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	4,678	
		4,678
Balance on the evening of the 23rd October, 1889		13,71,524
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	9,65,936	
Ditto ditto Government	4,05,588	
		13,71,524
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	5,840	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		5,840

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th October, 1889.

NOTICE.

List of Admiralty Charts that have been cancelled by later editions.

No.	Title of Chart cancelled.	No.	Cancelled by
<i>Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, and Red Sea.</i>			
2483	Indian Ocean and west portion of Pacific, May, 1879.	2483	Edition of 1886.
748 a & b 6a	Indian Ocean, February, 1870. Gulf of Aden, Sheet I, June, 1865. Gulf of Aden, Sheet II, September, 1868, or October, 1885.	748 a & b 6a	Edition of 1887 and 1888 for a & b, respectively. Edition of 1888.
66	Gulf of Aden, Sheet II, September, 1868, or October, 1885.	66	Edition of 1888.
253 a & b 2523 8a	Jibul Jarne to Sayara, 1841. Red Sea, April, 1873. Red Sea, Sheet 5, May, 1881.	253 a & b 2523 8a	Jebel Jan to Seyāreh, 1888. Edition of 1888. Edition of 1888.
1955 733	Mocha Road, May, 1873. Hanfelah Bay, September, 1867.	1955 ...	Mokha Road, 1882. Edition of 1877.
14	Harbours and Anchorages in the Red Sea, March, 1879.	14	Edition of 1886.
2839	Ashrafi Islands and Reefs, August, 1862.	2838	Straits of Jubal, 1888.
2838	Straits of Jubal, March, 1873.	2838	Edition of 1888.
734 10a	Suez Bay, May, 1871. S. E. Coast of Arabia, Sheet I, March, 1881.	734 ...	Edition of 1886.
106	S. E. Coast of Arabia, Sheet II, August, 1865.	106	Edition of 1888.
10c	N. E. Coast of Arabia, Sheet III, February, 1879.	10c	Edition of 1888.
11	Kariyan Muriyan Bay and Islands, May, 1868.	11	Khorya Morya Bay and Islands, 1874.
35	Basiduh and its Approaches, March, 1869.	35	Edition of 1888.
<i>India, West Coast.</i>			
40	Karachi Harbour, October, 1884.	40	Edition of 1888.
47	Bate Harbour, July, 1880.	47	Edition of 1884.
50	Diu Head to Goanpath Point, April, 1866, or March, 1886.	50	Edition of 1887, with plans of Shial Bet, Mahuna Bandar and Mandwa Bay.
51	Gulf of Cambay, April, 1866.	51	Edition of 1887.
738	Kundari to Boria Pagoda, February, 1867, or January, 1882.	738	Edition of 1887.
740	Achera River to Cape Ramas, January, 1876.	740	Edition of 1888.
744	Cape Ramas to Alvagudda, May, 1871.	744	Edition of 1888.
745	Alvagudda to Molky, June, 1866.	745	Edition of 1888.
747	Mount Dilly to Calicut, October, 1871.	747	Edition of July, 1889.
750	Cundacudvoo to Aujengo, September, 1866, or March, 1881.	750	Edition of 1885.
751	Aujengo to Cape Comorin, September, 1866.	751	Edition of 1882.
737	Vizadrag to Cochin, March, 1870.	2737	Edition of 1885.
57	Bay and Entrance to Rajapur River, April, 1866.	57	Rajapur Bay and Vizadrag Harbour, 1878.
64	Calicut Roads and Bepore River Entrance, December, 1877.	64	Sacrifice Rock to Bepore River, 1887.
746	Molky to Mount Dilly, June, 1866.	746	Edition of 1883.
<i>Ceylon.</i>			
813	South Coast, April, 1877, or July, 1879.	813	Edition of 1888.
2815	S. E. Coast, Kirinde to Julius Nave Point, August, 1863.	813	Edition of 1888, Ceylon, South Coast.
2031	East Coast, March, 1879, August, 1881, July, 1882, &c.	2031	Edition of 1887, with plan of Batticaloa Roads.
<i>Bay of Bengal.</i>			
70	Bay of Bengal, October, 1880.	70	Edition of 1888.
830	Bassein River to Pulo Penang, October, 1877.	830	Edition of 1887.

List of Admiralty Charts, &c.—continued.

No.	Title of Chart cancelled.	No.	Cancelled by
<i>Bay of Bengal—contd.</i>			
71d	Coromandel Coast, Sheet IV, December, 1865.	71d	Edition of 1887.
139a, b & c	The Sunderbuns, June, 1870.	814 859	The Sandheads, 1888. Elephant Point to Mutlah River, 1888.
755	False Point Anchorage, December, 1879, or August, 1883.	755	Edition of 1886.
754	Dumrah River, October, 1872.	754	Dhamra River, 1888.
136	River Hooghly, January, 1882.	136	River Hugli, Calcutta to Saugor Point, 1887.
82	Mutlah River, November, 1871.	82	Edition of 1885.
84	Chittagong River, July, 1881.	84	Edition of 1883.
821	Elephant Point to Cheduba, January, 1874.	821	Edition of 1887.
1884	Aracan River, April, 1865.	1884	Edition of 1886.
831	Kyauk Phyou Harbour, December, 1806, or August, 1877.	831	Kyauk Pyu Harbour, 1888.
822	Cheduba Strait to Coronge Island, December, 1873.	822	Edition of 1887.
832	Cheduba Strait and Ramree Harbour, October, 1880.	832	Edition of 1887.
823	Koronge Island to White Point, November, 1877.	823	Edition of 1889.
2135	Irrawaddy River, October, 1875.	2135	Edition of 1886.
834	Bassein and Rangoon Rivers, January, 1880.	834	Bassein River, 1885.
833	Rangoon River and Approaches, November, 1885, or August, 1887.	833	Edition of March, 1889.
824	White Point to Mergui, November, 1878.	824	Edition of January, 1889.
835	Bentinck Sound, Tavoy River and Owen Port, June, 1878.	835	Bentinck Sound, Port Owen, 1887.
216a	Mergui Archipelago, Sheet I, June, 1871, July, 1880, March, 1883 or 1887.	216a	Edition of 1888.
216b	Mergui Archipelago, Sheet II, October, 1878.	216b	Edition of 1882.
218	Mergui Harbour, September, 1876.	218	Edition of 1887.
825	Andaman Islands, August, 1880.	825	Edition of 1888.
514	Port Blair, Andamans, September, 1803.	514	Edition of 1889.
840	Nicobar Islands, July, 1878.	840	Edition of January, 1889.
842	Sayer Islands and adjacent Coast, January, 1879.	842	Edition of 1885.
844	Boonting Islands, January, 1807.	...	.....

W. H. N. SEARLE, I.M.,

In charge, Marine Survey Office.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,

The 1st October, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd October, 1889.

Ainslie, J. H.	Eugene, Armuts.	Kessler, Freres & Co.
Bernsford, W. J. M.	Higby & Co.	Maycock, A. H.
Cohen, A. M.	Isham, George.	Osborne, Henry.
Duncombe & Co.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, J. K.	Gonzales, Louis.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Atkinson, F. S.	Graythorne, Mrs.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Bain, Donald.	Haines, Miss S.	O'Brien, W. W.
Barker, F. S.	Herklotta, A.	Partridge, Guard.
Bather, H. R.	Hewett, A. B.	Pendlebury, J.
Bildt, Gillis.	Hooman, J. H.	Poliscene, N.
Borocah, W.	Hulton, R. E.	Quinnell, R.
Bruce, R. G.	Hunter, A. F.	Rancourt, G. M.
Carey, Mrs. Jane.	Iskender, J.	Robins, J.
Carpendale, W. M.	James, Mr.	Sander, C. J.
Chamberlain, E.	Jephson, L. M.	Sanpin, F.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Smart, O. G.
Cicalt, Madame.	Joll, H.	Smith, Crawford.
Cobb, Miss.	Kean, J. J.	Soler, M.
Corfuld, Capt.	Leblan, Geo.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Courage, R.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Charles.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Leonard, C. B.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Davies, Miss.	Lealie, Mrs. A.	Tulloch, H.
Deyocte, Chas. S.	Livermore, H. A.	Vernieux, V. E.
Dowie, J.	Madden, J. H.	Wallace, Henry.
Duff, George.	Maitland, A.	Walter, F.
Dutt, G.	Manassah, E. J.	Whymmer, F.
Fowler, Miss.	Marly, Chas.	Wood, E. F. H.
Gardner, J.	Homan.	Woolcombe, Capt.
Garland, Capt. V. M.	Meyer, A. T.	C. L.
Goldberry, M.		

Registered Letters.

Barker, F. S.	Fishlar, Mrs. A.	Millies, A. H.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Madden, J. H.	Rubinstein, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st October, 1889.

Cock, A. C.	Ferguson, H. S.	Mangos, Mrs. A.
Farquharson, A. H.	Fitzgerald, K.	Thompson, Jas.

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 26th October, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1889.	
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	29th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Mauritius, Malé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	28th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands.	29th "	Ditto.
China and Japan	4th Nov.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	4th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	31st Oct.	Per French Steamer <i>Tirc.</i>
Straits, China and Japan	7th Nov.	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang.</i>
Rangoon and Moulmein	29th Oct.	Per Steamer <i>Khandalla.</i>
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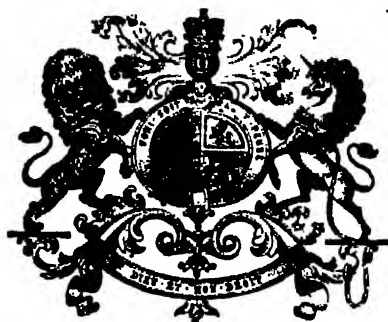
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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Achutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,
81, Sala Street, Big Conjeveram.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 183550, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Khetter Mohon Bose, and last blank endorsed by Prosad Doss Boral. Aunup Chaund Mitter, Executor to the Estate of Necmdhone Dossee, is the purchaser and the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

AUNUP CHAUND MITTER,
170, Maniktolah Street.

Lost.

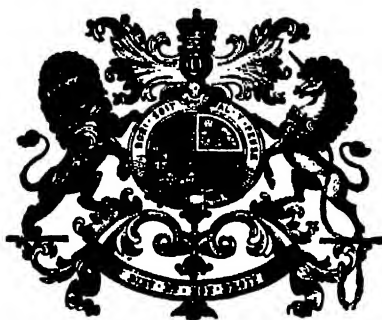
The Government Promissory Note, No. 0001186—195166, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Fakirji Manockjee Davur and Cooverbal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors.

PIROJSHA MANECKSHA MASTER,
No. 343, opposite to Adamji Peerbhai's Market,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
The 5th October, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 206372, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,200, originally standing in the name of not known, and last endorsed to Mahabirprasad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

MAHABIRPRASAD,
Resident of Mahalla Hartirath,
Benares City, and
Deputy Central Nasir,
Benares Judgeship.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

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Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.																												
Baker, south—																												
Monghyr	15 12	15 12	18 14	17 13	11 0	10 8	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	22 1	21 0	17 13	17 13	126 0	126 0	9 15	9 15
Gya	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 12	16 8	21 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	21 8	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	13 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Baker, north—																												
Purneah	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	...
Bhagalpur	16 6	16 6	17 10	17 10	10 11	10 11	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	20 13	21 7	17 10	17 10	158 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	14 13	13 12	19 0	17 2	9 2	9 2	14 13	...	...	18 4	...	...	24 0	20 9	...	9 2	22 13	19 6	22 13	17 2	22 13	18 13	180 0	160 0	10 0	11 8
Motufierpore	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Saran	15 8	15 0	18 4	18 0	8 4	8 4	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	12 0	...	18 8	17 12	18 0	17 12	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Champaran	14 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	9 8	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																												
Baker—																												
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 10	14 10	19 4	19 12	9 3	9 3	13 0	17 14	18 7	18 7	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	18 7	19 8	20 10	19 0	19 12	20 10	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Ghazipur	14 14	14 14	18 11	18 11	6 7	6 7	10 6	15 7	15 7	12 15	...	...	22 3	...	16 12	16 12	18 0	19 6	16 12	16 12	19 6	19 6	194 8	194 8	10 6	10 6
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 12	7 0	7 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	23 0	...	24 0	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0
Central—																												
Binda	15 0	15 0	20 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 8	...	...	15 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 4
Fatehpur	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Hanpur	16 0	16 0	20 8	21 14	9 0	9 0	10 13	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	24 13	25 2	...	...	28 10	28 10	140 0	140 0	10 9	10 10
Jalaun	17 0	16 8	24 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Kanpur	16 8	16 8	24 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	17 12	17 10	27 8	26 8	5 0	5 0	10 12	20 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	30 8	...	25 12	19 0	26 12	26 8	29 4	26 12	28 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	16 4	16 5	24 8	25 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	...	27 0	26 8	30 0	34 0	27 0	26 8	120 0	130 0	11 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 8	17 8	26 4	25 8	4 8	4 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	31 0	...	29 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 12
Etah	17 12	17 8	26 8	26 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	22 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	12 4	12 0	28 0	27 8	32 0	32 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Western—																												
Lalitpur	15 8	15 4	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	19 8	24 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8
Jaunsi	16 4	16 4	22 8	22 8	7 14	7 14	11 8	18 12	18 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	22 0	...	...	25 12	25 12	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Meerut	15 0	15 8	23 8	23 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 8	31 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 8
Aligarh	17 0	16 8	24 8	24 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	27 0	25 0	30 8	31 0	33 0	34 0	130 0	130 0	11 4	11 8
Bulandshahr	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	18 0	17 12	26 8	26 0	5 8	5 8	10 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 8	24 0	27 0	23 0	28 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																												
Balla	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 0	9 12	9 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 8	...	20 0	20 8	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 8
Amargarh	12 8	12 8	18 0	18 0	8 14	8 14	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Corakpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 14	8 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	...	14 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	10 7	10 7
Basni	17 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	21 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Shahjahanpur	17 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	8 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	21 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	17 4	17 4	26 8	26 4	6 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Pratapgarh	17 0	17 0	26 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAIRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhloideum).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracina).		KANGRI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
uslab—																										
Southern—																										
Himachal—	19 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	110 0	105 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore—	20 0	20 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 0
Montgomery—	18 0	18 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon—	18 0	17 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi—	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilkhand—	18 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Karnal—	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore—	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	29 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	...	85 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Sikhand—																										
Umballa—	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana—	23 0	22 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur—	22 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 12
Hoshiarpur—	22 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 12
Gurdaspur—	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar—	21 0	21 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 4
Hydrabad—																										
Simsa—	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra—	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote—	22 0	21 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	22 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gejranwala—	21 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Gejranwala—	21 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jejran—	24 0	23 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Kawalpindi—	22 0	21 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	40 0	37 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	26 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	13 4	13 8
Hazira—	22 0	21 0	43 0	37 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	44 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar—	22 0	21 0	47 0	46 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	44 0	40 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	37 0	37 0
Kohat—	22 0	22 0	44 0	46 0	...	...	17 0	13 0	...	...	32 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	...	...	110 0	120 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur—	24 0	22 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang—	20 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0
Moolan—	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Banau—	28 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	29 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	...	60 0	70 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan—	21 0	20 0	25 0	34 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	43 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh—	18 0	18 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 0
D. G. Khan—	17 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	26 0	26 0
3rd and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi—	12 0	11 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)—	12 8	12 8	16 0	15 8	...	...	7 0	7 8	19 0	18 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Tikar and Parkar (Umarkot)—	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8
Sekhar—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 8
Shikhar—	12 10	12 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 12	19 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier—	13 0	12 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta—	13 2	12 14	16 8	15 0	...	...	6 13	7 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	52 0	64 0	8 0	8 0

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JUMAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		RIKUA OR RAGI (<i>Elymus coromandicus</i>).		OF RAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNDAGA (<i>Cicer arvense</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	11 5	11 5	8	8	8	8	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6	20 6
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	8	8	8	8	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5	19 5
South, Central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 8	12 3	12 3	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	22 10	21 11	23 14	23 14	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3
Mysore	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 13	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	20 2	20 2	23 14	23 14	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3	26 3
Salem	10 13	10 13	11 13	11 13	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	29 2	29 2	26 3	26 3	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	11 13	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	28 10	28 10	21 10	21 10	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
Anandapur	11 8	11 8	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Cuddalore	12 8	12 8	11 10	11 10	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	23 11	23 11	22 8	22 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8	31 8
Kurnool	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 6	25 11	25 11	22 8	22 8	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14	21 14
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 11	22 11	27 11	27 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 5
Vizagapatnam	10 13	10 13	11 13	11 13	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	23 0	23 0	21 2	21 2	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13
Godavari	10 6	10 6	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	21 2	21 2	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13	21 13
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	12 2	12 2	19 0	19 0	27 11	27 11	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13	23 13
Nellore	11 8	11 8	13 5	13 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	22 11	22 11	27 11	27 11	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 13	10 13	11 13	11 13	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 14	18 11	18 11	7 2	7 2	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Chingleput	9 6	9 6	11 10	11 10	13 3	13 3	13 3	13 3	20 3	20 3	24 13	24 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	30 13
N. Arcot	8 10	8 10	13 2	13 2	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	20 3	20 3	24 10	24 10	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14	23 14
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	13 11	13 11	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	20 11	20 11	30 8	30 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	29 8
Trichinopoly	8 14	8 14	12 10	12 10	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	22 6	22 6	22 14	22 14	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8	27 8
Southern—																										
Tinnevely	8 8	8 8	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 5	24 5	20 10	20 10	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13
Madras	9 11	9 11	12 3	12 3	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	24 5	24 5	20 10	20 10	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Kolar	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Tamilur	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Hassan	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Kodur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2	44 2
Chikmagalur	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	39 0	39 0	35 8	35 8	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8	35 8

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 44.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th October, 1889.

No. 2055-58.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

RESOLUTION.—A question having been raised whether a candidate for the Secretariat Clerical Service can appear at the Examination and compete simultaneously for an appointment in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and that of the Government of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council, after consulting the Government of Bengal, has decided that there is no objection to a candidate competing simultaneously for vacancies in both Services. In the event of his being successful at the Examination for both Services, his name will be placed on the lists of passed candidates for the Secretariat Clerical Service of both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. The names of selected candidates will remain on the lists until they are provided with appointments or until they become liable to have their names removed.

from the lists under Rule 11 of the Rules published in Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated the 3rd July 1888, and in the Government of Bengal Notification dated 29th April 1889.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for information; that a copy be forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners for information; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 2061.—The following clause is substituted for clause (8), Rule XII. of the Rules for the transmission of Memorials to Her Majesty's Government, which was published in Home Department Notification No. 208, dated the 30th January 1879 :

(8) When a Memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month; or when it is an appeal against similar orders of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

No. 2085.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 29th October, 1889.

No. 704.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon R. Gray, M.B., Bengal Establishment, Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 19th September 1889.

No. 706.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, it is hereby notified, in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 13 of Home Department Notification

No. 361, dated the 30th July 1886, that the grant of the four extra pensions of £100 per annum each, yearly, to senior officers of the Indian Medical Department, in the proportion of two for the Bengal and one each for the Madras and Bombay Medical Services, as compensation for the withdrawal from Sanitary Commissioners of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, will be discontinued in respect of all officers who may be appointed to the Service on and after the Examination of August 1889.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th October, 1889.

No. 922.—The services of Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating Second Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Berar Commission.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1526.

The 28th October, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

Read again the undermentioned papers :

Report of the Commissioners appointed under Act XXXVII. of 1850 to enquire into certain charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford, late of the Bombay Civil Service.

Minute on the case by the Honourable Sir Raymond West.

Despatch from the Government of Bombay to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9 (Revenue), dated 15th March 1889, paragraph 11.

Despatch from the Government of Bombay to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 21 (Revenue), dated 3rd May, 1889.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay, No. 8 (Public), dated 9th May 1889.

Despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, No. 24, dated 4th June 1889.

Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Government of India dated 7th August 1889.

Telegram from the Government of India to the Bombay Government dated 21st August 1889.

Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State of the same date.
Telegram to the Government of Bombay, No. 1179, dated 22nd August 1889.
Telegram from the Secretary of State dated 23rd August 1889.
Telegram from the Government of Bombay of the same date.
Telegram from the Government of Bombay dated 25th August 1889.
Telegram to the Secretary of State dated 28th August 1889.
Telegram from the Secretary of State of the same date.
Telegram to the Government of Bombay, No. 1221, dated 30th August 1889.
Telegram to the Government of Bombay, No. 1226, dated 31st August 1889.
Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 1251, dated 2nd September 1889.
Telegram from the Government of Bombay, dated 16th September 1889.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 6994, dated 17th September 1889.

RESOLUTION.—In the letter of 2nd September last cited in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council accepted the view of the Bombay Government that the officials incriminated by the disclosures made in the course of the recent enquiry into the charges against Mr. A. T. Crawford might be divided into two classes. In the first class were to be included those who had either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, to gain undue promotion, or escape the fruits of previous misconduct, or who paid money on but slight provocation or under slender temptation; and in the second class, those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession, or ruinous transfers, or who gave money in despair and on repeated applications to prevent, as they believed, the blasting of their official careers. The Government of India considered that, while those who came in the first category must be dismissed without delay, compensation being given to such as had made disclosures under guarantee against loss and who had fulfilled the conditions attached to that guarantee, those who fell in the second category need not necessarily be removed from the public service, and it announced its readiness to declare that those from whom payment of money had been virtually extorted had not beyond doubt incurred the disabilities enacted by the Statute 49 George III, Cap. 126, and need not be dismissed. In its letter No. 6944, dated 17th September last, the Government of Bombay reported to the Government of India its views as to those officials who should be placed in the second category; and after carefully considering the circumstances of each case, the Governor-General in Council has determined that Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Lakshman Chintaman Phadke, Ramchandra Yashwant Chaubal, Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Devrao Kacheshwar Chincholikar, Ganesh Pandurang Thakur, Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, Moro Raghunath Bivalkar, Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan, Sakharam Chimanji Joshi, Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, and Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru need not be dismissed from the public service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 31st October, 1889.

No. 1167-F.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :
Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Coorg—to the Central Provinces.
Mr. J. McKee, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces—to Coorg, as Chief Forest Officer.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1889.

No. 1880-G.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 7th, and until the 28th, October 1889, inclusive.

No. 4183-I.—Munshi Imam-ud-din, Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to be Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the 4th September 1889.

The 29th October, 1889.

No. 1907-G.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the Berar Commission, with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the 12th September 1889, consequent on the retirement from the service of Atmaram Bhikaji, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class :

Munshi Ajudhia Pershad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Maniksha Ruttanji Dastur, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Keshco Rao Jey Krishna, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Edalji Jamshedji Sanjana, Clerk of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 30th October, 1889.

No. 1915-G.—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, has passed, with credit, in the subjects prescribed under clause A, Rule II, of the Rules for the Examination of Junior Officers in the Political Department.

No. 1920-G.—Mr. G. Adams, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate as Governor-General's Agent at Benares, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge of the Agency from Mr. J. H. Twigg.

The 31st October, 1889.

No. 1926-G.—The following promotion is made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 28th October 1889, consequent on the deputation with the Anglo-Siamese Commission of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class :

Mr. H. S. Barnes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

No. 1928-G.—Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1931-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. W. H. Solf as Acting Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich.

No. 1934-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, is on return from privilege leave posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1936-G.—Major J. H. Newill, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

No. 4227-I.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 340-I., dated the 25th January 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following :

I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b) of the said Act, for the local areas mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively :

Offices.	Local areas.
<i>I.—Kathiawar.</i>	
1. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Sorath District.	The States within his charge.
2. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Jhalawad District.	The States within his charge.
3. The Station Magistrate of Rajkot.	The District of Halar.
4. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Songad.	The District of Gohilwad.
<i>II.—Rewa Kantha.</i>	
The Political Agent . . .	The States within the Agency.
<i>III.—Mali Kantha.</i>	
The Assistant Political Agent	The States within the Agency.
<i>IV.—Palanpur.</i>	
1. The Cantonment Magistrate of Disa.	The Cantonment of Disa.
2. The Assistant Political Superintendent.	The States within the Superintendency.
<i>V.—Cutch.</i>	
The Political Agent . . .	The Cutch States.
<i>VI.—Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.</i>	
1. The Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.	The State of Kolhapur.
2. The Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of Southern Mahratta Country.	The States of Sangli, Miraj, senior and junior, Kurundwad, senior and junior, Jamkhandi, Mudhal and Ramdurg.
<i>VII.—Sawantwadi.</i>	
The Political Superintendent .	The State of Sawantwadi.

II.—For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar-General for the local areas mentioned in the schedule above.

The 1st November, 1889.

No. 4239-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply Act V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications, namely:

(1) For the words “the General Police District” and “a General Police District”, wherever they occur, *read* “the Cantonment of Secunderabad”.

(2) For the words “Local Government” and “Magistrate of the District”, wherever they occur, *read* “Resident at Hyderabad” and “Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad”, respectively.

(3) In section 1, *omit* the definitions of “Magistrate of the District” and “General Police District”; and in the definition of “Police” *for* “enrolled” *read* “appointed”.

(4) *Omit* sections 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 21, 46 and 47.

(5) In section 3, *omit* the words “to which such district is subordinate”.

(6) For section 4, *read*—

“4. The administration of the Police throughout the Cantonment of Secunderabad shall be vested in the person for the time being holding the office of Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and, under the general control and direction of the Cantonment Magistrate, in a District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police.”

(7) In section 7, *for* “Deputy Inspectors-General, Assistant Inspectors-General and District Superintendents of Police” *read* “and the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police”.

(8) In section 9, *for* “or by some other officer authorized to grant such permission” *read* “or Assistant District Superintendent”, and *after* “District Superintendent”, in the second place in which those words occur, *insert* “or Assistant District Superintendent”.

(9) In section 13, *omit* the words “or any Deputy Inspector-General or Assistant Inspector-General” and the words “Deputy Inspector-General or Assistant Inspector-General”; and *after* the words “District Superintendent”, wherever they occur, *insert* “or Assistant District Superintendent”.

(10) In section 16, *for* “the last three preceding sections” *read* “section 13 of this Act”, and *for* “District of such Magistrate” *read* “Cantonment of Secunderabad”.

(11) In section 17, *for* “place where such unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the place has occurred or is apprehended” *read* “Cantonment of Secunderabad”, and *for* “neighbourhood” *read* “Cantonment”.

(12) In section 20, *for* “enrolled” *read* “appointed”, and *for* “any Act which shall hereafter be passed for regulating Criminal Procedure” *read* “the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882”.

(12) In section 24, *omit* the words “and to prosecute such person up to final judgment”.

(14) In section 29, *for* “an enrolled police-officer” *read* “a police-officer”.

(15) In section 37, *for* “and Assistant District Superintendent” *read* “or Assistant District Superintendent”, and *for* “They” *read* “He”.

(16) In section 34, *for* “any town to which this section shall be specially extended by the Local Government” *read* “the Cantonment of Secunderabad after this section has been specially extended thereto under section 10 of the Cantonments Act, III of 1880, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad”.

(17) In section 35, *omit* the first portion of the section, down to and including the words “Provided that”.

(18) In section 40, *for* “District Court of the district wherein the offender is convicted” *read* “Cantonment Magistrate's Court”.

(19) In section 42, *for the first sentence, read—*

“Notice in writing of all actions and prosecutions against any person which may be lawfully brought for anything done, or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Act or under the general police powers hereby given, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant or to the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police one month at least before the commencement of the action.”

(20) In section 45, *for “such Local Government” read “him”.*

(21) In the form annexed to the Act, *after “Act V of 1861” insert “as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad”.*

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 212-I., dated the 18th January 1889, applying Act V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, is hereby superseded.

No. 4241-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Prisons Act, XXVI of 1870, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications, namely:

(1) *Omit the second and third paragraphs of section 1, section 2, and the schedule.*

(2) *For the words “Local Government” and “Inspector-General of Prisons”, wherever they occur, read “Resident at Hyderabad” and “Inspector-General of the Prison”, respectively.*

(3) In section 3, *for “any gaol or penitentiary” read “the Secunderabad Gaol”.*

(4) In section 4, *for “territories under such Government” read “Secunderabad Cantonment”, and omit “or prisons”.*

(5) *For the words “any prison”, “every prison”, “any specified prison”, “a prison”, “such prison”, and “prisons”, wherever they occur in sections 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17, 24, 42, 43, 45, 51 and 54, read “the prison”.*

(6) *For section 6, read:*

“6. The Inspector-General of Jails, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, shall be *ex-officio* Inspector-General of the Prison, and the general control and superintendence of the prison shall (subject to the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad) be vested in him”.

(7) In the final paragraph of section 13, *for “Magistrate of the District or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be,” read “Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad”.*

(8) In sections 17 and 24, *for the word “where”, wherever it occurs, read “if”.*

(9) In section 30, clause (1), *for “In a prison containing” read “If the prison contains”.*

(10) In section 30, clause (2), *for “In a prison where” read “If”, and after “confined” insert “in the prison”.*

(11) In section 45, *for “any such prison or place” read “the prison or any such place”.*

(12) *For the last 19 words of the first paragraph of section 49, read “Cantonment Magistrate or to the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, if he is empowered to receive complaints without reference to the Cantonment Magistrate”.*

(13) In section 51, *for “Every gaoler and subordinate officer” read “The gaoler and every subordinate officer”.*

(14) In section 56, *for “a Superintendent” read “the Superintendent”.*

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1682-F.

The 1st November, 1889.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read the undermentioned papers :

Office memorandum of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2086, dated the 21st October 1865, directing that no person should ever be allowed to go beyond British territory, and more particularly into wild and dangerous tracts without the specific sanction of the Government of India, obtained through this Department.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2587-P., dated the 21st September 1875, withdrawing the restrictions imposed upon officers of Government desirous of visiting Native States, but declaring that the existing orders prohibiting persons from visiting countries beyond the frontier of British India, shall remain in force.

A letter from the Quartermaster-General in India to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 2552-A., dated the 20th May 1887, stating that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the time has now arrived when the regulations, which prevent officers and others from crossing the North-Western Frontier for the purpose of sporting, of travel or exploration, might with advantage be modified.

A letter from the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 758, dated the 21st December 1888, stating that while His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considers that no general permission to cross the frontier can be given, he agrees that it is desirable to relax the existing rules, and submitting revised rules for adoption.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that the progress of events during recent years has rendered it desirable that on the North-Western Frontier of India some modification should be made in the orders restricting British officers from visiting countries beyond the border. In parts of the North-Western Frontier, more especially south of the Vihova Pass, the attitude of the frontier tribes towards the British Government has undergone a considerable change for the better; and though this may not be the case in other parts, it has nevertheless become a matter of necessity that the Government should obtain a fuller knowledge of the country beyond the border, and endeavour to establish closer relations with its inhabitants. The restrictions hitherto in force cannot yet be wholly withdrawn, as excursions beyond the border will still in many places be attended with risk; but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, with proper local precautions and arrangements, much may be done to decrease this risk, and to promote friendly intercourse between British officers and the border tribes.

RESOLUTION —The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased, in modification of the previous orders on the subject, to issue the following rules. It will be understood that they relate only to the North-Western Frontier of the Panjab :

Rules.

I.—Long expeditions into or across foreign territory, or short excursions into disturbed districts, which obviously involve considerable personal risk, should not be undertaken without the previous consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

II.—In cases not covered by Rule I, British officers or other persons desiring to cross the frontier, must lay before the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district from which they propose to start a clear statement of the route intended, the object of the journey, the time to be spent upon it, the precautions proposed, the dependence, if any, to be placed upon guides or tribal headmen, and the reasons for supposing that the journey can be made with safety.

III.—Applicants should not address the Deputy Commissioner until they have first obtained from superior authority written permission to do so, and this permission must be laid before the Deputy Commissioner when the application is made. It should be obtained, if the applicants are not in the service of Government, from a Secretary to a Local Government; if they are in the Army, from the General Officer Commanding the District in which they are serving; and if they are in the service of Government in any other capacity, from the Head of the Department to which they belong. It must be clearly understood that the permission gives no authority to cross the border until the consent of the Local District Officers has been obtained in the manner prescribed by these rules.

IV.—South of the Vihowa Pass, on receipt of an application in the prescribed form, the Deputy Commissioner may himself allow the applicants to cross the frontier, provided he is satisfied that the risk they will incur is small, and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for tribal escort or protection. If he is of opinion that the journey should not be allowed, or is unwilling to take the responsibility of authorising it, he should proceed as described in Rule V.

V.—North of the Vihowa Pass, the Deputy Commissioner on receipt of the application will record his opinion and advice, and forward the papers to the Commissioner of the division for orders.

VI.—The Commissioner of the division can grant permission for the journey to be made when he feels assured that there is no risk, even if there is no stronger reason than the desirability of cultivating intercourse with the tribesmen, and accustoming them to visits by Europeans. If, however, he considers that there is some risk, he should not grant permission without the sanction of the Local Government, unless the risk is, in his opinion, slight, the object sufficient, and the officer proposing to make the expedition trustworthy, and unless delay is likely to prejudice the success of the expedition.

VII.—It should be distinctly understood that permission to cross the frontier under these rules should only be given to persons who are thoroughly trustworthy; who may be relied on not to pass the limits, if any, within which permission to travel is given; who speak the language of the country they propose to visit; and who have some practical experience in dealing with frontier tribes. Ordinarily also permission should not be allowed to these excursions except when it is clearly desirable to obtain information of a practical character.

VIII.—In any case in which a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner grants permission to any person to cross the frontier under these rules, a report should be sent to the Local Government, by whom it should be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for information.

IX.—Nothing in this Resolution will affect the provisions of the Panjab Frontier Crossing Regulation VII of 1873, or the special rules prescribed for travelling in Kashmir, or will warrant any person in entering the territories of the Amir of Afghanistan without the special permission of the Government of India.

The Panjab Frontier Crossing Regulation VII of 1873 is herewith republished for general information:

“Whereas by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the 6th day of October 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chapter 3, section 1, were declared applicable to the Districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan: And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same; And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent: In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said draft is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law.

Regulation.

“1. No person duly warned in the manner hereinafter described shall pass out of British territory across the Frontier of the Districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan.

" 2. A warning for the purpose of this Regulation, if addressed to an individual, shall be in writing under the hand of the Commissioner of the Division, or of the Magistrate of the District, within which such individual dwells or may be found, and shall be served upon him in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; if addressed to a class of persons or to the public generally, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained, and this warning shall be notified in the *Panjab Government Gazette*, and be otherwise published in such manner as may be directed by the Local Government.

" 3. Whoever disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey, the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

" The provisions of sections sixty-four, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine and seventy of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this section.

" 4. If any person disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying or attempting to disobey, the said prohibition, the Local Government may order him to remove to such place under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab as the Local Government in each case directs.

" 5. If any person contravenes any such order, the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the District within which he is dwelling or may be found, may cause him to be apprehended and detained in custody until he is released upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

" 6. If the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the District within which any person (whether an European British subject or not) is dwelling or may be found, reasonably suspects that he intends to disobey the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, such Commissioner or Magistrate may require such security for his good behaviour, for a period not exceeding six months, as to the Commissioner or Magistrate may seem sufficient.

" The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, section five hundred and seven to five hundred and sixteen (both inclusive), shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all cases under this section."

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Panjab and to the Military Department.

Home Department.
 Department of Finance and Commerce.
 Public Works Department.
 Revenue and Agricultural Department.
 Legislative Department.
 Government of Madras.
 " Bombay.
 " Bengal.
 " North-Western Provinces.
 Chief Commissioner of Burma.
 " Assam.
 " Central Provinces.
 The Resident at Hyderabad.
 " in Mysore.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
 " Rajputana.
 The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
 The Agent to the Governor-General at Haroda.
 The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
 " in Turkish Arabia.
 The Resident in Nepal.
 " Kashmir.
 The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
 The Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan.
 The Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul.
 The Political Officer in charge of Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the other Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments, and to the Administrations and Political Officers under the Foreign Department; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 5612.

Simla, the 1st November, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following letters transmitting reports on the working of the Mints and the Assay Offices of Bombay and Calcutta for the year 1888-89 :

From the Mint Master, Bombay, No. 682, dated the 19th July 1889.

From the Assay Master, Bombay, dated the 29th April 1889.

From the Mint Master, Calcutta, No. 390, dated the 4th May 1889.

From the Assay Master, Calcutta, No. 17, dated the 17th June 1889.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS.

RESOLUTION.—The following table shews the receipt and coinage of gold and silver in the two Mints during the year under review contrasted with the figures of the preceding four years :

YEAR.	GOLD.		SILVER.				COINAGE VALUE IN RUPEES.,			
	Net Imports.	Tendered for coinage.	Net Imports.	Tendered to the Currency Department under the Paper Currency Act.	Transferred by the Currency Department to the Mints in exchange for Mint Certificates.	Uncurrent Coins.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CALCUTTA.										
1884-85 ...	...	1,47,000	...	1,81,46,000	1,08,55,100	22,07,600	1,29,600	1,23,71,100	7,02,600	1,32,03,300
1885-86 ...	...	95,800	...	1,07,46,700	2,85,77,200	43,02,100	2,25,900	3,46,97,300	8,13,600	3,57,36,700
1886-87 ...	...	92,700	...	61,73,500	93,09,200	11,37,400	...	1,07,45,700	9,13,900	1,16,59,600
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	73,75,300	92,39,100	{ 62,98,400 3,18,37,800*	{	4,70,52,300	12,51,000	4,83,03,300
1888-89	1,31,000	...	58,58,500	36,90,700			71,97,600	2,26,100	1,04,74,500	8,73,800	1,15,74,400
BOMBAY.										
1884-85 ...	...	...	...	3,79,62,800	4,37,10,100	3,41,000	...	4,55,71,300	3,55,200	4,59,26,500
1885-86 ...	...	...	...	6,56,39,100	6,99,46,800	3,24,000	...	6,81,58,300	...	6,81,58,300
1886-87 ...	...	...	...	3,20,48,800	3,46,18,700	3,25,800	...	3,51,19,600	2,57,300	3,53,76,900
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	6,39,83,000	6,23,18,300	2,40,300	...	6,08,32,000	4,52,400	6,12,84,400
1888-89 ...	...	...	...	5,06,47,400	6,25,22,000	1,91,500	...	6,23,48,000	1,41,300	6,24,89,300
TOTAL.										
1884-85 ...	4,67,19,365	1,47,000	7,24,36,000	5,61,08,800	5,45,65,200	25,48,600	1,29,600	5,79,42,400	10,57,800	5,91,29,800
1885-86 ...	2,76,29,347	95,800	11,60,66,000	8,83,85,000	9,85,24,000	46,27,000	2,25,900	10,28,55,600	8,13,600	10,38,05,000
1886-87 ...	2,17,70,652	92,700	7,15,57,000	3,82,21,700	4,44,27,900	14,63,200	...	4,61,65,200	11,71,200	4,73,36,800
1887-88 ...	2,09,24,810	...	9,22,87,000	7,13,58,600	7,15,57,400	{ 65,38,700 3,18,37,800*	{	10,78,84,300	17,03,400	10,95,87,700
1888-89 ...	2,51,39,341	1,31,000	9,24,66,000	6,55,05,900	6,62,12,700			73,69,100	2,26,100	7,28,22,500	10,15,100	7,40,63,700

2. Imports and Coinage : Gold.—During the year gold of the value of Rs. 1,31,000 was tendered to the Calcutta Mint for coinage, and 15,073 mohurs of the value of Rs. 2,26,100 were coined. No gold was tendered to the Bombay Mint for coinage, and none was coined there. Only Rs. 3,927 worth of native

* Gwalior and Chandori rupees received in payment of the loan from the Maharaja Sindia.

gold coins, principally Aurangzeb mohurs, was received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Rs. 1,361 worth of gold was used during the year for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public departments and private individuals.

3. *Silver*.—The net imports of silver into Calcutta during the year exceeded those of the previous year, but there was a remarkable falling off in the amount tendered through the Currency Department for coinage. Out of a net import of Rs. 1,14,20,000, only Rs. 58,58,500 were tendered under the Paper Currency Act; whilst in the previous year Rs. 73,75,300 were tendered out of a net import of Rs. 1,03,56,000. The amount transferred by the Currency Department in Calcutta to the Mint for coinage in exchange for Mint certificates was Rs. 36,90,700. In Bombay also there was a falling off in the amount tendered through the Currency Department. Out of a net import of Rs. 8,10,46,000, Rs. 5,96,47,400, including Rana koris of the value of Rs. 2,45,493 tendered by the Bank of Bombay on behalf of the Porbandar State, were tendered through the Currency Department; whilst Rs. 6,39,83,300 were tendered in the previous year out of a net import of Rs. 8,19,31,000. The amount transferred by the Currency Department to the Mint in exchange for Mint certificates was, however, Rs. 6,25,21,996 against Rs. 6,23,18,300 in the previous year.

The coinage of silver during the year amounted to Rs. 7,28,22,500 in value against Rs. 10,78,84,300 in 1887-88. The decline, which occurred solely in Calcutta, was due chiefly to the recoinage in 1887-88 of the large amount of Gwalior and Chandori rupees received in payment of the loan from the Maharaja Sindia, and partly also to the smaller quantity of silver tendered during the year for coinage. In the Bombay Mint the coinage of silver amounted to Rs. 6,23,48,000 in value, being more by Rs. 15,16,000 than in 1887-88.

4. *Recoinage of Old Coin*.—In the Bombay Mint the uncurrent silver coin received from treasuries for recoinage amounted to Rs. 1,91,554. Such receipts are very much larger in the Calcutta Mint, where the uncurrent coin and bullion received from the Government Treasuries amounted to Rs. 71,97,558 against Rs. 62,98,384 in the previous year. Of the uncurrent coin, Rs. 22,75,000 represents the value of peacock rupees withdrawn from Burma, and Rs. 26,22,000 and Rs. 19,53,000 the values of shroff-marked rupees withdrawn in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces respectively. There was also Rs. 2,94,000 worth of worn and defective coins and a small number of rupees fraudulently reduced in weight.

5. *Experiments in rolling Standard Silver Bars without annealing*.—In order to diminish the divergence between the values determined by the assays of single musters cut from rupees or half-rupees and of molten groups of those coins which results from the practice of annealing the straps during the course of the rolling process, the Master of the Calcutta Mint made several experiments in rolling the standard bars without annealing. The result of the experiments on bars $\frac{5}{8}$ th inch in thickness was satisfactory, and it now seems certain that bars of this size can be used with advantage both for rupees and half-rupees, except on rare occasions when the silver may be specially hard. It is reported that the existing moulds are being gradually altered to suit the new size of bar for whole rupees, and that two sets of iron moulds to cast $\frac{5}{8}$ th inch bars have been indented for. It is anticipated that much economy will result from the use of these thicker bars if they can be cast free of all holes.

6. *Copper Coinage*.—The nominal value of copper coins, including cents for the Straits and Ceylon and single pice and pies for the Dewas State, coined during the year in the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 8,73,757 against Rs. 12,50,994 in the previous year, or Rs. 3,77,237 less. 11,733 maunds of copper were purchased during the year for the Calcutta Mint at an average rate of Rs. 45.54 per maund against an average of a little over Rs. 24 per maund paid in the previous year. Owing to the high price of copper during the year purchases were restricted.

In the Bombay Mint there were 74 tons of copper in stock at the beginning of the year, and only 27 tons in the shape of slips were received from England during the year. The nominal value of coins, including $\frac{1}{4}$ tangas for the Portuguese Government, coined during the year was Rs. 1,41,300.

For the first time ready rolled-down copper slips were imported from England into the Bombay Mint as an experiment with comparatively good results. Since the report was received, it has been decided to discontinue the coining of copper in the Bombay Mint, where the machinery and appliances are not so suitable as at the Calcutta Mint. In future all the copper coinage will be struck at Calcutta.

7. *Gain on Copper Coinage.*—The gain on the copper coin passed into circulation during the last five years has been as under :

					Rs.
1884-85	...	...	...	...	5,69,684
1885-86	...	...	...	...	1,11,053
1886-87	...	...	...	...	7,67,040
1887-88	...	...	...	...	9,03,187
1888-89	...	...	...	...	6,37,195

The Government of India notes with satisfaction Colonel Riddell's account of the improvement in coinage in Calcutta during the last five years, the weight of coin made from the raw copper having risen from 55½ per cent. to 66·7 per cent. of the raw copper, the saving from this increased outturn being estimated at an average of a lakh annually.

8. *Operative losses in the Mints.*—In the Administration Reports of the Mints for 1887-88, it was explained that it was difficult to calculate the loss occurring in each Department of the Mint separately, and that a new method of calculating the loss in all the Departments taken together had been adopted.

The difficulty in calculating separately the loss which occurs in each Department of the Mint is assigned to—

- (1) the impossibility of carrying out an immense number of departmental and inter-departmental weighments without error ;
- (2) the impossibility of separating dirt and oil from the silver when it is passed from one department to another ;
- (3) the difficulty of arriving at an accurate estimate of the amount that is burnt off the standard bits in the process of annealing before coining ;
- (4) the difficulty of obtaining accurately the assay value of the finished coin, which, owing to the different processes of coining, and especially to the operation of annealing, is of a higher touch than the standard silver bars from which the coins are made.

In the Calcutta Mint the combined net melting and coining losses on the gold coinage amounted to Rs. 98. The losses on the silver coinage amounted to Rs. 2,049, or, with corrections for dirt, oxygen, and copper, to Rs. 2,214. This divided among 158·5 lakhs rolled gives a rate of loss of only 13·9 per lakh. As a safe estimate, the Mint Master states that the rate of loss in silver may be taken at from 14 to 18 per lakh for the year 1888-89.

In the Bombay Mint the combined melting and coining losses amounted to Rs. 9,056, or Rs. 8·3 per lakh of the total average amount of metal (10,96 lakhs) operated on in each department, namely, 11,10 lakhs in the Melting and 10,82 lakhs in the Mechanical Department. The loss in the previous year was 15·9 per lakh. The Mint Master is unable to account for the reduced loss this year. It may be inferred from this variation that the new method of calculation also is not quite accurate.

The approximate operative losses for the last five years compare as follows :

		Calcutta.	Bombay.
For 1884-85 from	...	44 to 47 per lakh	* per lakh.
„ 1885-86 „	...	30 „ 33 „	*
„ 1886-87 „	...	24 „ 27 „	* „
„ 1887-88 „	...	22 „ 25 „	15·9 „
„ 1888-89 „	...	14 „ 18 „	8·3 „

9. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total revenue and expenditure of each of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay from the year 1884-85 have been as noted below :

* In these years the loss was calculated separately for the Melting and Mechanical Departments according to the old method of calculation.

				REVENUE.						EXPENDITURE.		
				SEIGNORAGE.			OTHER RECEIPTS.					
				Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	...	...	...	2,19,718	8,74,585	10,94,303	64,013	1,29,031	1,93,044	12,06,283	8,39,084	20,45,367
1885-86	...	...	...	5,73,608	13,62,356	19,34,964	80,147	1,77,907	2,58,054	10,56,864	9,66,728	20,23,592
1886-87	...	...	...	2,01,787	6,87,834	8,89,621	60,724	93,991	1,54,715	8,46,922	7,47,864	15,94,786
1887-88	...	...	...	1,85,718	12,46,367	14,32,085	84,442	1,35,363	2,19,805	10,63,703	8,67,196	19,30,899
1888-89	...	...	...	75,292	12,50,441	13,25,733	63,629	1,17,518	1,81,147	9,00,184	8,44,208	17,45,089
TOTAL				12,55,123	54,21,583	66,76,706	3,52,955	6,53,810	10,06,765	50,73,956	42,65,137	93,39,093
				76,83,471						Net expenditure for 5 years : 16,55,622		

The revenue and expenditure of both the Mints taken together show a net expenditure of Rs. 16,55,622 during the last five years, or an average of Rs. 3,31,124 a year. The Master of the Calcutta Mint, in noticing the net loss incurred by Government in working the Mint, again urges that the gain on copper coinage should be credited to the Mint either wholly or in part. This cannot be done, however, for the gain is in no sense a profit of the Mint, but arises from the administrative regulations of Government under which the coins are issued at a nominal value much in excess of their intrinsic value.

The expenditure on account of salaries and establishments in the two Mints during 1888-89 was Rs. 5,34,701, being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 25,744, as shewn below :

		CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
		1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase + Decrease —	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase + Decrease —
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment	...	1,04,506	1,89,560	— 4,026	2,26,450	2,23,327	— 3,123
Extra ditto	...	87,785	63,031	— 24,754	51,704	58,723	+ 7,079
TOTAL	...	2,82,291	2,52,591	— 29,700	2,78,154	2,82,110	+ 3,956

The decrease occurred chiefly in Calcutta owing principally to the limited coinage of the year and to a consequent decrease in overtime pay of the Assay Office establishments. The increase in Bombay in the charges for additional establishment was due to pressure for small silver and copper coin while the rupee coinage was being carried on, thus necessitating the entertainment of a larger temporary establishment.

10. *Local and English Stores.*—Owing to the limited coinage of the year, the outlay on stores in Calcutta amounted to only Rs. 54,190 against Rs. 86,370 in 1887-88. In the Bombay Mint the cost of stores amounted to Rs. 1,07,614 against Rs. 1,32,489 in 1887-88. This decrease was principally due to the smaller quantity of machinery received from England during the year.

11. *Pro-forma Charges.*—The charges in the two Mints compare as under with those of the previous year :

		CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
		1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase + Decrease —	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase + Decrease —
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of Pensions and Furlough Allowances.	...	31,627	31,004	— 623	25,494	23,630	— 1,864
Interest on Stock and Block	...	4,93,623	3,85,936	— 1,07,687	3,46,740	3,48,960	+ 2,220
TOTAL	...	5,25,250	4,16,940	— 1,08,310	3,72,234	3,72,590	+ 356

The charges in Bombay in 1888-89 were very nearly the same as in 1887-88. In Calcutta there was a large decrease in the charge for interest, as the average balance of silver bullion during the year was considerably less than that of the previous year.

12. Miscellaneous Work.—During the year the cost of miscellaneous work done in the Calcutta Mint was Rs. 1,18,564, and the total realisations were Rs. 1,22,249, giving a net profit of Rs. 3,685. In the Bombay Mint the net profit amounted to Rs. 2,895, the cost of the work done being Rs. 12,220, and the sum realised Rs. 15,114.

13. Capital Account.—In the Bombay Mint Rs. 10,846 were debited to Capital on account of buildings and plant, the balance at the close of the year standing at Rs. 35,88,447. The capital account of the Calcutta Mint stood at Rs. 76,36,399 at the close of 1888-89 against Rs. 76,35,745 at the close of the previous year, shewing a trifling difference of Rs. 654 only.

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES.

14. Number of Assays made.—The total number of silver assays made during the year in Calcutta was 11,811 against 24,559 in the previous year, and in Bombay 34,764 against 31,828. The decrease in Calcutta was principally due to the smaller coinage of the year. The number of assays in the Bombay Mint during the year was larger than for some years past. The total number of gold assays in the Calcutta Mint was 871 against 772 in the previous year.

15. Assays of Silver Bullion alligated to Standard.—The average fineness of the silver meltings for coinage in Calcutta was 916·158 per mille against 916·227 per mille in 1887-88. In the Bombay Mint the average fineness was 915·72 per mille against 916·03 per mille in 1887-88.

The average fineness of the gold coinage in the Calcutta Mint was 916·333 per mille.

16. Parting Assay of Silver Coins.—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins at the Calcutta Mint during 1888-89 was 1·108 per mille against ·459 per mille in the previous year. The increase in the proportion of gold found in Calcutta was due to the large proportion of the coinage made from Burmese rupees, which contain a notable amount of gold. The whole silver coinage issued during the year would appear to have contained about 11,698 tolas of pure gold, worth about Rs. 2,69,000.

The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins at the Bombay Mint was ·090 per mille against ·248 in the previous year.

17. Pyx trials of Gold Mohurs.—The average weight of ten gold mohurs tested during the year was 180·017 grains, the heaviest being 180·20, and the lightest 179·94 grains. The average fineness obtained from an assay of eight assays gave a mean fineness of 916·587 per mille, which was within the variation allowed by law.

18. Pyx trials of Silver Coins.—In paragraph 18 of the Resolution reviewing the reports of the Mints and the Assay Offices for 1887-88, the new method of arriving at an average weight of silver coins was described. In accordance with that method, the test for weight of pyx rupees was carried out in the Calcutta Mint. The total number of coins weighed amounted to 940. Of these, the highest weight recorded was 180·90 and the lowest 179·12 grains. No coin, therefore, was found to be beyond the legal remedy in weight. Of the whole number of coins weighed, 16·5 per cent. proved to be of the exact standard weight of 180 grains. The test for fineness of pyx rupees consisted in taking thirty coins from every lakh of pieces coined and assaying ten of the coins singly, while the remaining twenty were melted together and a granulated sample subjected to assay. The average fineness of the coins assayed was 916·740, the highest fineness of any single coin being 919·08 and the lowest 914·8.

The results of the pyx trials are summarised below :

	Total number of Coins coined.	Number of Coins weighed singly.	Number of Coins assayed singly.	Number of Coins assayed after melting.	Average weight in grains.	Average fineness of Coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of Coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of gold in pyx Coins per mille.
Calcutta—								
Gold mohurs ...	15,073	10	4	...	180°017	916°587	...	...
Rupees ...	7,474,339	940	970	1,880	179°992	916°740	916°818	1°062
$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto ...	1,199,835	100	110	400	90°019	916°845	916°780	0°906
ditto ...	4,947,670	480	430	4,800	44°999	917°199	917°229	1°302
$\frac{1}{4}$ th ditto ...	9,306,617	480	430	9,600	22°482	917°134	917°162	1°392
TOTAL ...	22,943,634	1,910	1,934	16,680	...	...	...	...
Bombay—								
Rupees ...	50,900,000	14,975	2,995	14,975	180°003	916°60	916°751	} °090
$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto ...	1,747,371	225	45	450	89°971	916°27	916°466	
$\frac{1}{4}$ ditto ...	2,277,736	200	40	800	44°980	916°85	916°323	
$\frac{1}{8}$ th ditto ...	8,038,960	600	120	4,800	22°483	916°74	916°905	
TOTAL ...	71,964,067	16,000	3,200	21,025	...	...	...	°090

The results of the pyx trials of the two Mints during the year may be compared as follows :

	CALCUTTA.		BOMBAY.	
	1888-89.		1888-89.	
	Grains.		Grains.	
Average weight of pyx rupees ...	179°992		180°003	
	Per mille.		Per mille.	
Average fineness of pyx rupee coins assayed singly ...	916°740		916°603	
Average fineness of pyx rupee coins assayed after melting	916°828		916°751	

The results of the pyx trials of 1888-89 of both Mints are contrasted below with those of 1887-88 :

	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	$\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.	$\frac{1}{4}$ rupees.	$\frac{1}{8}$ th rupees.
AVERAGE WEIGHT IN GRAINS:					
Calcutta—					
1887-88 ...	...	180°017	90°025	44°975	22°507
1888-89 ...	180°017	179°992	90°019	44°999	22°482
Bombay—					
1887-88 ...	...	179°996	89°979	44°995	22°519
1888-89 ...	...	180°003	89°971	44°980	22°483
AVERAGE FINENESS PER MILLE:					
Calcutta—					
1887-88 ...	...	916°558	916°862	916°983	916°804
1888-89 ...	916°587	916°740	916°845	917°199	917°134
Bombay—					
1887-88 ...	...	916°464	916°790	916°789	917°198
1888-89 ...	...	916°60	916°27	916°85	916°74

19. The Governor-General in Council acknowledges the efficiency with which the Mint and Assay Departments have been managed by the officers in charge.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay (with printed copies of the two reports on the working of the Mints), and to the Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay (with printed copies of the two reports on the working of the Assay Departments).

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 30th October, 1889.

No. 5585.—The services of Mr. A. B. Patterson, Officiating Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 25th October 1889.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st November, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

No. 919.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 839 of 1889, the temporary rank of Brigadier-General is granted to Colonel V. W. Tregear, Bengal Infantry, with effect from the date of his assuming command of the Chittagong Column of the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 920.—*and Cavalry*—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Cummins, Second-in-Command and Officiating Commandant, 4th Cavalry, to be Commandant. Dated 14th October 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 921.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi District :

Captain and Brevet Major L. E. B. Booth, West Riding Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 6th August 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

* No. 922.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 707 of 1889, Second Lieutenant A. R. H. Garden, Dorsetshire Regiment, is posted to the Bombay instead of to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

No. 923.—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :

Lieutenant H. A. P. Lindsay, 1st West India Regiment.

Lieutenant W. H. Brown, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieutenant C. McC. Poulter, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant M. A. B. Kappey, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant C. J. Windham, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant C. V. N. Lyne, Liverpool Regiment.

Second Lieutenant J. S. Dallas, Royal West Kent Regiment.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Johnstone, Northamptonshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant N. M. C. Stevens, Bedfordshire Regiment.

Second Lieutenant E. R. Foord, Royal Irish Regiment.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Sandford, Royal Artillery.

Second Lieutenant C. U. Price, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Pigou, Hampshire Regiment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 924.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Captain A. C. MacDonnell, R.E., Garrison Instruction Staff, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I., Part I.

Sub-Conductor P. Arnand, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 925.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, Bengal S. C., 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha

Regiment, for one year. Pension service—27th year commenced 28th August 1889.

Lieutenant H. B. Borradaile, Bengal S. C., 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service—10th year commenced 14th January 1889.

Lieutenant H. J. Jones, Bengal S. C., 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 23rd August 1889.

Lieutenant R. L. Tottenham, Bengal S. C., 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 9th May 1889.

Lieutenant A. B. H. Drew, Bengal S. C., 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 273 days. Pension service—5th year commenced 9th May 1889.

No. 926.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel C. S. Noble, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Major R. G. Handcock, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Captain C. S. Wheeler, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for nine months.

Captain A. W. Brooke, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one day.

Lieutenant H. L. Dodgson, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for eight days.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Willcocks, M.D., (p. a.) for fifteen days.

No. 927.—The extension of two months' leave to Lieutenant G. Murray, notified in G. G. O. No. 901 of 1889, is without pay.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 928.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 1st October, 1889, page 5199.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 1st October, 1889.

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MEMORANDA.

• • • • •

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles Mudget, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th March 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 929.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nicholls, General List, Infantry, has been permitted

to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd September 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 930.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Lieutenant Robert Fisher Byars to be Captain, *vice* Wylie, promoted.

Messrs. Ralph Percy Ashton, Edward John Lindsay and John Hay to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 931.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Messrs. William Robertson Macdonald and Gasper Stephen Gasper to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 932.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Mr. Walter Moyle Sherer to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Caine, become supernumerary.

No. 933.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Francis Sills to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Willcox, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 934.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain W. F. Whitehead, Lieutenant G. Gough, and Second Lieutenant T. B. G. Overend resign their commissions.

No. 935.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. F. Kellner resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 48.—Captain F. Warden, Indian Marine, officiating Port Officer, Moulmein, is granted furlough out of India, (m. c.) for 350 days, under paragraph 560, Rules VII and X, Marine Regulations, India, vol. I.

No. 49.—Mr. B. G. Relf, 2nd grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of furlough (m. c.) for three months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 26th October and the 1st November 1889:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	Lieutenant E. B. Farquharson	29th September 1889.	Arrah.		
Royal Engineers (No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners).	Lieutenant A. M. A. Harris.	11th October 1889.	New Chaman.		
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	Lieutenant E. S. Nixon	7th October 1889.	Bareilly.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1889.

No. 332.—Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. F. R. Upcott on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 29th October, 1889.

No. 333.—Mr. J. C. Vertannes, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, on special leave, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 13th November 1889.

No. 334.—The services of Mr. W. S. Haig, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, temporarily employed in the Accounts Branch, Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, are retransferred to the Engineering Establishment.

No. 335.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, in the 3rd Class of Examiners, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., or until further orders. This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 290, dated the 20th September 1889.

No. 336.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Chaman Extension of the North Western Railway.

No. 338.—The following transfers are ordered:

Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, temporary rank, temporarily attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, is retransferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

Mr. W. E. Curry, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, temporary rank, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

Captain C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

The 30th October, 1889.

No. 339.—Mr. J. W. Fordham, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 7th May 1889.

No. 340.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 236 and 240, dated the 5th and 7th August 1889 respectively, Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner, is on relief by Mr. H. Stuart retransferred from the Tirhoot State Railway to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 31st October, 1889.

No. 341.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 200, dated 28th June 1889, Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Class II., Grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in Class I., Grade 3, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, Traffic Superintendent.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 29th October, 1889.

No. 337.—Mr. C. F. H. Maclean, Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in Class IV., with effect from the 16th October 1889, and until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.**Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th October, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XVI OF 1889.

An Act to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the word "section" means a section of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881.

3. In section 1 the words and figures "except those specified in Part VI of the first schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874" are hereby repealed.

4. In section 4, clause (3), after the words "proprietors as such of the village," the words "or to their transferees or assignees as such or to the patél," shall be inserted.

New clause substituted for section 4, clause (6).

5. For section 4, clause (6), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Sfr-land :"

"(6) "Sfr-land" means—

- (a) land which was recorded as 'sfr' in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate ;
- (b) land which was not so recorded, but which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was occupied by, and had been cultivated by, the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years ;
- (c) waste-land which has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years ;

and includes also in the Sambalpur district land which was recorded as 'bhogra' in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate.

"Explanation I.—Land (other than bhogra) which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was unoccupied by such proprietor and which had, after the date of such settlement, or the expiration of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been so unoccupied for a period of six consecutive years is not sfr-land. Land is occupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sfr-rights.

"Explanation II.—In this definition the word 'proprietor' includes an assignee of proprietary rights, and land is said to be cultivated when it is allowed to lie fallow in accordance with the usual practice of cultivation.

"Explanation III.—When by any local custom land is liable to exchange or redistribution

The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.

(Sections 6-15.)

among the cultivators thereof, land which is not sfr-land and which is taken in exchange for sfr-land becomes sfr-land, and the sfr-land given in exchange for that land ceases to be sfr-land : ”.

New clause inserted after section 4, clause (6).

6. After section 4, clause (6), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(6a) ‘Survey-number’ means a local area held by, or intended to be settled with, a raiyat under a separate assessment of land-revenue in a village or estate which is the property of the Government : ”.

7. To section 4; clause (7), the words “but does not include a survey-number” shall be added.

New clause inserted after section 4, clause (8).

8. After section 4, clause (8), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(8a) ‘Proprietor’, except in section 4, clause (6), and in sections 61, 62, 63 and 69, includes a gaontia of a Government village in the Sambalpur district : ”.

New clause substituted for section 4, clause (10).

9. For section 4, clause (10), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(10) ‘Málik-makbúza’ means any person owning one or more plots of land separately assessed with revenue in a mahál, and who is not a malguzár, inferior proprietor or member of the proprietary body of the mahál.

New clauses inserted after section 4, clause (13).

10. After section 4, clause (13), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“(13a) ‘Patél’ means a person appointed in manner prescribed under this Act to represent a body of Government raiyats in their dealings with the Government :

“(13b) ‘Patti’ means the lands allotted to any sharer or body of co-sharers in a mahál by an imperfect partition under this Act : ”.

II. For the *Explanation* to section 4, clause (14), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“*Explanation I.*—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant :

“*Explanation II.*—The holder of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpur district, is a tenant of the farmer or gaontia for the time being.

“*Explanation III.*—A person who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant and who holds land from a málik-makbúza or from the holder of a survey-number is a sub-tenant of that land.”

New section substituted for section 6.

“6. (1) Besides the Chief Commissioner, there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers, namely :—

Commissioners ;
Deputy Commissioners ;
Assistant Commissioners ;
Tahsildárs ;
Naib-tahsildárs.

“(2) All Revenue-officers are subordinate to the Chief Commissioner ; all Revenue-officers in a division are subordinate to the Commissioner of the division ; and all Revenue-officers in a district are subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

“(3) An officer in charge of a village-survey in a district which is not under settlement may be invested by the Chief Commissioner with the powers of a Revenue-officer of any class and, when so invested, shall be subordinate to such officer or officers as the Chief Commissioner may direct.”

New section inserted after section 18.

13. After section 18 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“18A. (1) Any Revenue-officer or class of Revenue-officers and any officer appointed to make a settlement may, if specially empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, order all persons whose presence may be, in the opinion of the officer making the order, necessary for any of the purposes of this Act to attend either in person or by authorized agent at any specified time and place, and may also direct them to produce any written document in their possession, and all such persons shall be legally bound to obey the order.

“(2) The power to require the attendance of parties in person shall, so far as may be, be subject to the provisions of section 176 of the Code of Civil Procedure.”

14. In section 45, after the words “comprised in such area,” the words “or who are in possession of the whole or any part of the land as gaontias or as thekadárs of Government land, or as raiyats who have accepted the assessment of a survey-number,” shall be inserted.

15. To section 46 the following shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that the Chief Commissioner may declare that any mahál which consists wholly or principally of forest is a forest-mahál, and may direct that the assessment shall be a specified share of the gross or net annual value of the produce of the mahál to be determined from time to time for each year, or part of a year, or that the assessment shall be in the form of rates chargeable on the produce of the mahál in each year or part of a year.”

*The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.**(Sections 16-18.)*

New section inserted
after section 56.

16. After section 56 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"56A. (1) If the assessment accepted is a speci-

When assessment is
in form of rates, Deputy
Commissioner to pub-
lish record of amount
payable.

fied share of the produce of a forest-mahál to be determined from time to time or in the form of rates chargeable on the produce of a forest-mahál, the Deputy Commissioner shall, from time to time, as the conditions of the assessment may require, notify to the malguzár, on or before such date, or at such intervals, as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, the amount payable in respect of the forest-mahál.

"(2) The Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates may at any time enter on the forest-mahál and do all acts necessary for ascertaining the amount payable in respect thereof."

New section inserted
after section 65.

17. After section 65 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"65A. The Settlement-officer may inquire

Power to inquire into
the claims of thekadárs,
gaontias or farmers.

into the claim of any person holding from a proprietor a village or part of a village as thekadár, gaontia or farmer, and may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, provide in the terms of settlement for the protection of such thekadár, gaontia or farmer against arbitrary enhancement or ejectment:

"Provided that the protection of a thekadár, gaontia or farmer shall not be provided for under this section unless he or those from whom he has inherited was or were in possession of the village at the last settlement of the local area in which the village is situate, or unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Settlement-officer that he or those from whom he has inherited has or have established the village or substantially improved it at his or their own cost."

New sections inserted
after section 67.

18. After section 67 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Procedure in Raiyatwári Settlements.*

"67A. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make

Assessment of raiyat-
wári villages.

rules for the assessment of land held by raiyats direct from the Government.

"(2) Such rules may provide for the subdivision of occupied and unoccupied land into survey-numbers, on each of which a separate assessment shall be made:

"Provided that no such survey-number shall include land occupied in separate interests by more raiyats than one at the time of its formation.

"(3) Where the lands of a village have been divided into survey-numbers on each of which a separate assessment has been made, the village may be declared by the Chief Commissioner to be a regularly settled raiyatwári village.

"(4) The assessment made on a survey-number may be either fixed or progressive or in the form of rates chargeable according to the results of each year or harvest.

"67B. (1) The assessment of each survey-

Assessment to whom
to be offered.

number in a regularly settled raiyatwári village shall in the first place be offered

to the raiyat (if any) holding the survey-number.

"(2) If such raiyat refuses to accept the assessment, he may be ejected as if for non-payment of revenue, and the assessment may be offered—

- (a) to any co-partner of the ejected raiyat, and, if he also refuses,
- (4) to any other person.

"67C. A survey-number formed from unoccu-

Assessment of unoc-
cupied survey-numbers.

pied land in a regularly settled raiyatwári village may be allotted by the Settlement-officer at the time of settlement or by the Deputy Commissioner during the currency of the term of settlement to any person who accepts the assessment made upon it.

"67D. (1) A raiyat who has accepted the assess-

Responsibility of
rai-yats for assessment.

ment of a survey-number in a regularly settled raiyatwári village, and his representatives and assigns, shall be responsible for the payment of the land-revenue assessed on such survey-number during the term of settlement, unless he or they has or have relinquished the survey-number by presenting at the tahsil office a written notice of relinquishment.

"(2) Such notice of relinquishment shall take effect from the first day of April next following the date of the presentation thereof.

"67E. (1) The right of a Government raiyat in

Right of raiyat inher-
able but not transfer-
able.

a survey-number held by him shall devolve as if it were land, but is not transferable except to a person who, if he survived the raiyat, would inherit his right, or to a co-sharer in such right, or, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, by a lease to a sub-tenant cultivating under the raiyat.

"(2) The right of a raiyat in a survey-number held by him shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

"(3) A raiyat is not entitled to claim partition of a survey-number, but the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, partition a survey-number and apportion the assessment between the holders thereof.

"(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of raiyats on whom proprietary rights in survey-numbers held by them have been conferred by special orders.

Power to make rules
for survey-numbers.

"67F. The Chief Commis-
sioner may make rules—

(a) prescribing the procedure under which unoccupied survey-numbers may be allotted to raiyats during the currency of the term of a settlement;

(b) providing for the appointment, in the case of survey-numbers held by two or more raiyats in co-partnership, of one of such raiyats to be primarily responsible for the payment of the land-revenue assessed on such survey-numbers;

(c) providing, in cases in which the assessment is in the form of rates chargeable according to the results of each year or harvest, for the manner and time in and at which the amount chargeable is to be notified to the raiyat.

The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.

(Sections 19-25.)

“67G. The provisions of sections 55 and 56 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to raiyatwari settlements made under this Act.

“67H. The land-revenue payable at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, by raiyats holding survey-numbers in villages declared to be regularly settled raiyatwari villages shall be deemed to have been assessed under the provisions of this Act.

“67I. Raiyats who hold Government land not included in a regularly settled raiyatwari village and who are not tenants within the meaning of this Act shall be liable for the payment of such land-revenue as may be assessed in accordance with rules made under this Act on the land held by them:

“Provided that such a raiyat shall not be compelled to pay revenue for land which he has vacated before the first day of April next before the commencement of the agricultural year on account of which the claim for such revenue arises.”

19. For section 69 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“69. (1) The Settlement-officer shall ascertain and determine the extent of all the land held as sir-land as defined in section 4, clause (6), in each mahál, and shall record the same as sir-land, and shall also record as sir-land all land which is at the time of his inquiry cultivated by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof and has been so cultivated for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years:

“Provided that land so cultivated shall not be recorded as sir-land, if it was recorded in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the mahál in which it is situate as tenant's land, or as land held by a tenant, or in terms equivalent thereto, and if by recording it as sir-land the total area of sir-land in the mahál will amount to more than a quarter of the cultivated area of the mahál.

“(2) When a part of the land so cultivated has under this section to be omitted from the record of sir-land, the proprietor shall have the right to choose the particular fields which are to be omitted.”

20. In section 91, after the words “under a settlement or sub-settlement” the words “or otherwise under an assessment made in accordance with this Act”, and after the words “with whom such settlement or sub-settlement” the words “or such assessment”, shall be inserted.

21. After clause (g) of section 94 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“(h) in the case of a raiyat who has accepted the assessment of a survey-number, by ejecting him from his holding.”

Insertion of new section after section 124.

“124A. (1) When under any record-of-rights or sanad or any agreement with the Government the proprietor or the superior or inferior proprietor of any forest-land included within, or forming, a mahál is bound to manage such forest-land in accordance with rules or instructions prescribed by any Government officer, the Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding the control and management of such forest-land.

“(2) If the proprietor or the superior or inferior proprietor, as the case may be, fails to observe the rules so made, the Deputy Commissioner may issue a notice calling on him to show cause, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, why he should not be excluded from the possession of the forest-land.

(3) If no sufficient cause is shown, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exclude such proprietor from the possession of the forest-land and assume the direct management thereof for a term to be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

“(4) The costs of management shall be borne by the proprietor, or by the superior and inferior proprietors in such proportions as the Chief Commissioner may direct with reference to the amount of their respective interests in the forest or mahál, and shall be realizable as land-revenue.

“(5) The profits of such forest-land while under direct management shall be paid to the proprietor, or to the superior and inferior proprietors in the proportions in which the costs of management are borne by them.

“(6) No leases, liens, incumbrances or contracts created or made by the proprietor or by any person through or under whom he claims, of, upon or with respect to the forest-land held under direct management, shall be binding upon the Deputy Commissioner during such management.

“(7) The Deputy Commissioner may confiscate any timber or other forest-produce cut or removed in contravention of the rules made under sub-section (1).

“(8) On the expiration of the period fixed for the direct management the forest-land shall be restored to the proprietor, or superior or inferior proprietor, as the case may be.”

23. In section 125, clause (a), for the words “subsequently to the preparation of the record-of-rights” the words “from time to time” shall be substituted.

24. To section 132 the following clause shall be added, namely:—

“(1) inquiring into the claims of thekadárs, gaontias or farmers and protecting them.”

25. In section 135, after the words “mortgages or farmers” the words “or, in the case of regularly settled raiyatwari villages, of the raiyats” shall be inserted.

*The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.**(Section 26.)*

Repeal of section 136 and substitution thereof for of new provisions respecting partition.

26. Section 136 is hereby repealed, and after section 135 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER XA.**"PARTITION.***"Perfect and Imperfect Partition.*

Perfect and imperfect partition.

"136 (1) Partition is either perfect or imperfect.

"(2) Perfect partition means the division of a mahál into two or more maháls.

"(3) Imperfect partition means the division of a mahál into two or more parts jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole mahál.

"136A. Any recorded co-sharer of a mahál and any person in whose favour a decree has been passed awarding to him a proprietary interest in a mahál, whether such interest consists of a fractional share in the whole mahál or a part of the mahál or of specific lands, is entitled to claim at any time imperfect partition of his share.

Persons entitled to imperfect partition.

"136B. Any recorded co-sharer in a mahál, not being a mahál

(a) in the Sambalpur district, or

(b) held by superior and inferior proprietors and which the Chief Commissioner by rule declares to be incapable of perfect partition,

whose share, saving such part of it as may be impartible, has been completely separated from the rest of the mahál and is held by him in severalty, is entitled to claim perfect partition of his share at the time of settlement of such mahál.

Jurisdiction of Civil Court barred as to partition.

"136C. No Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application for the imperfect or perfect partition of a mahál.

Imperfect Partition.

"136D. (1) Applications for imperfect partition shall be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the mahál is situate.

"(2) If the mahál is situate in two or more districts, the application may be made in any one of those districts, and the partition shall be made by such one of the Deputy Commissioners of those districts as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

"136E. (1) The Deputy Commissioner on receiving an application for imperfect partition shall, if the application be in order, and not open to objection on the face of it, publish a notification of the same at his office and at some conspicuous place on the mahál to which the application relates, and shall serve a notice on all such of the recorded co-sharers in the mahál as have not joined in the application, requiring any co-sharer in possession who may object to the partition to appear before him to state his objection either in person or by a

duly authorized agent on a day to be specified in the notice, not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date on which such notice was issued.

"(2) Where from any cause notice cannot be personally served on any co-sharer, the notification shall be deemed sufficient notice under this section.

"136F. If on or before the day specified any objection to partition is made to the Deputy Commissioner on a consideration of such objection is of opinion that there is good and sufficient reason why the partition should be absolutely disallowed, he may refuse the application, recording the grounds of his refusal.

"136G. (1) If the objection raises any question of title or of proprietary right which has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Deputy Commissioner may either decline to grant the application until the question in dispute has been determined by a competent Court or may proceed to inquire into the merits of the objection.

"(2) In the latter case the Deputy Commissioner, after making the necessary inquiry and taking such evidence as may be adduced, shall record a judgment declaring the nature and extent of the interests of the party or parties applying for the partition, and of any other party or parties who may be affected thereby.

"(3) The procedure to be observed by the Deputy Commissioner in trying such cases shall be that laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of original suits, and he may with the consent of the parties refer any question arising in such case to arbitration, and the provisions of Chapter XXXVII of the same Code relative to arbitration shall apply to such references. XIV of 1882.

"136H. (1) All decrees and orders passed by the Deputy Commissioner under the last foregoing section deciding the rights of parties shall be held to be decrees and orders of a Court of Civil Judicature, and shall be open to appeal as if passed by the Court of the Deputy Commissioner acting as a Court of Civil Judicature of first instance under the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, XVI of 1885.

"(2) Upon such appeal being made the Court of appeal may issue a precept to the Deputy Commissioner directing him to stay the partition pending the decision of the appeal.

"136I. From any decree or order passed under the last foregoing section by a Commissioner sitting as a Court of appeal a second appeal shall, where a second appeal is by law allowed, lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner under the law for the time being in force relating to second appeals to that Court.

"136J. When it has been decided to make a partition under this Chapter the Deputy Commissioner may give the parties the option of making the

Option to parties to make partition themselves or appoint arbitrators.

partition under this Chapter the Deputy Commissioner may give the parties the option of making the

*The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.**(Section 26.)*

partition themselves or of appointing arbitrators for the purpose, or he shall make the partition himself.

"136K. Before commencing to make the partition the Deputy Commissioner shall record a proceeding specifying the lands held in severalty, if any, and the land held in common, and laying down the principles to be followed in making the partition, with particulars of the method on which such principles are to be applied.

Proceeding to be recorded by the Deputy Commissioner before making partition.

"136L. (1) The pattf of each sharer shall be made as compact as possible :

"Provided that, so far as may be compatible with fairness of partition, lands held in severalty shall be left in the possession of the parties holding the same.

"(2) No partition shall be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness.

"136M. (1) If in making the partition it be necessary to include in any pattf the land occupied by a dwelling-house or other building in the possession of another co-sharer, such other co-sharer shall be allowed to retain it, with any buildings thereon, on condition of his paying a reasonable ground-rent for it to the sharer into whose pattf it may fall.

"(2) The limits of such land and the rent to be paid for it shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

"136N. (1) No sfr-land belonging to any co-sharer shall be included in the pattf assigned on partition to another co-sharer unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be conveniently carried out.

"(2) If such land be so included and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be recorded as an occupancy-tenant in respect of such land and his rent shall be fixed by order of the Deputy Commissioner.

"136O. (1) Tanks, wells, water-courses and embankments shall be treated as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

"(2) Where, from the extent, situation or construction of such works, it is found necessary that they should continue the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the pattfs into which the mahál may be divided, the Deputy Commissioner shall determine the extent to which the proprietors of each pattf may make use of the said works, and the proportion of the charges for repairs of such works to be borne by such proprietors respectively, and the manner in which the profits, if any, derived from such works shall be divided.

"136P. (1) Places of worship and burial-grounds held in common previous to the partition of a mahál shall continue to be so held unless the parties otherwise agree among themselves.

Rule regarding places of worship and burial-grounds.

"(2) In such cases they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and such writing shall be filed with the record.

"136Q. (1) If the costs to be paid by the applicant for partition are not paid within a time to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, the case may be dismissed.

Deputy Commissioner may dismiss case for non-payment of costs or may quash proceedings.

"(2) If at any stage of the proceedings there appears to be any reason for stopping the partition, the Deputy Commissioner may stay the partition and order the proceedings to be quashed, recording his reasons for so doing.

"136R. On completion of the partition the Deputy Commissioner shall submit the proceedings to the Commissioner, who may either uphold the partition proposed or modify it or quash the proceedings ; and a partition shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by him.

Commissioner's sanction to partition necessary.

"136S. (1) On a partition being sanctioned by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and at some conspicuous place in the village or villages of the mahál of which the partitioned pattfs formed part.

"(2) The partition shall take effect from the first day of the agricultural year next after the date of such notification.

"Perfect Partition."

"136T. (1) Applications for perfect partition shall be made, in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner, to the Settlement-officer charged with the settlement of the area in which the mahál is situate.

"(2) Such applications must show that the share which it is desired to have formed into a separate mahál is already held in severalty saving such portion of it as may be impartible. An application failing to show this shall be rejected.

"136U. (1) Subject to any rules which may be made by the Chief Commissioner, the Settlement-officer, if he is satisfied of the truth of the matters stated in the application, may, if he thinks fit, declare the share to be a separate mahál and may assess it separately to land-revenue :

"Provided that no share shall be declared to be a separate mahál till the proprietors of other shares in the mahál have been given an opportunity of objecting to its perfect partition.

"(2) Except with the sanction of the Commissioner an incompact estate shall not be declared to be a separate mahál.

"Supplemental Provisions."

Power to make rules regarding partition-proceedings.

"136V. The Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding—

(a) the form in which applications for partition shall be made ;

*The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.**(Sections 27-33.)*

- (b) the procedure to be followed in referring matters to arbitrators and in giving effect to the award of arbitrators;
- (c) the costs of partition and the mode in which costs are to be apportioned; and,
- (d) generally, for carrying out the provisions of this Chapter.

"136W. Act XIX of 1863 (*an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Partition of Estates paying revenue to Government in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) is hereby repealed with effect from the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889."

27. (1) In the first paragraph of section 137, for the words "and mukaddams" the words "mukaddams and patéls" shall be substituted.

(2) For the last paragraph of the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The lambardár of the village shall ordinarily also be the mukaddam. When a lambardár who does not reside in the village is appointed mukaddam thereof, he shall, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, appoint an agent to perform the duties of a mukaddam. If there are resident co-sharers in the village, the non-resident lambardár shall appoint one of them to be his agent unless the Deputy Commissioner for special reasons allows him to appoint some other person. If a mukaddam fails within a reasonable time to appoint an agent with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall himself appoint an agent and shall fix the amount of his remuneration, which shall be paid to him by the mukaddam.

"An agent appointed under this section shall be deemed to have the powers conferred on, and to be responsible for the performance of the duties prescribed with regard to, mukaddams by this Act and the rules made hereunder.

"Any fine imposed on such agent for a breach of the provisions of this Act or the rules made hereunder may be recovered from the mukaddam whose agent he is by the Deputy Commissioner."

"In a raiyatwári village the patél shall ordinarily be the mukaddam."

28. After section 143 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"143A. It shall be the duty of every patél, in addition to his duties as mukaddam,—

- (a) to collect and pay into the Government treasury the land-revenue assessed on the survey-numbers or holdings of his village;
- (b) in respect of his village to report the abandonment of survey-numbers or holdings, the encroachment of raiyats on waste-land not included in their survey-numbers or holdings, and the non-payment of revenue or any facts which indicate that default will be made in the payment thereof;
- (c) to assist the patwári and village-watchman of his village in the recovery of dues to which they are entitled;

- (d) to prevent the unauthorized cutting of wood in Government forests included in or adjoining his village, and to report any such unauthorised cutting in such forests."

29. (1) In section 144, after the words "may" make rules" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(a) providing for the appointment of patwáris in tracts where they have not been already appointed;".

(2) In the same section clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall be read as clauses (b), (c) and (d), respectively, and the last paragraph beginning with the words "Provided that" and ending with the words "liable to assessment" is hereby repealed.

30. Section 145 is hereby repealed.

31. The portion of section 146, clause (b), beginning with the words "and may in such rules" and ending with the words "such duties" is hereby repealed.

32. After section 146 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"146A. (1) The Chief Commissioner shall fix the nature and amount of the contributions to be made by proprietors and tenants in every mahál or in any specified local area and by raiyats in every raiyatwári village towards the remuneration of patwáris and the defraying of any charges incurred on account of the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records, and may direct that any or all of such contributions be paid into the Government treasury through the lambardár of the mahál, or the patél:

"Provided that, except with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, no proprietor shall be compelled to contribute under this section a sum exceeding six per cent. on the revenue for the time being assessed on his land, or which, when his land is wholly or partially free from revenue, would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be assessable on his land if it were liable to a full assessment.

"(2) The contributions fixed under subsection (1) may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue payable directly to the Government, and the provisions of section 116 shall be applicable in the case of a lambardár or patél through whom the contributions are payable."

33. After section 147 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"147A. The Chief Commissioner may make rules regarding village-watchmen and may in the rules—

- (a) provide for and regulate their appointment, suspension or removal, prescribing the number of village-watchmen who may hold office at one time in a single village and providing for the appointment of a

The Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889.

(Sections 34-41.)

single village-watchman for two or more villages where such villages would be unable to support separate village-watchmen ;

(b) determine the character and amount of the remuneration which village-watchmen shall be entitled to demand from the members of the village-community ;

(c) define the duties and the mode of supervision of village-watchmen."

34. In section 148, for the words "and pat-wáris" the words "pat-wáris and village-watchmen" shall be substituted.

35. In section 149, for the words "and pat-wáris" the words "and village-watchmen" shall be substituted.

36. In section 151 the words "and the right to extract sap from all palmyra and coconut trees" are hereby repealed.

37. For clause (13) of section 152 the following clauses shall be substituted, namely :—

"(13) questions connected with, or arising out of, the exclusion of a proprietor from forest-land, and the direct management of such land under section 124A ;

"(13a) the distribution of the land or allotment of the revenue of a mahál by partition ; or the determination of the rent to be paid by a co-sharer for land held by him after the partition in the mahál or the pattí of another co-sharer ; "

38. In clause (14) of section 152, for the words "or mukaddam" the words "mukaddam, patél or village-watchman" shall be substituted.

New sections inserted after section 161.

39. After section 161 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"161A. Any mukaddam or agent of a mukaddam who without reasonable excuse fails to perform any duty imposed on him by this Act or the rules made thereunder, or abuses any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act or any such rule, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, to a fine of ten rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

"161B. Any person who neglects or disobeys a reasonable order made by a mukaddam or agent of a mukaddam in pursuance of the duty imposed upon him by section 141, clause (c), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, if the neglect or disobedience is continued, shall also be liable to a fine of five rupees for each day during which the neglect or disobedience is continued."

40. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, the Chief Commissioner shall be deemed to have, and to have had, authority to assign to the Settlement-officer the title "Assistant Settlement-officer" and to the Chief Settlement-officer the title "Settlement-officer".

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883 ; It is hereby further enacted as follows :—

41. In section 41, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "has been made in any settlement-record previous to the passing of this Act" the words "is made in any settlement-record" shall be substituted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October, 1889:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.—27-S., dated 28th September, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

Note by J. P. Goodridge, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Settlements and Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 6th October, 1889 [Paper No. 2].

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1305—164-S., dated 30th September, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1306—164-S., dated 30th September, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 9th October, 1889 ; Notes by the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite, dated 5th October, 1889, and A. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 10th October, 1889 ;

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 10th October, 1889 ; Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 12th October, 1889 [Papers No. 5].

scheduled districts to the extension of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act of 1881 to those districts. The Act is already in force in a number of zamindáris, and no satisfactory reasons

Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. Objections have been raised on the part of some of the zamindárs whose estates are

have been shown why it should not be extended to all of them. At present it is difficult to say what the land-revenue law is in the scheduled districts of the Central Provinces. Apparently it is contained in some of the Bengal Regulations and in orders of the Government, which were revised and re-enacted in the Land-revenue Act of 1881. We think that the provisions of that Act are as suitable to the zamindaris which are scheduled districts as they have been found to be to the zamindaris which are not scheduled districts, and we therefore consider that the Act should be extended as proposed by section 3 of the Bill.

3. We have made a few slight amendments in the definition of "sir-land" in section 5 of the Bill. In order to show clearly what the "bhogra land" in the Sambalpur district is, we have inserted words defining that land as land which was recorded at the last preceding settlement as "bhogra". We have amended *explanation I* of the section so as to define the date after which the non-occupation of sir-land for a period of six years is to be deemed to involve the loss of sir-rights. We have also added an *explanation (II)* to show that where proprietary rights are transferred for a time, as for instance by a mortgage with possession or a lease, occupation of land by the transferee is occupation by the proprietor, and to provide that land is to be deemed to be cultivated when it is allowed to lie fallow in accordance with the usual practice. *Explanation III* of the section has been amended so as to prevent its application in cases where one proprietor exchanges his sir-land for the sir-land of another proprietor. In other respects we consider that the definition is correct.

4. Section 8 of the Bill as introduced would have enabled a gaontia to acquire sir-land as a proprietor in addition to his "bhogra", and would also have given him a right, if excluded from settlement, to retain possession of his "bhogra" as if he were an absolute occupancy-tenant. As neither of these results would be in accordance with the principles on which settlements are made with gaontias in the Sambalpur district, we have amended the section so as to show that in section 4, clause (6), and in sections 62 and 69 of the Act, the word "proprietor" does not include a gaontia.

5. In section 9 of the Bill we have amended the definition of "malik-makhūza". The Local Government considered that that definition would exclude some persons who should have the status of a malik-makhūza, and we have therefore adopted the definition contained in the Act, but have provided that a person is not a malik-makhūza if he is a member of the proprietary body of a mahāl.

6. We have amended *explanation III* to section 4, clause (1b), of the Act, as substituted by section 11 of the Bill, so as to save the existing tenant-rights in the holdings of malik-makhūzas.

7. Objection has been taken to the power of summoning parties to appear in person which is conferred on Revenue-officers by section 18A inserted by section 13 of the Bill. Following the recommendation of the Local Government we have slightly modified the power conferred by the section and have made the exercise of it subject to the provisions of section 176 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

8. For sections 15 and 16 of the Bill we have, at the suggestion of the Local Government, substituted sections which confine fluctuating assessments to forest-mahāls. Power is given to the Chief Commissioner to direct that the assessment on a forest-mahāl shall be in the form of a percentage on the annual value of the produce of the mahāl or in the form of rates chargeable on the produce.

9. With the concurrence of the Local Government we have struck out sub-sections (2) and (3) of the new section 65A contained in section 17 of the Bill as introduced. We consider that it is not expedient to reinstate thekadars or gaontias who have been lawfully ejected. The hardship which the sub-sections were intended to redress would probably be exceeded by the hardship which the reinstatement would cause to others who had entered into contracts with respect to the land from which the thekadār or gaontia had been ejected.

10. In the new section 69 substituted by section 19 of the Bill we have made a few amendments with a view to making the meaning clearer and to show that the section is not intended to reduce the amount of land which is sir-land when the Bill becomes law, but only to restrict the conversion of raiyati land into sir-land.

11. The provisions of section 124A, inserted by section 22 of the Bill, are in our opinion necessary for the preservation of private forests in the Central Provinces. We have, however, at the suggestion of Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, the Government Pleader, and Mr. Gangadhar Madho Rao Chitnavis, President of the District Council, amended sub-sections (2) and (3) so as to allow a proprietor who is said to have contravened the rules for the management of forests an opportunity of justifying himself before the case goes before the Local Government.

12. In section 136B of the chapter on partition, inserted by section 26 of the Bill, we have, at the instance of the Local Government, provided that there can be no perfect partition of mahāls in the Sambalpur district or of such mahāls owned by superior and inferior proprietors as the Chief Commissioner may by rule declare to be incapable of perfect partition.

13. We have amended section 27, sub-section (2), of the Bill so as to define the powers and duties of the agent of a mukaddam, and to provide that a fine imposed on an agent may be realized under section 158 of the Act from the mukaddam whose agent he is.

14. We have transferred from the Bill to, amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, the section amending the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883. The provisions regarding rates imposed at the time of settlement find a more suitable place in the Land-revenue Act.

15. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	29th June, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	13th July, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Central Provinces Gazette	Maráthi	7th August, 1889.
	Hindi	28th August, 1889.

16. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

The 17th October, 1889.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th October, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XVII OF 1889.

An Act to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.

of 1883. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1889; and
Title and commence-
ment.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the word "section" means a section of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.
Definition.
of 1883.

3. In section 1, sub-section (2), the words and figures "except those specified in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, Schedule I, Part VI," are hereby repealed.
Amendment of sec-
tion 1, sub-section (2).
V of 1874.

4. For the Explanation to section 3, clause (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—
Amendment of sec-
tion 3, clause (2).

"Explanation I.—An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant."

"Explanation II.—The holder of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a gaontia in the Sambalpur district, is a tenant of the farmer or gaontia for the time being."

5. For section 3, clause (11), the following shall be substituted, namely:—
Amendment of sec-
tion 3, clause (11).

"(11) 'sir-land' means—

(a) land which was recorded as 'sir' in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate;

(b) land which was not so recorded, but which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was occupied by, and had been cultivated by, the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof for a period of not less than twelve consecutive years;

(c) waste-land which has been broken up by the proprietor or one of the proprietors thereof, and cultivated by him for a period of not less than six consecutive years;

and, except in section forty-two, includes also in the Sambalpur district land which was recorded as 'bhogra' in the papers of the last preceding settlement of the local area in which the land is situate.

"Explanation I.—Land (other than bhogra) which at the commencement of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889, was unoccupied by such proprietor and which had, after the date of such settlement, or the expiration of such period of twelve years, or six years (as the case may be), been so unoccupied for a period of six consecutive years is not sir-land. Land is occupied by the proprietor when it is leased out by him with an express reservation of his sir-rights.

"Explanation II.—In this definition the word 'proprietor' includes the assignee of proprietary rights, and land is said to be cultivated when it is allowed to lie fallow in accordance with the usual practice of cultivation.

"Explanation III.—When by any local custom land is liable to exchange or re-distribution among the cultivators thereof, land which is not sir-land and which is taken in exchange for sir-land becomes sir-land, and the sir-land given in exchange for that land ceases to be sir-land."

6. For section 4 the following shall be substituted, namely:—
New section substi-
tuted for section 4.

Classes of tenants. "4. There shall be five classes of tenants, namely:—

- (1) Absolute occupancy-tenants;
- (2) Occupancy-tenants;
- (3) Village-service tenants;
- (4) Sub-tenants;
- (5) Ordinary tenants."

7. To section 33 the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—
Addition to section
33.

"(4) A tenant of a survey-number in a village let in farm by the Government, or held by a

gaontia in the Sambalpur district, shall be deemed to have surrendered his holding if he refuses to agree to the rent fixed under this Act for the holding, but shall not continue liable under sub-section (2) for the rent of his holding."

New section inserted after section 35.

8. After section 35 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"35A. Nothing in this Act regarding the rights of an absolute occupancy-tenant, an occupancy-tenant or an ordinary tenant shall be deemed to apply to the tenant of any land situate within the limits of any forest-land or waste-land which has been declared to be a reserved forest under the Indian Forest Act, 1878."

9. In section 38, sub-section (5), after the words "is sold" the words "or is foreclosed" shall be inserted; and in sub-section (7) of the same section, for the words "shall be void" the words "shall be void as against the landlord" shall be substituted.

10. For the portion of section 43, sub-section (2), beginning with the words "shall be void" and ending with the words "with his landlord's consent" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"shall be void as against his landlord, unless—

(a) it is entered into with the landlord's consent,".

11. After section 50 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER IVA.

"OF VILLAGE-SERVICE TENANTS.

"50A. A tenant of a holding who has been recorded at the last preceding settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised as holding his land rent-free or on favorable terms on condition of rendering village-service is a village-service tenant.

"50B. (1) When a village-service tenant dies, his right in his village-service holding shall pass to his successor in office.

"(2) A transaction by which a village-service tenant attempts to effect a transfer of property in respect of his village-service holding by sale, gift, mortgage, sub-lease or otherwise except by a sub-lease from year to year shall be void, and the village-service tenant shall be liable to be ejected for such attempt.

"(3) The right of a village-service tenant shall not be sold in execution of a decree.

"50C. If a village-service tenant is unable to render the service which he is bound to render, he shall provide a competent person to render it for him.

"50D. A village-service tenant shall not be ejected from his holding except in execution of an order for ejectment passed

by a Revenue-officer on one of the following grounds, namely:—

- (a) that the tenant has attempted to effect a transfer of his holding in contravention of section fifty B, sub-section (2);
- (b) that the tenant has ceased to render the service which he is bound to render, or has failed to render it properly, or, being unable to render it himself, has failed to provide a competent person to render it as required by section fifty C;
- (c) that the tenant has diverted his land to non-agricultural purposes or is chargeable with some other act or omission which by local custom or the provisions of the village wajib-ul-arz renders him liable to be dismissed from office."

New section substituted for section 51.

12. For section 51 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"51. (1) A tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant and who holds land from another tenant, or from a málik-makbúza, or from the holder of a survey-number, is a sub-tenant of that land.

"(2) In sub-section (1) the expressions 'málik-makbúza' and 'survey-number' have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 4, clauses (6a) and (10), of the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as amended by the XVIII of Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1889." 1881.

New section substituted for section 53.

13. For section 53 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"53. (1) Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant, or an occupancy-tenant, or a village-service tenant or a sub-tenant, is an ordinary tenant.

"(2) In any local area in which the Local Government declares by notification in the official Gazette that this sub-section is in force, where a person cultivates land not being sir-land under an agreement made with the proprietor of the land and purporting to be an agreement for the cultivation of the land by such person and such proprietor in partnership, such person is an ordinary tenant of the land so cultivated by him, and, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the rent payable by him for the land shall be fixed by a Revenue-officer on application made by him or his landlord."

14. In section 54, for the words "sections fourteen and fifteen" the words "sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and fifty-four A" shall be substituted.

New section inserted after section 54.

15. After section 54 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"54A. (1) A Settlement-officer may for the purposes of the land-revenue assessment determine the rents payable by the ordinary tenants of a mahál, and, when he has based the assessment on those rents, the landlord shall be entitled to recover the same on and from the date on which the assessment takes effect.

"(2) The rents determined under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in the proceedings of the Settlement-officer, and a copy of the record shall be granted free of expense to the landlord."

"(3) When under this section the rent of a tenant has been enhanced by the Settlement-officer, it shall not be enhanced under this Act by the landlord for a period of seven years from the date of the order of the Settlement-officer making the enhancement."

16. In section 61, sub-section (2), for the words "shall be void, unless it is entered into with his landlord's consent" the words "shall be void as against his landlord, unless it is entered into with the landlord's consent" shall be substituted.

New clause inserted after section 61, clause (f).

17. After section 63, clause (f), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ff) applications for an order to eject a village-service tenant (section fifty D) ".

18. The provisions of section 7 of the General Clauses Act, 1887, of 1887, shall apply to the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, IX of 1883, as amended by this Act.

J. M. MACPIHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October, 1889:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the

Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, and the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C.—28 S., dated 28th September, 1889, an enclosure [Papers No. 1].

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1305—164-S., dated 30th September, 1889, an enclosure [Papers No. 2].

From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1306—161-S., dated 30th September, 1889, an enclosure [Papers No. 3].

Memorandum by Bābū Serish Chunder Rai Chowdhri, Vakīl, Jabalpoore [Paper No. 4].

Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 9th October, 1889;

Note by ditto, dated 10th October, 1889; Telegram from ditto, dated 10th October, 1889 [Papers No. 5].

2. The extension of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, to the scheduled districts has been objected to on the ground that it will deprive the zamindārs of their rights in land. In the zamindāris which are scheduled districts the Bengal Rent Act, X of 1859, is in force. We think that there is no reason why there should not be the same tenancy law for the scheduled as well as for the non-scheduled zamindāris, and we do not consider that the extension of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act to the scheduled districts will deprive zamindārs of their rights. We are therefore of opinion that that Act should be extended to the scheduled districts.

3. We have amended the definition of "sir-land" contained in section 5 of the Bill so as to bring it into conformity with the definition as amended of "sir-land" in the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881. To remove doubts as to the application of section 42 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, to "bhogra," we have provided that "sir-land" in that section does not include "bhogra". The section, we consider, was not intended to apply to "bhogra".

4. We consider that the object of sections 38, 43 and 61 of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883, was to make void as against the landlord transfers of tenant-right made by a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of those sections. The intention of the Act was to prevent a tenant from making without his landlord's consent an encumbrance on the holding so as to bind the landlord, and from forcing by a transfer of his tenant-right a new tenant on the landlord. We have therefore made a slight amendment in sections 9, 11 and 17 of the Bill as introduced which will, we think, express more clearly the intention of the Act.

5. We think that section 10 of the Bill as introduced, which proposes to confer on ejected thekadārs, gaontias or farmers a right of occupancy in waste-land cultivated by them before their ejection, should not be enacted. The power which the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, proposes to confer on the Chief Commissioner of protecting such persons is sufficient, in our opinion, to prevent injustice to them, and we are not disposed to interfere further with contracts made between the proprietors of land and those to whom they may lease their proprietary rights. We have accordingly omitted section 10 of the Bill.

6. At the instance of the Local Government we have exempted sir-land from the application of sub-section (2), section 14 of the Bill as introduced, and have confined the operation of the sub-section to those local areas in which the Government may declare it to be in force.

7. In section 54A inserted by section 16 of the Bill as introduced we have added a subsection providing that, when rent has been enhanced under the section by a Settlement-officer, it shall not be enhanced under the Act by the landlord for a period of seven years.

8. At the suggestion of the Government Pleader of the Central Provinces we have made the provisions of section 7 of the General Clauses Act, 1887, regarding the computation of time, applicable to the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1883.

9. We have transferred section 19 of the Bill as introduced amending the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, to the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, as the subject of local rates provided for at a settlement is more suitably dealt with in the land-revenue law.

10. We have made a few other slight amendments which do not require notice.

11. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	6th July, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	20th July, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Central Provinces Gazette.	Maráthi	7th August, 1889.
	Hindi	28th August, 1889.

12. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

The 17th October, 1889.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October, 1889:

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5912-295, dated 3rd October, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
Telegram from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated 8th October, 1889.

2. Suggestions have been made for amending the constitution of the committee as prescribed by section 6 of the Bill as introduced. It has been said that a larger proportion than two-fifths of the members of the committee should be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, and the provisions contained in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and the Burma Municipal Acts have been referred to in support of this view. The Bill gives the Local Government power to raise the proportion, if necessary, and the provisions of the enactments referred to do not appear upon consideration to bear out the argument based on them. In the Punjab Municipal Act the rule that two-thirds of the members of every committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government does not apply when such officers are elected. In the North-Western Provinces and the Burma Municipal Acts the rule is that the Local Government may not appoint more than one-fourth of the committee, but in Burma the Local Government may increase this number if the circumstances of the municipality are such as to require it. Having regard to the existing condition of things in the Central Provinces, we are of opinion that the provisions of sub-section (3), section 6 of the Bill should not be altered.

3. In section 7, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the Bill as introduced we have inserted words to enable the Local Government, in order to provide for wards which require special treatment, to prescribe the manner in which the representatives of a ward are to be appointed, whether by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election.

4. In sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Bill as introduced we have increased the time within which a copy of the resolutions of a committee are to be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner from three days to six days.

5. To section 17 of the Bill as introduced we have added a sub-section providing that there shall be an appeal from the orders of a committee fining or dismissing an officer or servant of such classes as the Local Government may prescribe.

6. After section 18 of the Bill as introduced we have inserted a section providing for the creation of sub-committees to manage any ward or wards which owing to peculiar circumstances can best be managed by a special sub-committee. This will provide for cases where, like the civil station of Nágpur, the interests of a particular ward cannot be efficiently attended to except by a committee possessing special knowledge or other qualifications.

7. After section 19 of the Bill as introduced we have added four sections taken from the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and providing for the employment of officers and servants other than secretaries, the power to prevent extravagance in establishments, and the pensions of Government servants and others serving municipalities. We consider that all these matters should be provided for in the Bill.

8. In section 22 of the Bill as introduced we have changed the period of limitation of suits for wrongs alleged to be done under the Act from four months to six months. The latter period is, we find, that more generally prescribed for such suits.

9. To section 31 of the Bill as introduced we have added a clause to remove doubts which were entertained as to whether the balance of a municipal fund existing before the commencement of the Act would form a part of the municipal fund after the Act comes into force.

10. We have amended clause (b) of section 32 of the Bill as introduced so as to provide for the charge to the municipal fund of subscriptions and contributions towards pensions, and in the same section we have inserted a clause (d) regarding the charge of the cost of the construction and maintenance of buildings for the offices of the committee.

11. In section 39 of the Bill as introduced we have inserted words to make the cost of affording special police-protection on the occasion of a religious ceremony or festival held within the municipality a charge debitable to the committee.

12. In sub-section (1), clause (b), of section 79 of the Bill as introduced we have provided for the making of rules for prohibiting or controlling the establishment or maintenance of slaughter-houses and for inspecting and regulating the same. In the same sub-section we have inserted a clause enabling the committee to prevent meat from being hawked about for sale. We have also, in accordance with the opinion of the Local Government, the Nágpur People's Association and some of the persons consulted, inserted a clause enabling the committee to control sweepers employed by it, and to prescribe the conditions on which they may be allowed to withdraw from employment. This provision we consider to be necessary in the interests of the public, as municipal sweepers have it in their power by suddenly refusing to work to cause the greatest inconvenience and danger to the public health.

13. In Chapter VI of the Bill as introduced we have for the sake of a better arrangement included all offences and penalties dealt with by the Bill. We have added as offences punishable under the Act certain acts which local experience showed to be acts which were of the nature of public nuisances. After section 102 of the Bill as introduced we have inserted a section making it an offence for a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease to make, or offer for sale, any article of food for man. We have raised the fine for disturbing direction-posts or lamp-posts (section 104 of the Bill as introduced) and for carrying corpses by prohibited routes (section 103 of the Bill as introduced) to twenty rupees, and the penalty for slaughtering an animal contrary to a prohibition or regulation (section 52 of the Bill as introduced) to two hundred rupees. The penalty of fifty rupees fine provided for this last offence in the Bill as introduced is, in our opinion, too light to be effective, and with respect to the two former offences we think that the penalty should be the same as that provided in the Bill for similar petty offences.

14. In section 113 of the Bill as introduced we have inserted a clause giving the Local Government power to make rules when necessary as to the sanction to be required before committees incur any expenditure. This power may be useful in the case of small and newly constituted municipalities.

15. After section 128 of the Bill as introduced we have, at the suggestion of the Local Government, inserted a section taken from section 170 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and giving the Government power to except municipalities from any of the provisions of the Act. We consider that some of the provisions of the Act are suited only to municipalities managed by experienced and competent committees, and that they are not adapted to small or newly constituted municipalities where the members of the committee have not become accustomed to the management of municipal affairs.

16. We have made also a few minor amendments which do not require notice. In other respects we are of opinion that the provisions of the Bill will meet the requirements of the Central Provinces.

17. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	13th July, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th July, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Central Provinces Gazette	Maráthi	7th August, 1889.
	Hindi	11th September, 1889.

18. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

The 24th October, 1889.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
MUHAMED ALI KHAN.

J. M. MACPIERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. II.

A Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Title, extent and commencement. Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1890.

2. (1) The Central Provinces Municipal Act, XI of 1873. Repeal. 1873, is hereby repealed:

(2) But all municipalities constituted, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and bye-laws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality:

(2) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act:

(3) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

(4) "owner", used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 4-5. Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 6-10.)

receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant :

(5) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act by the Local Government.

XV, s. 3.] 4. (1) The Local Government may, by notification to constitute a municipality. *Notification of intention to constitute a municipality.* (2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town :

Provided that it shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

XV, s. 4.] 5. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the constitution of the proposed municipality, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, declare the local area to be a municipality.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

XI, s. 6.] 6. (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods.

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the official Gazette.

XI, 1873, s. 6.] 7. (1) The Local Government may make rules regarding—

- (a) the term of office of members of committees;
- (b) the division of any municipality into wards;
- (c) the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward, and the manner

of their appointment, whether by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods;

(d) the provision, if any, to be made for the special representation of any classes of the community;

(e) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;

(f) the registration of electors;

(g) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and

(h) any other matters regarding the system of representation and election.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

8. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of *Incorporation of committee.* the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules under section 129, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

9. (1) There shall be a president and vice-president of every committee. *Appointment of president and vice-president.* **[Act 1873, s. 1873, s.]**

(2) The Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president, or both of them, or may authorize any committee to elect its president or vice-president, or both of them, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf.

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for such term as may be prescribed.

(5) When a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president. **[Act 1883, s. 1883, s.]**

10. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president or vice-president or any other member of a committee— *Removal of president, vice-president and members of committee.* **[Act 1883, s. 1883, s.]**

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;

(b) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee.

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st XIII,
34, s. 8 (1)
modified.]

(c) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable in the interests of the public or the municipality.

Conduct of Business.

st XIII,
34, s. 19.]

Ordinary and special meetings.

II. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules thereunder to be transacted at a special meeting.

st XIII,
34, s. 18.]

12. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17.

(2) The president or, in his absence, the vice-president, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

st XIII,
34, s. 21.]

13. (1) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

st XIII,
34, s. 20.]

14. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17, but shall be not less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

st XIII,
34, s. 22.]

15. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules or bye-laws thereunder, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

st XIII,
34, s. 23.]

16. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a committee shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be pub-

lished in the manner prescribed, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the municipality.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within six days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

17. (1) Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make bye-laws consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder for regulating—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the conduct of its business;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;
- (d) the division of duties among the members of the committee;
- (e) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension, fining and removal of the officers and servants of the committee;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act; and
- (g) all other similar matters.

(2) In the case of such officers and servants as may be prescribed, all orders of a committee fining or removing an officer or servant shall be appealable to the Deputy Commissioner.

Joint Committees.

18. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment-authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee, and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Sub-committees.

19. (1) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, a committee may, from time to time, appoint the members appointed for any one or more wards to be a sub-committee for the management of the ward or wards, and may delegate to the sub-committee all or any of the powers of the committee to be exercised within the ward or wards subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The sub-committee shall, if necessary, from time to time appoint in the manner

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(Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 20-27.)

prescribed one of its members to be chairman of the sub-committee.

Officers and Servants.

XV. 20. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting and subject to the approval of the Local Government, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting and subject to the like approval remove any person so appointed.

(2) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, assign to a secretary such salary as the committee thinks fit.

(3) Every sub-committee may, from time to time, appoint and remove its secretary in the like manner and subject to the like approval and with the like sanction as provided in the case of a committee by sub-section (1), and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to a secretary of a sub-committee.

21. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

22. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner of the division, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the remuneration assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number of those persons or the remuneration, as the case may be:

Provided that the committee may appeal against any such requirement to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on any such appeal shall be final.

Pensions of Government officials serving committees. 23. In the case of a Government official a committee may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

24. In the case of an officer or servant being a Government official, a committee may, with

the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay be less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government—

(a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; or

(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

25. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees or into any class of such contracts.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

26. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 25, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

Privileges and Liabilities.

27. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, delivered or left at its office and, in the case of an officer or person, delivered to him or left at his office or usual place of abode, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff and the relief which he claims.

(2) Unless service of such notice be proved the Court shall dismiss the suit.

(3) Every such suit shall be dismissed unless it is instituted within six months from the date of the accrual of the alleged cause of action.

(4) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was instituted tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs or anything

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beyond the amount of such tender, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 36.] (5) This section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Act XV, 1883, s. 66.] 28. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to, or under the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER III.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

Act XIII, 1884, s. 39.] 29. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in the manner prescribed by section 30, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;
- (b) a tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the municipality according to their circumstances and property within the municipality;
- (c) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, in the municipality;
- (d) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden when such vehicles or animals are kept within the municipality;
- (e) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;
- (f) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the municipality for consumption or use therein;
- (g) market-dues on dealers using any building, structure, market, bazar or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to the Government or to the committee or under its control;
- (h) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the municipality;
- (i) a latrine or conservancy cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a cess for the use of public latrines; and
- (j) a water-rate when water is supplied by the committee:

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

30. (1) A committee may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1) the committee shall publish in the manner prescribed a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a month under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections, if any, which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) The Local Government on receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 29, clause (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in Council, with the objections, if any, received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of the committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals from such date as may be sanctioned by the Local Government.

31. A tax imposed under this Act shall not be invalid for defect of form, and, when any property is described for the purpose of assessing any such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier.

32. Any tax imposed under this Act and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments, if any, as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

33. A committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under this Act or suspend the operation of any tax within any part of the municipality for any specified period.

34. For reasons to be recorded in writing the Local Government may exercise the powers conferred on a committee by the last foregoing section.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 35-38.)*

XV, 35. (1) Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

(2) If the arrear is due in respect of immovable property, it shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the committee to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, as if the property were land assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Municipal Fund and Property.

XIII, 36. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

- (a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee;
- (b) all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the municipality against this Act or the rules thereunder or against section 34 of Act V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*) or against Act III of 1867 (*to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses*);
- (c) the balance (if any) standing at the commencement of this Act at the credit of the municipal fund under the control of the committee.

XIII, 37. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

- (a) first, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;
- (b) secondly, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 23 and 24, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter IV;
- (c) thirdly, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these Departments;
- (d) fourthly, the cost of the construction and maintenance of buildings for the offices of the committee.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the

committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the limits of the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, to the payment of the like charges and expenses outside those limits when such application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely:—

- (a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses;
- (b) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them;
- (c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, sarais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, recreation-grounds, gardens, parks, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions;
- (d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;
- (e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;
- (f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;
- (g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;
- (h) the planting and preservation of trees;
- (i) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths;
- (j) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;
- (k) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions; and
- (l) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

38. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

(3) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and vary such investments for others of the like nature. The income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

(Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund—Section 39. Chapter IV.—Municipal Police.—Sections 40-44. Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 45-47.)

Act 1884. 39. (1) All streets, roads and bridges over which the public have a right of way, all tanks, wells, ghâts, channels, sewers and drains within the municipality, not being private property or specifically excepted by an order of the Local Government, together with the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the committee and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act.

ad. Act 384, ss. 74.] (2) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (1) in the committee shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

XIII. 40. (1) Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act.

of 1889. (2) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

XIII 41. (1) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof, or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

of 1889. (2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

42. (1) If the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall—

- (a) be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;
- (b) be appointed and promoted, and be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf;
- (c) perform such duties as the Local Government may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and
- (d) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861.

(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

43. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

44. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, or any religious ceremony or festival held within the municipality, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

CHAPTER V.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

45. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

46. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

47. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 48-53.)*

purpose of depositing any building-materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

XIII, 48. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

XIII, 49. The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

XIII, 50. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

XIII, 51. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

XIII, 52. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act, which may be given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if

deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

- (a) free passage or way in front of the building;
- (b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;
- (c) ventilation and drainage;
- (d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and
- (e) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of the committee requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) If any such building is erected or re-erected, wholly or in part, without such notice being given, or without the submission of particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the lawful directions of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes erecting any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

53. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof, if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street, or projects into or encroaches on any drain, sewer or aqueduct in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 54-63.)**Bathing and Washing Places.*

- XIII, 54. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality; and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

- XIII, 55. The committee may fix places within or with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.
- XIII, 56. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

57. Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, prohibit or regulate, by notification published in the manner prescribed, the slaughter within the limits of a municipality of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

Burial and Burning Places.

- XIII, 58. (1) The committee may by public notice order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the

notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

59. The committee may by public notice pre-scribe routes for the removal of corpses of corpses to burial or burning places. [Act XIII, 1884, s. 94.]

Inflammable Materials.

60. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice. [Act XIII, 1884, s. 95.]

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

61. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land in which any privies, drains or cesspools are situate, inspect any such privies, drains or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, drains or cesspools. [Act XIII, 1884, s. 96.]

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land; but, if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

62. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons. [Act XIII, 1884, s. 97.]

63. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any

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building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

- (a) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;
- (b) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;
- (c) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

XIII, 99.] 64. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which a license has not been duly taken out.

XIII, 100.] 65. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, animal or drug which may be therein; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same, or, if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for enquiry whether any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

(2) If the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase any article of food or drink exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

at XIII, 101.] 66. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(2) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the

property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

67. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

68. The committee may by notice require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street.

69. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee directs, any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building.

(2) The committee may by notice require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

70. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or close any privy, drain or cesspool, or to repair or alter or put in good order any privy, drain or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may by notice require any person who constructs any new privy, drain or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any privy, drain or cesspool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the privy, drain or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

71. The committee may by notice require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the

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committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the buildings as it thinks fit.

XIII, 72. The committee may by notice require
s. 107. Removal of drains, latrines or cesspools near any source of water-supply or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use to remove or close the same within one week.

XIII, 73. The committee may by notice require
s. 108. the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

XIII, 74. If any building, or any well, tank or
s. 109. other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

XIII, 75. If any building, wall or structure or any
s. 110. thing affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as the committee considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in Insanitary Condition.

XIII, 76. The committee may by notice require
s. 111. the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

XIII, 77. The committee may by notice require the
s. 112. owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing

danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

78. If the owner or occupier of any building [Act XI
or land suffers the same to 1884.
Power to require fil- be in a filthy or unwhole-
thy buildings or land to be cleaned. some state, the committee may by notice require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

79. If any building appears to the committee [Act XI
to be unfit for human habit- 1884, s. 114.
Power to prohibit use for human habitation of buildings unfit for such use. ation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may by notice prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

80. The committee may by notice require [Act XI
the owner or person claim- 1884, s. 115.
Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed. ing to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

81. (1) If the Sanitary Commissioner reports [Act XI
that the cultivation of any 1884, s. 116.
Power to prohibit cultivation, use of manure or irrigation injurious to health. description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions as may prevent the injury.

(2) When on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

82. (1) The owner or occupier of every place [Act XI
situate within the muni- 1884, s. 117.
Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades. cipality and used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow; or
boiling bones, offal or blood; or
as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or
as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime-kiln; or
as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

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(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 83-86.)

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

XIII, s. 118.] **83.** If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may by notice require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to make and enforce Rules.

XIII, s. 119.] **84.** (1) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the municipality being the property of Her Majesty or of the committee;

(b) for prohibiting or controlling the establishment or maintenance of markets, sarâis, halting-places and slaughter-houses, and inspecting and regulating the same and any places of public entertainment and resort;

[s.w.] (c) for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality;

[s.w.] (d) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

(e) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

[s.w.] (f) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood;

[1881.] (g) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(h) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(i) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(j) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family;

(k) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and, when water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;

(l) for prohibiting the offering of meat or any specified description of meat for sale except at a shop or stall or in a market-place;

(m) for controlling and regulating the duties of sweepers employed by the committee and prescribing the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment;

(n) when the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi limits for the purposes of that tax; and,

(o) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any rule under this section a committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(3) A rule under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

85. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, a committee may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code.

86. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a committee with the powers of a District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 84, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b), (c), (j) and (k).

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(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 87-91.
Chapter VI.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 92-93.)

(2) Sections 133 to 142 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers:

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has under this section invested a committee.

XV, 87. A committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 85, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 86.

Supplemental.

XIII, 88. (1) When any notice under this Chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any building or land fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this Chapter requiring him to do any act in, upon or in respect to that building or land, the committee may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

XIII, 89. (1) Where the owner or occupier of property is required under this Act by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this subsection from the rent due or from time to time accruing due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (2) any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having

jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

90. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the committee, its officers or servants, under this Act, and shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, X of 1870-51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable.

91. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under section 58, 79 or 83 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Deputy Commissioner of the district; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the division or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be confirmed, set aside or modified until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

92. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any public street or place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

93. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any

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other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

XIII, 94. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of
[139.] any building or land, keeps

Penalty for non-re- or allows to be kept for
moval of filth. more than twenty-four
hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, nightsoil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XIII, 95. Whoever, without the permission in writing
[139.] of the committee, makes or

Penalty for making or altering drains without authority. causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the channels, sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XIII, 96. Whoever makes, without the permission in
[131.] writing of the committee, or

Penalty for making or keeping latrines near any source of water-supply. keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove or close issued under section 72, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

XIII, 97. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard
[132.] of any orders which the

Penalty for keeping animals so as to be injurious to health. committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

XIII, 98. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on
[133.] deleterious substances, filth

Penalty for feeding animals on deleterious substances. or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XIII, 99. Whoever drives any vehicle of any kind
[134.] after dark in any street

Penalty for driving vehicles without proper lights. unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

100. Whoever drives any vehicle without

Penalty for driving vehicles without proper means of control. having the proper means of controlling the animal harnessed therein shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

101. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off
[Act 1884, s. 1.] fire-works or fire-balloons, or flies kites, or engages in any game, in such a manner

as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

102. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or
[Act 1884, s. 1.] camel-driver, omits on being

Penalty for non-re- removal of elephants or camels on approach of a horse or bullock-cart. requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of any vehicle drawn by bullocks shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

103. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the
[Act 1884, s. 1.] committee, takes an ele-

Penalty for taking elephants along streets. phant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

104. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the
[N.W. Rules, 13.] committee made with the

Penalty for beating drum or sounding musical instrument. sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument so as to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

105. Whoever, being the owner or person in
[Act 1884, s. 1.] charge of any dog which is

Penalty for suffering dogs to be at large. likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

106. Whoever, without the permission in writing
[Act 1884, s. 1.] of the committee, alters, ob-

Penalty for altering, obstructing or encroaching upon streets. structs or encroaches upon any street, public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building-materials, or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

107. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber, or
[Act 1884, s. 1.] carries on building-opera-

Penalty for quarrying, blasting, cutting timber or building. tions in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by, or dwelling, or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

108. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the
[Act 1884, s. 14.] committee, pickets animals

Penalty for picketing animals and collecting carts. or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any kind or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

109. Whoever when suffering from any infectious or contagious disease makes or offers for

Penalty for making or selling food when suffering from disease. sale any article of food for man shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

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XIII, s. 143.] **110.** Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light maintained by the committee in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

111. Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any name or number put up under section 49 by order of the committee, or puts up any different name or number, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

112. Whoever contrary to the provisions of section 56 slaughters for sale any animal at any place within the municipality other than the place fixed under that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

113. Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter contrary to any prohibition, regulation or order under section 57, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

114. If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of section 58, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XIII, s. 143.] **115.** Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Act III, s. 2.] **116.** (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink for the consumption of man which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely:—

(a) when any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drink, in order to make the food or drink fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or to conceal the inferior quality thereof;

(b) when the food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(3) The provisions of this section apply to the purchase under section 65 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

Act III, s. 3.] **117.** (1) If the owner or the person in whose possession any food or drink or animal which is seized under section 65, sub-section

(1), does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, such owner or person shall, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) A person who is in possession of food or drink or of an animal as a carrier or bailee thereof shall not be liable to a fine under sub-section (1); but the Magistrate, on proof of the facts abovementioned, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man.

118. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of section 65, sub-section (2), refuses to sell any article of food or drink shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

119. If any person cultivates, uses manure, or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under section 81, sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

120. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of section 82, uses without registration or without a license any place for any purpose mentioned in that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

121. Whoever, after notice has been given under section 83, uses any place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

122. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon the committee by the last foregoing Chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by the committee under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time

[Act XIX, 1884, s. 144.]

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so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

- * XIII, 123. Any prosecution for an offence punishable under section 114, or section 121, or section 122, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

- * XIII, 124. The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district (not being a member of the committee) may—

- (a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee;
- (b) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits;
- (c) by order in writing require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for; and
- (d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

- Act XIII, 125. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

126. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner of the district may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner of the division every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

127. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

128. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published in the official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue:—

- (a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members;
- (b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf;

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(c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

XV, 129. (1) The Local Government may frame
s. 64: forms for any proceedings
XIII, of a committee for which
s. it considers that forms
Government to frame it should be provided, and
forms and make rules. should be provided, and
may make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) for the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act, and for preventing evasion of the same;

(b) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund;

(c) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee or placed under its management by the Local Government may be transferred by sale, mortgage, charge, lease, exchange or otherwise;

(d) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill;

(e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers, and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass;

(f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(g) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;

(h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(i) as to the sanction (if any) to be required before committees incur any expenditure;

(j) as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of the committee are to be conducted and recorded;

(k) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees; and,

(l) generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1), clause (a), the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XIII, 130. In all matters connected with this Act
s. 155: the Local Government
General powers of shall have and exercise over
Local Government and Commissioners and Deputy
Commissioners.

missioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

131. (1) Every notice issued by a committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

132. When any notice is under the provisions of this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

133. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner.

Alteration of Limits of Municipality.

134. The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in the prescribed manner within the local area affected, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 135-144.)*

(b) to include within a municipality any local area situate in the vicinity thereof and defined in the notification :

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Act XV
33, s. 73.] 135. (r) Any inhabitant of a municipality or Alteration of limits of local area in respect of municipality. which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the alteration proposed submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (r), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

Act XV
33, s. 74.] 136. (r) When a local area is excluded under the last foregoing section Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

(a) this Act and all rules, orders, bye-laws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, on the publication of the scheme in the local official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (r) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

Act XV,
33, s. 75.] 137. When a local area is included under section 135 in a municipality, Effect of including local area in municipality. this Act and all rules, orders, bye-laws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included shall apply to the local area.

Miscellaneous.

Act XV,
33, s. 65.] 138. (r) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with

the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

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(2) A person shall not by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

139. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable only under this Act or a rule thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the committee or of some person authorized either generally or specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the committee in this behalf.

140. Where any building or land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

141. The power to make rules under section 7, section 84 or section 129 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

142. (r) When the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government may make rules—

(a) prohibiting the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired; and

(b) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area.

(2) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (r) shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

143. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

144. Every member of a committee constituted under this Act shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force; and a Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party to or to be personally interested within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in any prosecution for an offence punishable under this Act, or any rule thereunder, merely because he is a member of the committee by the order or with the approval of which the prosecution has been instituted.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Bill.**(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 145-147.)*

at XIII, 145. (1) If the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by notification.

(2) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

at XV, 146. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, withdraw any municipality from the operation of this Act.

(2) When a notification is issued under sub-section (1) in respect of any municipality, this Act and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and

powers made, issued or conferred under this Act shall cease to apply to the local area comprised in the municipality, the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharge the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

147. Anything done or any proceedings taken [Act XI under this Act shall not be 1884, s. 27.]
Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings. questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in villages in the Central Provinces was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October, 1889:

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. We have changed the title of the Act to the Central Provinces Village-sanitation Act.

3. In section 2 of the Bill we have substituted the words "a village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses" for the words "a village containing not less than three hundred inhabitants." We think that the number of inhabited houses is a better condition for the application of the Act than the number of inhabitants.

4. At the suggestion of the Local Government we have in section 3 of the Bill given the Government power to constitute a panchayat consisting, where necessary, of more than five members.

5. In section 4 of the Bill we have substituted in clause (c) the words "roads in the village" for the words "village-communications", and we have struck out clause (d) as we consider that the aiding of village-schools does not fall properly within the scope of the measure, and that the money raised by taxation under the Act should be spent on the sanitation and improvement of the village.

6. To section 5 of the Bill we have added a sub-section providing that an assessment shall not be valid until it is confirmed by the Local Government.

7. In section 6 of the Bill we have inserted a clause giving the Local Government power to define the limits of villages for the purposes of the Act. We have also amended clause (a) of the section, as introduced, so as to enable the Government to fix the term of office of members of a panchayat and to provide for their removal from office when necessary. We have struck out clause (b) of the section as introduced, as it is no longer required, and we have added a sub-section making arrears of taxes imposed under the Act realizable as arrears of land-revenue. In sub-section (2) of the same section we have reduced the maximum fine which may be imposed for a breach of a rule to ten rupees, which we consider will be a sufficient penalty.

8. We have made a few other amendments which it is unnecessary to specify. We are of opinion that the provisions of the Bill are calculated to effect an improvement in the sanitation of villages, but that caution and discretion will be required in choosing the villages to which the Act is to be extended and in supervising the working of its provisions.

9. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	13th July, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th July, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Language.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Central Provinces Gazette	Maráthi	7th August, 1889.
	Hindi	11th September, 1889.

10. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

The 24th October, 1889.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

MUHAMED ALI KHAN.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. II.

A Bill to make better provision for Sanitation in Villages in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Village-sanitation Act, 1889.
Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) When the sanitary condition of a village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses and not being a municipality is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the village is situate, such as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, he may by an order in writing, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, declare that the village is in an insanitary state.

(2) After the publication of the order the Local Government may—

(a) on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or,

(b) if no such application is made within three months after the date of the publication of the order, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner,

by notification in the official Gazette extend to the village the provisions of this Act from such date as may be specified in the notification.

3. In every village to which this Act is extended a panchayat shall be formed, consisting of the mukaddam and such number of representatives of the village-community, not being less than four, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, who shall be chosen by election from among the inhabitants of the village.

4. The panchayat shall, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, determine the sum which is annually required for the following purposes:—

(a) the proper cleansing and conservancy of the village;

(b) the provision and maintenance of a supply of wholesome water for the inhabitants of the village and their cattle;

(c) the maintenance of the roads in the village.

5. (1) The sum determined to be necessary under the last foregoing section shall be raised by the panchayat by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners or occupiers of such houses and lands.

(2) An assessment shall not be valid until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

6. (1) The Local Government shall make rules—
Powers of Local Government to make rules.

(a) defining the limits of villages for the purposes of the Act;

(b) regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchayats, the term of office of members of a panchayat and the circumstances under which, and the authority by whom, they may be removed;

(c) limiting the amount of tax and regulating its assessment, realization, safe custody and application and the auditing of the accounts thereof;

(d) regulating the village-conservancy and defining and prohibiting public nuisances; and,

(e) generally, for giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(3) Arrears of taxes imposed under this Act may, subject to the rules, if any, made under this section, be realized by the Deputy Commissioner as arrears of land-revenue.

7. The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to have operation in any village from a date to be fixed by the Local Government, and may make over any moneys in the hands of the panchayat to the district council or local board having authority under the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

8. While the provisions of this Act are in force in any village, the authority of the district council or local board under section 9 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the management of the panchayat.

Exclusion of authority of district council and local board.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER 1889.

The principal meteorological features of the month of September in normal years are the retreat of the south-west monsoon from Upper and Central India and the appearance of more or less severe cyclones over the Bay of Bengal. The date of the occurrence of the former phenomenon apparently depends largely on the general strength of the monsoon during the whole period of its prevalence, but of the rules which regulate the occurrence of cyclones much less is known. The withdrawal from Central and Upper India of the moist currents from the Bombay and from the Bengal side of India occur fairly simultaneously, and is followed by fine dry weather in that region, but Bengal and Burmah continue to receive moderate general rain from the Bay current and the Konkan, Malabar, the Deccan and Southern India from the Arabian Sea current. As mentioned above, the cyclonic storms of this period are frequently of considerable severity, and give heavy and general rainfall. Their course is as a rule west-north-west from the Orissa Coast across the central parts of the country, and they are frequently remarkable for long vitality.

The present September has been remarkable for the exceptionally early cessation of the rains over a considerable portion of India. Over the whole of North-Western India (*i.e.*, the whole of the region lying to the north-west of a line joining Rajkot and Lucknow) there has been practically no rain of importance throughout the month. This has apparently arisen from two causes—the first being the excessive weakness of the Bombay current, the second the feeding of the Bay current into the various depressions, which have formed over and travelled near the Bay of Bengal. Conditions on the West Coast of the Peninsula have been very exceptional. In the ordinary course of events there should be a fairly strong south-westerly and westerly wind crossing the West Coast at this season, and rain should be general and fairly frequent. Instead of this the records of the past month have shown for the greater part of the period variable or east to north breezes of light or moderate strength, and on several days there has been a partial or complete absence of rain all along the West Coast. During the occurrence of the depressions described below, these abnormal conditions were of course modified, and an inrush of moist monsoon winds towards the depression occasioned heavy and general rain on the West Coast; but with the disappearance of the disturbances the wind returned to its abnormal directions and the rain more or less ceased.

After a short disturbed period quite at the commencement of the month the weather became settled. Very small pressure differences were accompanied with light and variable winds, and, though rain was reported from most stations (except those in the north-west), it occurred generally in passing showers, and the general weather was fair. On the 16th however conditions became unsettled over the Bay, and a brisk fall of the barometer was accompanied with the formation of a depression. An unsettled period which lasted until the 23rd then set in, during which the weather was stormy and the rainfall heavy. After the 24th or 25th the rainfall again fell off gradually, and by the end of the month the weather was again fine over the greater part of the country.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—Three depressions were formed during the month, of these one was of very considerable importance, but the other two were small and short lived.

Depression of 1st to 3rd September.—At the close of August a shallow low pressure area lay over Behar and the North-Western Provinces, into which the wind from surrounding districts fed and around which rain was falling. On the 1st September a shallow but well defined disturbance formed within this low pressure area, and a cyclonic circulation of the winds was established. Moderately heavy rain fell within the storm area. The reports of the

and showed that the storm was filling up, but that heavy rain had occurred in its neighbourhood, the following being some of the principal amounts reported :

Benares	4½	inches on the 2nd.
Jaunpur	6½	" " " 1st.
Allahabad	6½	" " " 1st and 2nd.
Sultanpur	6½	" " " " " "
Pertabgarh	9½	" " " " " "
Rai Bareilly	5½	" " " " " "

On the morning of the 3rd the barometer was rising quickly and the depression had almost disappeared.

Large depression of the 16th to 22nd September.—Very uniform pressures were reported over the Bay and the surrounding coasts on the morning of the 15th—a condition which in the middle of September was almost certainly antecedent to the formation of a storm. On the 16th a depression was clearly traceable in the Bay and there was a general indraught of air towards the centre. The chart of the 17th showed that the depression had developed and that the centre of depression was in Lat. $18^{\circ}30'$ and Long. $88^{\circ}30'$, where the barometer was probably falling briskly. A cyclonic circulation of moderate intensity had been formed around the Bay. On the 18th the centre of the storm was close to the coast between the stations of Gopalpore and Vizagapatam, where the barometer had fallen very rapidly. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed around and over the Bay. The storm crossed the coast in the afternoon, and moderate gales prevailed around it. The barometer at the centre probably fell below $29^{\circ}0''$ and the storm was altogether of considerable intensity. By the morning of the 19th it had passed about 100 miles inland on a west-north-west course. Strong winds were feeding into it, and the rainfall around was very heavy. On the 20th the storm was to the south of Raipur and still maintained the same intensity. The chart of the 21st showed that the storm was filling up, and that it was passing northward towards the North-Western Provinces. A strong cyclonic circulation was still maintained around it and fairly heavy rain continued. By the morning of the 22nd the disturbance had reached the foot of the Hills in the neighbourhood of Gorakhpur and by the following morning it had broken up. It continued to give very heavy rain up to the time of its disappearance. The following returns show approximately the amount of the depression of the barometer below the normal during the course of the storm, but as the actual centre was on no occasion actually over one of the meteorological stations at the hour of observation, the result is only a rough approximation :

On the 17th	{ Gopalpore	.	.	.	.	.	—'051"
	{ Vizagapatam	.	.	.	.	.	—'048"
" 18th	{ Gopalpore	.	.	.	.	.	—'193"
	{ Vizagapatam	.	.	.	.	.	—'217"
" 19th	{ Gopalpore	.	.	.	.	.	—'235"
	{ Vizagapatam	.	.	.	.	.	—'226"
" 20th	Raipur	.	.	.	.	.	—'254"
" 21st	Seoni	.	.	.	.	.	—'151"
" 22nd	Gorakhpur	.	.	.	.	.	—'208"

Heavy rainfall was more or less confined to a comparatively narrow band in the direct path of the storm. Ankapalli received about 20 inches and Vizagapatam about 10 inches on the 18th and 19th. The Central Provinces (east and south) received between 4 and 6 inches on the 20th and 21st and the Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts of the North-Western Provinces received between 6 and 13 inches of rain between the 22nd and 23rd.

Shallow depression of 25th to 28th September.—On the 25th a large shallow area of low pressure was formed over the Bay, Burmah and South Bengal, and appearances on this day favoured the production of another considerable depression. The reports of the 26th showed, however, that the barometer was rising all round the Bay, so that the disturbance never developed but drifted slowly northward into Bengal, and broke up on the 27th or 28th. No rain of any consequence fell with this depression.

Pressure has been remarkably high over the greater part of Northern and Central India. Notwithstanding the influence of the depressions noticed above, and which was almost entirely confined to Northern India, the results at the close of the month show that over the whole of Northern India, excepting the north-west of the Punjab, Sind and Guzerat, but including the Circars, the north of the

Bay and Burmah the mean barometer was above the normal, while over the Peninsula on the contrary and more particularly on the Malabar Coast it was largely in defect.

The following table gives the barometric anomalies or local pressure variations in different parts of the country for September with those for June, July and August for comparison :

PROVINCE.	BAROMETRIC ANOMALY.			
	June 1889.	July 1889.	August 1889.	September 1889.
Burmah	+ '011	+ '004	+ '008	+ '006
Bengal	+ '008	+ '017	— '014	+ '013
Assam	+ '019	+ '019	+ '002	+ '007
Behar and Chutia Nagpur	+ '006	+ '019	— '007	+ '008
North-Western Provinces	+ '003	+ '015	+ '005	+ '011
Punjab	— '016	— '004	+ '019	+ '003
Sind and Rajputana	— '013	+ '005	+ '005	+ '001
Central India	— '001	+ '012	— '001	+ '011
Central Provinces	+ '004	+ '005	— '048	+ '015
Bombay	— '001	— '025	+ '002	— '035
Madras	— '002	— '026	+ '012	— '017

The principal features of the above table are the change in pressure over the Central parts of the country, the steadiness of the excess in Upper India and the considerable deficiency in the south and west of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The most remarkable point about the temperature conditions of the month is the large diurnal range of temperature which has been reported over Northern India. With the early clearing of the sky nocturnal radiation apparently set in with unusual energy, and the night temperatures, more particularly towards the close of the month, were most unusually low. The variation of the mean temperature for each week and for the month from the mean is given in the following table :

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER				Difference of mean temperature from the Normal for the month.
	9th	16th	23rd	30th	
Burmah	+ 0·7	+ 1·6	— 0·1	— 1·0	+ 0·2
Bengal	— 0·6	— 0·5	— 0·9	+ 1·0	— 0·4
North-Western Provinces	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·2	— 0·7	— 0·1
Punjab	+ 1·6	+ 2·0	+ 1·0	— 0·8	+ 0·8
Bombay	+ 1·9	+ 2·9	+ 2·0	+ 0·9	+ 1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 1·0	+ 1·9	+ 2·2	+ 2·1	+ 1·6
Guzerat and Central India	— 0·1	+ 1·7	+ 2·9	+ 1·6	+ 1·3
Sind and Rajputana	— 0·3	+ 1·3	+ 3·5	+ 0·6	+ 1·2
Madras	— 0·4	+ 0·1	— 0·7	— 0·9	— 0·2

Rainfall.—The distribution, &c., of rain during the past month has been largely described in the earlier portions of this summary. Briefly, the returns show that the rains ceased early and were consequently light over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, the exceptions being the Trans-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, Behar, North Bengal and Assam. Of these the first three regions were under the influence of the two depressions noticed above, and the excess of rainfall is due to this cause. The Indian Peninsula, with the exception of the Konkan, had generally heavy rain, the excess ranging from about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the Carnatic to nearly 9 inches in Malabar. In Ceylon the rainfall was even heavier, the returns from Colombo showing that at that station the month's fall was more than five times the normal amount. In Burmah the fall almost exactly equalled the average.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal Average Rainfall in September.	Actual Average Rainfall in September 1889.	Difference from the Average in September 1889.
Punjab, West	7	2'44	0'58	— 1'86
„ East	4	3'92	0'71	— 3'21
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	8	7'07	7'60	+ 0'53
„ „ Cis-Gangetic	3	5'35	2'63	— 2'72
Behar	2	6'92	10'50	+ 3'58
North Bengal	3	13'19	14'75	+ 1'56
Assam—Achar	3	13'44	14'77	+ 1'33
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	10'08	7'95	— 2'13
Orissa—North Circars	5	8'30	8'14	— 0'16
Central Provinces, South	7	9'54	4'33	— 5'21
Berar—Khandeish	2	6'31	4'06	— 2'25
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Ner- budda.	9	5'03	1'90	— 3'13
Sind—Cutch	3	0'57	0	— 0'57
Guzerat	3	5'26	2'53	— 2'73
Konkan	4	10'67	5'73	— 4'94
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	6'06	9'52	+ 3'46
Malabar	5	10'29	19'20	+ 8'91
Mysore—Bellary	4	5'04	10'02	+ 4'98
Carnatic	6	3'73	4'34	+ 0'61
Lower Burmah	7	16'57	16'60	+ 0'03
Ceylon	1	4'67	25'40	+ 20'73

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 24th October, 1889.

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday,
October 28th, 1889.**

The weather over the greater part of India has been finer and more settled than is ordinarily the case even at this fine season of the year. Western and Central India has been the seat of a slight anticyclone or high pressure area, while the whole of North-Western India has experienced steady and uniform pressures, so that the slight showers which not uncommonly occur about this time—more particularly in the mountain and submontane regions—have been absent this year. In strong contrast to these fine conditions has been the weather prevailing over and around the head of the Bay of Bengal, where a storm of considerable intensity has given strong squally winds and exceptionally heavy rain. This storm took a somewhat unusual course for this time of year and passed into East Bengal. This unusual course had a very important influence on the weather occasioning heavy rain around the head of the Bay, where it is ordinarily fine, and occasioning fine weather on the Coromandel Coast, where it is ordinarily rainy, at this season. In most years the moist south-west winds which prevail over the south, south-east and east of the Bay during the latter half of October curve to the westward over the centre of the Bay, and blowing on to the Coromandel Coast as north-east winds occasion the heavy rains which are characteristic of that coast at this time. In the present year, instead of recurving, these winds have fed into the depression at the head of the Bay, while north-westerly winds with a land origin have prevailed over Madras and brought fine dry weather.

The chart of the 22nd showed a large area of low pressure overlying East and South Bengal, Orissa, the Circars and the head of the Bay into which there was a steady indraught of wind from all directions. Moderately steep gradients for northerly winds prevailed over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula and winds from between north and west prevailed there, while both in North-West India and on the West Coast variable airs and calms predominated. On the morning of the 23rd the barometer was falling quickly over the head of the Bay, and the definition of the storm had increased very considerably and a small storm centre apparently lay in Long. 88° and Lat. 20°. The winds were cyclonic at the head of the Bay, but very feeble. Elsewhere conditions were unchanged. The chart of the 24th showed that pressure had increased at all stations. The storm at the head of the Bay was smaller than on the preceding day, and no further development had taken place. Winds remained cyclonic at the head of the Bay and there was a distinct tendency to increase in force. The normal north-westerly to westerly current of air prevailed down the Gangetic plain, and elsewhere the winds were westerly or variable. Between the 24th and 25th the storm developed a good deal. This was owing to a general rise of pressure in surrounding regions, while the barometer remained almost steady at the centre of depression. In consequence gradients increased considerably around the centre, the cyclonic circulation of the winds extended to nearly all parts of the Bay, and the force of the winds rose quickly in the north. Hitherto the storm centre had been steady off the Orissa Coast, but after 8 A.M. on the 25th it began to move north-eastward and by the morning of the 26th it had passed to the east of Saugor Island, and had apparently travelled inland over the Sunderbuns. Very strong winds prevailed at the Sandheads. The chart of the 27th showed that the storm had travelled east-north-eastward and that the centre lay near Burrisal, where the barometer marked 29.60". Strong cyclonic winds prevailed all around the centre. Light variable or westerly winds prevailed in other parts of India with fine weather. By the morning of the 28th the storm had almost broken up. The cyclonic circulation had become feeble and irregular, and the north-westerly to westerly winds of the Gangetic plain, with their accompanying fine weather, were extending into Bengal.

Temperature.—The remarkable depression of temperature which has prevailed over the greater part of India during the past two weeks has been continued during the week under review, but there are now signs that the lowest point of the oscillation has been reached and that temperature, relatively to the average, will now begin to rise. One interesting feature of this period of depression has been the remarkable lowness of the night temperatures on the plains in comparison with those on the hills. On several occasions the minimum temperature recorded at the plains stations in the Punjab, and west of the North-Western Provinces has been several degrees lower than the temperature recorded at the same time at the hill stations of Murree and Simla.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past week from the normal average :

PROVINCES	Difference of Mean Temperature of Last Week from Normal.	Difference of Mean Temperature of Present Week from Normal.
Burmah	+ 0.5°	— 0.6°
Bengal	— 0.2°	+ 1.6°
North-Western Provinces	— 2.6°	— 1.1°
Punjab	— 4.7°	— 3.1°
Bombay	— 0.5°	— 4.3°
Central Provinces	+ 0.3°	— 4.3°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1.3°	— 5.4°
Sind and Rajputana	— 4.2°	— 5.1°
Madras	— 0.7°	— 1.1°

This table shows that, except in Bengal, every Province throughout India has experienced a considerable depression of temperature during the week. It will be noticed that in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces the depression is less than it was last week, and that in the other Provinces it is greater, showing that the cold wave is apparently travelling southward.

Rain.—There has again been little or no rain over the greater part of India. In the immediate neighbourhood of the cyclonic storm described above the fall has been heavy, but rain did not extend to any great distance on either side of the track of the storm centre and was hence confined to a limited extent of country.

The following is a brief description of the daily distribution :—On the 22nd the weather over India being still in an unsettled state, owing to the breaking up of the depression noticed in the preceding summary, showers were reported from many parts of the country—more particularly from Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, the south of the Peninsula and Burmah. The amounts were considerable in several places, especially in Lower Burmah. On the 23rd a few scattered showers were reported from Behar, one or two central stations and from the Malabar Coast ; with these exceptions rain was confined to the Bay area and was not heavy. On the 24th, 25th and 26th there was no rain, except around the upper part of the Bay and in Assam and Upper Burmah. On the 27th and 28th there was heavy rain in Bengal and some showers in Assam, but no rain in any other part of India.

The table at the close of the summary shows that in seventeen rainfall divisions no rain whatever was received during the week, and that in seven other divisions the average rainfall for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch. In twelve of these twenty-four divisions the normal rainfall is either *nil* or less than one-tenth of an inch, but that this number should be doubled in the week under review is an indication of the exceptionally fine weather at present prevailing. Fifteen divisions report an excess and thirty a deficiency of rainfall during the week. The greatest excess is in Burmah and Eastern and Deltaic Bengal, where the cyclonic storm noticed above occasioned several large falls. Of these the principal are—7½ inches at Maungdaw (Akyab) ; 11 inches at Kushak (Tipperah) ; 12 inches at Perozepur (Backergunge) ; 8 inches at Munsheegunge (Dacca) ; 9½ inches at Bagerhat (Khoolna) ; 7½ inches at Madaripur (Faridpur) ; 11½ inches at Basirhat (24-Pergunnahs) ; and 12½ inches at Gope (Pooree).

In the south of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces there were a few heavy showers on the first day of the week, but after the 22nd there was practically no rain, except in North-Eastern India.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28TH, 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO OCTOBER 28TH, 1889.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Nor- mal Rainfall, October 15th to October 28th.	Excess or De- fect of (Season- al) Rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	8.78	1.22	+ 7.56	13.63	3.69	+ 269
	Lower Burmah	1.91	1.20	+ 0.71	4.37	2.88	+ 53
	Central Burmah	1.62	1.10	+ 0.52	3.09	2.30	+ 34
	Upper Burmah	0.95	?	?	1.97	?	?
	Arakan	4.14	1.65	+ 2.49	4.89	2.80	+ 75
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	4.13	1.13	+ 3.00	4.26	2.69	+ 57
	Assam (Surma)	2.23	0.76	+ 1.47	2.35	2.17	+ 9
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0.76	0.36	+ 0.40	0.76	1.53	- 50
	Deltaic Bengal	4.40	0.87	+ 3.53	4.72	2.18	+ 117
	Central Bengal	0.63	0.62	+ 0.01	0.73	1.90	- 59
	North Bengal	0.26	0.67	- 0.41	0.26	1.90	- 87
	Orissa	2.48	1.54	+ 0.94	5.45	2.97	+ 84
	Chutia Nagpur	0.50	0.59	- 0.09	0.77	1.18	- 35
	Behar (South)	0.36	0.53	- 0.17	0.36	1.07	- 66
	Do. (North)	0	0.40	- 0.40	0	0.96	- 100
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North - Western Provinces (East).	0.52	0.49	+ 0.03	0.75	0.62	+ 21
	Oudh (South)	0.01	0.20	- 0.19	0.03	0.33	- 91
	Do. (North)	0	0.07	- 0.07	0	0.11	- 100
	North - Western Provinces (Central).	0.01	0.24	- 0.23	0.01	0.28	- 96
	North - Western Provinces (West).	0	0.02	- 0.02	0	0.02	- 100
	North - Western Provinces (Submontane).	0.03	0.12	- 0.09	0.03	0.21	- 86
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0.08	- 100
	Do. (Central)	0	0	0	0	0.16	- 100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0.00	- 0.00	0	0.01	- 100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0.07	- 0.07	0	0.19	- 100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0.05	- 0.05	0	0.20	- 100
	Do. (West)	0	0	0	0	0.03	- 100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0.18	1.44	- 1.26	7.79	3.55	+ 119
	Madras (South Central)	0.14	1.43	- 1.29	3.05	4.07	- 25
	Coorg	0.90	1.73	- 0.83	10.90	1.54	+ 208
	Mysore	0.29	1.26	- 0.98	2.06	2.29	- 10
	Konkan	0.01	0.47	- 0.46	4.84	1.08	+ 348
	Bombay Deccan	0.04	0.78	- 0.74	4.96	1.96	+ 153
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0.64	- 0.64	1.26	1.97	- 36
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0.47	0.43	- 0.01	3.14	1.45	+ 117
	Central Provinces (West)	0.68	0.40	+ 0.22	2.95	0.72	+ 310
	Ditto (Central)	1.12	0.38	+ 0.74	1.72	0.53	+ 225
	Ditto (East)	0.73	0.08	+ 0.65	1.35	0.43	+ 214
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0.11	- 0.11	0.02	0.31	- 94
	Kutchiawan	0	0.06	- 0.06	0	0.06	- 100
	Sind	0	0.02	- 0.02	0	0.02	- 100
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0.05	0.23	- 0.18	0.13	0.42	- 69
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0.12	- 0.12	0	0.21	- 100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.04	- 0.04	0	0.07	- 100
	East Coast (North)	0.70	2.19	- 1.49	6.49	4.44	+ 46
MADRAS	Do. (North) (a)	2.00	?	?	6.25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0.53	0.43	+ 0.10	1.98	1.28	+ 55
	Madras (Central)	0	1.00	- 1.00	3.78	2.18	+ 73
	East Coast (Central)	0.84	2.16	- 1.32	7.45	4.71	+ 58
	Ditto (South)	0.07	1.75	- 1.68	2.50	3.64	- 31
	Madras (South)	0	1.61	- 1.61	0.59	3.49	- 83

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 1st November, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th October.*—No rain in Anantapur, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Travancore; good in the four northern districts and South Canara; and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but suffering from excessive rain in Kistna, Bellary and Anantapur; withering from want of rain in South Arcot and Chingleput; and injured by insects in parts of Ganjam. Prices generally falling or stationary. Labourers employed last day of week,—on Rushikulya works, 3,158; Gopalpore Canal, 803; Ghat Roads, 2,398; other minor works, 3,226. Number on village relief on 19th October, 7,330, including 4,476 children; fed in kitchens, 3,393, including 2,429 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 553 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Slight rain during the week in parts. Cotton in Guzerat and Kathiawar, and other standing crops generally good. Harvesting and sowing operations in full progress. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th October.*—Fairly heavy rain has been almost general in Orissa, South-West Bengal and East Bengal, and local showers have fallen in North Bengal. The rain has done considerable good to the winter rice crop which is doing well. Prospects of the *rabi* cultivation are also improved and sowings are in active progress. In Behar, where no rain has fallen, it is wanted in some places for the rice on high lands and for the *rabi* crops. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally satisfactory. Prices of rice are still almost stationary throughout the Province, with a tendency to fall in some districts. In the affected districts of Behar food-stocks continue to be sufficient and prices are falling; and from Durbhanga it is reported that there is plenty of work for labourers in the fields. In Muzaffarpur the daily average number of persons on relief works during the fortnight ending 15th instant was 2,765, mostly employed on the Sitamarhi Extension of the Tirhoot Railway; the daily average number in receipt of charitable relief during the same fortnight was 6,634 in Muzaffarpur and 344 in Chumparun against 10,429 and 730 respectively during the preceding fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th October.*—Weather seasonable. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Prospects good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th October.*—No rain. Prices rising in Delhi, Umballa and Rawalpindi; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Rain much needed for *rabi* sowings throughout the Province. Crops are said to be in good condition, though average in some districts. Pasturage or fodder sufficient throughout the Province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Weather clear and cold, with slight rain in a few districts in the beginning of the week. The recent rain has done slight damage to *jowari* and cotton and somewhat retarded wheat sowings, but the injury is inconsiderable. Prospects continue good. Prices steady or falling.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th October.*—There was a considerable fall of rain in Lower Burma and the crop prospect is good. Rain fell in Mandalay, Ruby Mines district, Ye-u, Sagaing and to a small extent in most other districts

of Upper Burma. The crop prospect is not bright in Shwebo owing to want of rain, and more rain is now required in Minbu, Meiktila and Yamethin; in the other districts in Upper Burma the crop prospect is good. The price of paddy has fallen 10 per cent. in Pegu and Henzada, 9 per cent. in Amherst, 15 per cent. in Bhamo, 13 per cent. in Katha, 20 per cent. in the Ruby Mines and 11 per cent. in Pinyinmana. Elsewhere prices are stationary or the fluctuations are but small.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rain in most districts. Sowing of mustard and pulses continues. State and prospects of crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Rainfall good in Shimoga and Kadur districts, and fair in other parts of the State of Mysore. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting operations continue. Prospects of season favourable. Prices slightly fallen in the Bangalore district.

No rain in Coorg during the week. Dry crops reaped in eastern taluks. Season favourable for standing crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Average rainfall 91 inches. *Jowari* in good condition. Picking of cotton commenced. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Prices declining. Cattle healthy. Fodder sufficient, except in Chikli.

Rainfall in Hyderabad during the week 48 inches; total since 1st January 37.15 inches. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues. Crops have suffered to some extent by excessive rainfall. *Abi* crops thriving. Preparations for sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th October.*—Partial rain fell in Baghelkhand and none elsewhere. Rainfall is reported as insufficient from Gwalior and Bundelkhand, though crops have not suffered. Prices are falling in Neemuch and Jhabua, and are steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th October.*—*Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Total rainfall insufficient in Dholepur. Agricultural stock good. Fodder dear in Marwar and falling in Dholepur. Prices rising in Kerowlee and are steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th October.*—No rain. Weather clear. Foggy mornings. Prospects very satisfactory.

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVII. OF 1889-g.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1888.		WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 6TH OCTOBER 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH OCTOBER 1889.		Total increase in 1889-go.	Total increase in 1890-go.		
		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total mean length open.	Receipts.		Total.	Per mile open per week.			Total.	Per mile open per week.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>							(a)					
October 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,84,397	518	1,526	(a) 6,17,255	405	2,15,20,679	526	2,17,22,426	527	2,01,747	
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	29,708	521	57	7,397	129	2,58,850	168	2,40,178	156	...	
.....	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	611	51	...	(b)	...	36,808	114	(b)	...	...
.....	Sindia	75	5,349	71	...	(c)	...	1,84,517	91	(c)	...	...
October 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,604	2,87,004	173	1,672	2,76,000	165	90,84,606	202	97,73,897	219	6,89,291	
ditto	Bengal Nagpur (d)	186	17,854	96	305	(e) 26,532	87	7,05,068	152	(e) 9,02,450	110	1,37,242	
ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	74,607	87	900	49,224	51	19,80,701	86	21,17,383	92	1,27,682	
ditto	Do. Mysore Section	140	11,260	80	290	20,843	101	2,80,588	74	4,40,140	68	1,59,558	
ditto	Indian Midland	130	10,360	76	740	(g) 48,843	66	3,56,858	97	(g) 14,11,614	79	10,54,756	
ditto	Villupnam-Dharma-varam (Nellore Branch)	83	3,853	46	83	5,201	63	1,30,008	58	1,29,875	58	...	
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	1,347	37	30	1,037	43	39,236	42	40,216	53	9,080	
	TOTAL	4,757	12,26,956	258	5,630	10,01,932	189	3,46,47,161	270	3,67,87,185	252	21,40,016	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
October 1889	North Western (h)	2,469	4,80,273	195	2,386	5,39,341	226	1,26,79,730	190	1,38,07,137	215	11,27,407	
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	97,038	142	692	1,16,678	109	34,58,009	185	38,80,545	208	4,22,530	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	20,587	213	125	18,800	110	3,62,148	107	3,69,589	110	28,441	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,281	340	45	16,523	367	3,78,573	312	3,89,811	323	11,238	
ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,07,400	442	747	2,85,610	384	50,52,187	277	52,94,834	270	2,42,647	
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,977	73	27	1,218	45	51,511	73	40,700	70	...	
ditto	Tirhoot	271	27,002	100	273	29,003	100	8,29,814	123	9,55,041	135	1,25,227	
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Siddhau	105	3,482	33	105	4,306	41	1,28,016	45	1,64,258	58	35,332	
ditto	Jorhat	25	1,008	40	25	1,490	57	3,141	44	33,442	45	1,301	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	283	40	7	242	34	3,110	15	4,307	21	1,191	
ditto	Burma (i)	392	60,817	155	553	78,093	142	14,71,511	148	22,54,039	158	7,78,548	
	TOTAL	4,831	10,12,117	210	4,985	10,91,514	219	2,44,51,006	188	2,72,23,783	305	27,72,117	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
October 1889	Mudras	840	1,46,202	174	840	1,87,376	223	43,68,085	193	48,10,077	213	4,41,992	
ditto	South Indian	634	1,05,156	161	634	1,03,457	158	20,10,109	105	30,41,193	173	1,31,084	
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,98,140	400	1,440	(k) 4,52,329	314	2,12,43,410	525	1,62,20,383	419	...	
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	1,64,538	357	461	1,99,000	432	62,80,283	505	64,73,033	523	1,93,650	
	TOTAL	3,452	10,14,036	294	3,395	9,42,162	278	3,48,01,887	373	3,95,45,586	335	...	
ID TOTAL. (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,040	32,53,109	249	14,010	30,95,608	221	9,39,00,722	267	9,45,56,554	256	6,55,832	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,07,16,861	140	4,95,24,973	134	3,08,112
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,46,83,861	127	4,50,31,581	122	3,47,720
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
October 1889	Tirakeshwar	22	4,780	217	22	4,327	197	1,42,316	237	1,47,657	246	5,341	
September 1889	Dihau-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(m)	...	(n) 2,24,349	111	(o) 2,44,617	121	20,208
October 1889	Bengal and North Western	376	29,034	80	376	28,200	75	12,26,766	121	12,71,649	126	44,883	
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	6,710	100	67	7,935	118	1,81,807	104	1,99,202	114	17,395	
	TOTAL	465	41,434	89	465	40,462	87	17,75,238	121	18,63,125	127	87,887	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
October 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	31,600	102	354	33,309	94	8,29,288	107	11,57,347	122	3,28,059	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,097	36	59	1,730	29	67,019	42	68,364	43	1,345	
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Virangam-Mehsana-Vadnagar	21	614	29	27	700	26	23,070	42	28,094	39	4,124	
ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	209	32,585	156	309	18,007	58	5,21,854	99	6,77,014	96	1,55,160	
ditto	Mowvi	68	2,313	34	68	3,057	45	92,356	51	1,03,516	56	10,660	
ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,590	44	124	5,700	46	1,82,564	55	1,74,210	52	...	
	TOTAL	791	74,709	94	941	62,503	66	17,17,531	84	22,08,545	92	4,90,994	

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with the East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with the Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Barsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amrōti, and Bhopa State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amrōti State Railways.

(l) Includes the Patni Branch.

(m) Return not received.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1888.

(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th September 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.

Under-Secy.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	R 15 0 0
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Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th October, 1889.

No. 763.—The promotion of Mr. A. J. James, to the 3rd grade of Surveyors, notified in Notification No. 754, dated 9th July, 1889, is hereby cancelled, and the following promotion is made, *vice* Mr. W. Stotesbury, Surveyor, 3rd grade, on the seconded list, with effect from the 16th May, 1889:—

Mr. T. H. Rendell, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Surveyor-General of India.

No. —Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rs.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to June, 1888.	April, 1889 to June, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	6,264,100	6,330,800	66,700	...
II	Opium	8,280,000	2,055,100	2,058,100	3,000	...
III	Salt	8,229,900	2,246,400	2,314,500	68,100	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	1,018,100	1,037,100	19,000	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	1,171,900	1,178,400	6,500	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	905,100	1,022,000	116,900	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	330,400	407,600	77,200	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	326,900	331,600	4,700	...
IX	Forest	1,869,600	215,200	223,400	8,200	...
X	Registration	331,100	89,000	93,800	4,800	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	138,300	145,100	6,800	...
XII	Interest	690,300	197,900	227,600	29,700	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	313,300	337,500	24,200	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	175,500	158,000	...	17,500
XV	Mint	228,600	47,200	61,500	14,300	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	326,800	81,000	86,000	5,000	...
		Jails	270,100	41,700	47,700	6,000
XVII	Police	346,000	70,600	80,800	9,600	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	36,800	31,300	...	5,500
XIX	Education	212,400	37,900	39,500	1,600	...
XX	Medical	52,500	11,100	9,200	...	1,900
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	13,000	8,700	...	4,300
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	40,500	40,700	200	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	15,100	16,800	1,700	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	60,600	78,400	17,800	...
		63,223,500	15,902,700	16,365,500	462,800	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	2,961,200	3,513,000	551,800	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	1,805,000	1,551,300	...	253,700
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	6,100	8,900	2,800	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	211,400	216,500	5,100	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	34,700	34,400	...	300
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	8,400	8,300	...	100
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	101,900	109,000	7,100	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	223,400	192,200	...	31,200
	„ Non-effective	56,600	10,600	8,200	...	2,400
		82,621,600	21,265,400	22,007,300	741,900	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	67,500	59,300	...	8,200
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	32,400	28,600	...	3,800
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	21,365,300	22,095,200	729,900	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

three months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

Rs to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to June, 1888.	April, 1889 to June, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	52,500	52,800	300	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	294,300	331,000	36,700	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	775,100	805,300	30,200	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	1,659,100	782,000	...	877,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	111,200	114,000	2,800	...
6	Stamps	85,100	22,300	22,200	...	100
7	Excise	154,100	26,000	26,600	600	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	14,000	15,700	1,700	...
9	Customs	138,000	33,400	33,700	300	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	5,900	6,600	700	...
11	Forest	798,200	148,500	153,800	5,000	...
12	Registration	194,700	50,300	48,000	...	2,300
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	1,046,500	1,149,200	102,700	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	26,900	23,100	...	3,800
15	Post Office	1,270,100	294,500	299,000	4,500	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	133,800	131,600	...	2,200
17	Mint	84,800	24,200	24,700	500	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	318,100	328,000	9,900	...
19	Law and Justice {Courts of Law Jails	2,718,700	655,200	660,400	5,200	...
20	Police	841,800	204,000	216,900	12,900	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	3,945,000	899,100	914,400	15,300	...
22	Education	435,100	96,600	89,400	...	7,200
23	Ecclesiastical	1,352,300	264,400	267,000	2,600	...
24	Medical	163,600	38,800	39,100	300	...
25	Political	781,900	184,100	183,200	...	900
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	642,000	138,800	141,200	2,400	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	393,800	128,900	122,400	...	6,500
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	504,300	135,800	132,800	...	3,000
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	9,100	100	500	400	...
30	Stationery and Printing	759,300	183,000	191,100	8,100	...
31	Miscellaneous	457,600	95,400	104,800	9,400	...
32	Famine Relief	252,700	59,500	66,000	6,500	...
33	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	20,500	...	16,700	16,700	...
35		80,000	22,800	16,700	...	6,100
		31,053,200	8,143,400	7,509,900	...	633,500
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	5,000	3,000	...	2,000
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	1,567,300	1,682,200	114,900	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	4,800	4,800	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	1,000	23,600	22,600	...
	Interest	30,100	300	...	...	300
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	7,700	2,000	...	5,700
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	15,200	26,600	11,400	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	156,000	162,400	6,400	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	160,800	178,700	17,900	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	161,200	162,600	1,400	...
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	695,700	746,100	50,400	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	3,402,400	3,238,900	...	163,500
	Non-effective	875,100	291,300	288,300	...	3,000
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	87,100	78,900	...	8,200
		61,245,500	14,694,400	14,108,000	...	586,400
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	2,900,200	2,844,900	...	55,300
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	1,390,600	1,371,100	...	19,500
		83,469,800	18,985,200	18,324,000	...	661,200
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue— Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	447,700	383,100	...	64,600
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	106,800	71,900	...	34,900
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	236,200	317,800	81,600	...
49	Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	1,100	300	...	800
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	113,800	153,300	39,500	...
		4,089,500	905,600	926,400	20,800	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	19,890,800	19,250,400	...	640,400

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th October, 1880.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 31st October, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 43'4.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 30th October, 1880.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd October, 1889	9,65,936	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,05,588	
ADD—		13,71,524
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	6,304	
Ditto ditto Government	5,26,621	
		5,32,925
Deduct—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	19,04,449
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	595	
		595
Balance on the evening of the 30th October, 1889	...	19,03,854
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	9,28,263	
Ditto ditto Government	9,75,591	
		19,03,854
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lient.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th October, 1889.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Nots.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1889.		<i>R</i>	
W216	R 85-34490	1a	Captain E. Montresor, 4th Hengal Cavalry. Fyzabad.

A. PENNELL,
Asst. Comptroller Genl.,
in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st October, 1889.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 23rd October, 1889.

No. 4647.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Commandant, Malwa Bheel Corps, availed himself of the privilege leave for sixty days granted to him in Central India Agency Notification, No. 3559, dated 13th August, 1889, from the 13th August, 1889, to the 11th October, 1889.

No. 4650.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., returned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3135, dated the 20th July, 1889, and assumed charge of his duties as Political Agent in Bhopal, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th October, 1889.

By Order,
F. W. P. MACDONALD,
*for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd October, 1889.

No. 4339-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 3899-G., dated 23rd September, 1889, Major A. P. Thornton, B.S.C., resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, from Captain T. C. Pears, on the afternoon of the 17th October, 1889.

The 23rd October, 1889.

No. 4357-G.—The following appointment is made in the Erinpura Irregular Force:—
Jemadar Bunnia, to be Native Adjutant, with effect from the 14th September, 1889, *vice* Buddhu Khan, promoted to Subadar.

The 25th October, 1889.

No. 4378-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant No. 277, Kataroo Ram, of the Merwara Battalion, is granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, with effect from the 18th October, 1889.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

**RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA
ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 24th October, 1889.

No. 3926-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraph 72, the distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer, on Mr. W. R. Chill, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Military Works and Roads Division.

By Order,
S. S. JACOB, *Colonel, B.S.C.,
Offg. Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana & Central India, P. W. D.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1889.

No. 25-A.—Captain W. R. Hilliard, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 1st July, 1889.

No. 26-A.—The following sub. *pro tem.* and temporary promotions and reversion are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

No.	Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Date.
1	Barnet, Captain H. H., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, IV.	Executive Engineer, IV.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	23rd July, 1889.
2	Hilliard, Captain W. R., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I.	Executive Engineer, IV.	Temporary .	23rd July, 1889.
3	Powell, Lieutenant S. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, II.	Assistant Engineer, I.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	23rd July, 1889.
4	Casgrain, Lieutenant P. H. duP., R.E.	Temporary Assistant Engineer, II.	Assistant Engineer, II.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	23rd July, 1889.
5	Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, I.	Executive Engineer, IV.	Temporary .	12th August, 1889.
6	Wade, Lieutenant J. M., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, IV.	Assistant Engineer, I.	Reversion .	23rd September, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,
Inspector General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st October, 1889.

No. 30.—Mr. F. Reilly, Assistant Engineer, 1st-grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' furlough in extension of that published by the Director of the North-Western Railway in his Notification, No. 2 of 9th May, 1888.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 25th October, 1889.

No. 15.—Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, is granted, under Section 2, Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough out of India for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, Colonel,
Director, N.-W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 19th day of October, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. Oz.—3001, Private Chas. Richard West.	Marks.—Scar of ulcer on middle of left shin. Scar of boil on inside of left knee. Mole on front of middle of left upper arm. Mole between left shoulder and chest on the front of body. Small scar above and to the outer side of left breast.
Age,—21 years 3 months.	Trade.—Clerk.
Size,—5 feet 9½ inches.	Coat or Jacket, . . .
Colour of— Complexion, sallow; Hair, blackish brown; Eyes, brown.	Waistcoat,— . . .
Date of Desertion,—5th October, 1889	Breeches or . . .
Place of Desertion,—Bangalore.	Trowsers,— . . .
Date of Enlistment,—26th June, 1888.	REMARKS.—Escaped from escort at Salem Railway Station, about 8-20 P.M., 18th instant.
At what Place Enlisted,—Bangalore.	Under 2 years' service.
Parish and County in which born,—Colombo, Ceylon.	

H. C. ADAMS, Colonel,
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Oxfordshire Light Infy.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on

the 18th July, 1889, two silver pieces in lump, weighing about Rupees 24 and Rupees 27, respectively, and a golden piece, 5 tolas in weight, were found by Tulshiram bin Moruji Dondkar and Rama bin Saluji Dondkar, in the bed of a river close to Survey No. 6, belonging to Raoji Karala, at Shel-Pimpalgaon, Taluka Khed.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agents before the Mamlatdar of Khed, at his Office at Khed, on Monday, the 3rd March, 1890, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. A. EAST,
Collector of Poona.

POONA DISTRICT,
The 21st October, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th October, 1889.

Griffiths, G. P. H. Kessler, Frères & Co. Osborne, Henry.
Higby & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Atkinson, F. S.	Gardner, J.	Meyer, A. B.
Bain, Donald.	Garland, Capt. V. M.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Bather, H. R.	Goldberry, M.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Beardmore, T. C.	Gonzales, Louis.	Partridge, Guerd.
Bildt, Gillis.	Graham, W. H.	Pendlebury, J.
Boland, J.	Gra-thorne, Mrs.	Quinnell, R.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Haines, Miss S.	Ramy, R. J.
Borooah, W.	Hannah, Michael.	Raney, J. R.
Bruce, R. G.	Herklots, A.	Robins, J.
Camar, Mrs.	Hewett, A. B.	Rosenstein, F.
Carey, Mrs. Jane.	Hooman, J. H.	Sander, C. J.
Carpendale, W. M.	Hulton, R. E.	Sanpin, E.
Chamberlain, E.	Hunter, A. F.	Schuhmacher, care
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	James, Mr.	Deitrich.
Clealt, Madame.	Jephson, L. M.	Siam, Rev. W. B.
Cobb, Miss.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Smart, O. G.
Corfuld, Capt.	Joll, H.	Smith, Crawford.
Courage, R.	Jones, R. H. Wynne.	Sterling, T. A.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Kcalman, J. .	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Keane, J. J.	Charles.
Davies, Miss.	Leblan, Geo.	Thompson & Co.
Deyocte, Chas. S.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Dickinson, Mrs.	Leslie, Mrs. A.	Tulloch, H.
Dowie, J.	Livermore, H. A.	Vernieux, V. E.
Duff, George.	Lloyd, Willis.	Wallace, Henry.
Dutt, G.	Macintosh, A. R.	Walter, F.
Edwards, A. B.	Madden, J. H.	Weyerbusch, Emil.
Fiskwilliams, F.	Maitland, A.	Wilson, A.
Fletcher, Neil.	Marly, Chas.	Wood, E. F. B.
Forest, Mrs. A.	Homan.	Woolcombe, Capt.
Fowler, Miss.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	C. L.

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T. Fishlar, Mrs. A. * Rubinstein, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A. Madden, J. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrack on the 28th October, 1889.

Baxter, J. Guibara, G. L. Taylor, A. E.
Cock, A. C. Stevenson, Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Jas.

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcut

7th and November, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1889, 5th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Idito (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	4th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	4th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	4th "	Ditto.
Straits, China and Japan	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	5th "	Per Steamer <i>Chanda</i> .
Ditto ditto	8th "	Per Steamer <i>Puttala</i> .
Akyab, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway and Rangoon	6th "	Per Steamer <i>Commilla</i> .
Port Blair	7th "	Per Steamer <i>Maharani</i> .
Rangoon	2nd "	I. M. Steamer <i>Clive</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. promptly; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA
FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

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Vol. VI. Chittagong Hill Tracts, Chittagong, Nonkhali, Tipperah and Hill Tipperah.

Vol. VII. Maldah, Rungpur and Dinagepur.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT
AJMERE.

*Proceedings of an Enquiry held under Chapter
20 of Act XIV of 1882.*

Applicant (Judgment-debtor), Ram Deve, son of
Nanaq Dhanak, of Ajmere,

versus

Buldeve, son of Jaggan Nath, Mahajan, of Aj-
mere, Decree-holder.

Decree passed by this Court.

Names of Scheduled Creditors,
with the amount of debt due.

	R	s.	p.
1. Bhagirat, son of Ridh Karan, of Ajmere	80	0	0
2. Rutna and Kana, sons of Bhian Dhanak, of Ajmere	800	0	0
3. Kheta, son of Khushal Rao, of Ajmere	150	0	0
4. Munna and Gopal Dhanak, of Ajmere	24	0	0
5. Buldeve, Mahajan, of Ajmere	66	0	0
6. Nunda, son of Bherun Dhanak, of Ajmere	24	0	0
7. Mussamut Bukhtawri, of Ajmere	80	0	0
8. Nanoo, son of Giga Dhanak, of Ajmere	22	0	0
9. Siree Kishun, of Ajmere	14	0	0
10. Ram Sukh Chowdhri, of Ajmere	146	0	0
11. Padum Chund, Overseer	40	0	0
12. Gumna, son of Bheroon Dhanak, of Ajmere	6	0	0
13. Mussamut Chohti, wife of Nunda Dhanak, of Ajmere	15	0	0
14. Buldeve, Mahajan	224	0	0
15. Rutna, son of Bhian Dhanak, of Ajmere	30	0	0
16. Gumna Dhanak, of Ajmere	22	0	0

Under the provisions of Section 354, Civil Procedure Code, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed Ram Deve has been declared insolvent and discharged under Section 351 of the aforesaid Code.

NIZAMUDDIN,
Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmere.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Achutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,
81, Sala Street, Big Conjeeveram.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 165443, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Bapoojee Morojee, and last endorsed to Maneekebai, wife of Jehangirjee Pestonjee Jawatna, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

MANEEKBAI,
Wife of Jehangirjee Pestonjee Jawatna,

SURAT, WANKI BORDEE,
The 7th August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. B001186—195166, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Fakirji Manockjee Davur and Cooverbai, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors.

PIROJSHA MANECKSHA MASTER,

*No. 343, opposite to Adamji Pserhhai's Market,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay.*

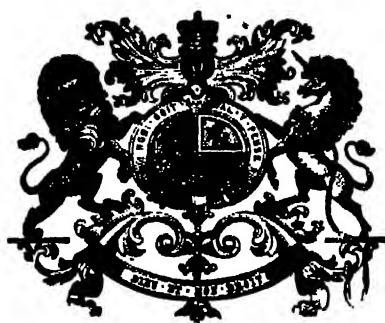
The 5th October, 1889.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 183550, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of Khetter Mohon Bose, and last blank endorsed by Prosad Doss Boral. Aunup Chaund Mitter, Executor to the Estate of Neemdhone Dossee, is the purchaser and the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

AUNUP CHAUND MITTER,

170, Maniktolah Street.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 44. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF- YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1889.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied agricul- tural Labourer.	Sycc or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Burma—	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Tenasserim—</i>			
Mergui	20 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>			
Pegu	20 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Thongwa	10 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	14 0 0	50 0 0
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>			
Shwaygyin	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Tharawadi	20 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	17 8 0	13 8 0	25 0 0
Toungoo	12 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Upper Burma—</i>			
Mandalay	12 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0
<i>Arakan—</i>			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyauk-pyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1889—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricul- tural Labourer.	Syee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Assam—			
<i>Surma—</i>			
Sylhet	5 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Cachar	4 0 0	7 0 0	14-0 to 15-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 35-0
Garo Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>			
Goalpara	8-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 35-0
Kámrúp	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 20-0
Darrang	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	16 0 0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	8-0 to 10-0	10 0 0	10-0 to 40-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0
Bengal—			
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	*	*
Hill Tipperah	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágá Hills	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
<i>Eastern—</i>			
Backergunge	9 8 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Noakholly	6-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 14-0
Chittagong	8 0 0	8 0 0	9-4 to 12-0
Tipperah	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-8 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
<i>Deltaic—</i>			
Koolna	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 30-0
24-Pergunnahs	10-0 to 11-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 25-0
Midnapore	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Howrah	7-8 to 15-0	7 0 0	12-0 to 25-0
Calcutta	5-0 to 8-0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	9 13 6	6-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 30-0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	5-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Furreedpore	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Central—</i>			
Bankoora	7-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 16-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Beerbhoom	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
Moorshedabad	7 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Pubna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahye	6-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 16-0
Maldah	7 8 0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
<i>Northern—</i>			
Rungpore	5 0 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 20-0
Dinagpore	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 22-0
<i>Orissa—</i>			
Pooree	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 0 0	4 8 0	6-0 to 7-8
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
<i>Chota-Nagpur—</i>			
Singbhoom	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhoom	4 11 0	5 0 0	13-2 to 15-0
Lohardugga	3-4-6 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	4-11 to 14-1
Hazáribágh	3 12 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
<i>Behar, south—</i>			
Monghyr	4-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 12-0
Gya	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8

* Not procurable.

**WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th
JUNE 1889—continued.**

Districts.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Swee or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—contd.			
<i>Behar, north—</i>			
Purneah	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Bhagalpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-8 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Durbhunga	3-12 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	3-12 to 9-8
Mozufferpore	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 8-0
Sarun	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	6-9 to 10-0
Champarun	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	5-10 to 9-6
N.-W. Provinces—			
<i>Eastern—</i>			
Mirzapur	4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 6 0
Ghazipur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12 8 0
<i>Central—</i>			
Banda	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8
Hamirpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	10 0 0
Etawah	4 8 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0
Etah	3-12 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	9-0 to 12-0
<i>Western—</i>			
Lalitpur	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Jhansi	3-8 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 11-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	4-0 to 5-0	4 0 0	9-0 to 10-0
Bulandshahr	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Meerut	5-0 to 6-0	5 0 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>			
Ballia	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	12 0 0
Sháhjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	3 8 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Tarái	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Bijnor	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 12-0
Saháranpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dun	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Kumaun	4-0 to 8-0	5 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwal	5 10 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Oudh—			
<i>Southern—</i>			
Partabgarh	3 0 0	3-8 to 5-0	6 0 0
Sultánpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3-8 to 4-0	4-0 to 4-8	7-0 to 8-0
Unao	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	11-4 to 13-2
Hardoi	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 6 0
<i>Northern—</i>			
Fyzabad	3-8 to 4-0	3 12 0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	7 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE 1889—continued.

DISTRICTS,	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—			
<i>Eastern—</i>			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 30-0
Sirohi	5 8 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Eripura	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 20-0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-12
Boondec	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhalláwar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4
Kerauli	2 0 0	...	4-0 to 5-8
Dholpur	4 0 0	...	5-8 to 7-0
Bhartpur	4 0 0	...	5-8 to 7-0
Alwar	4-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 to 5-10	...	7-8 to 9-6
Nasirabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Balmer	5 7 6	...	11 7 4
Anádra	7 8 0	6 0 0	...
Shahpura	3 12 0	4 11 0	7-8 to 9-6
<i>Western—</i>			
Jodhpur	5 10 0	4 11 0	10 5 0
Jaisulmer . . . . .	...	15 0 0	...
Bikanir	4 11 0	4 3 6	9-6 to 11-4
Central India—			
Indore	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	4 8 0	5 0 0	7-12 to 11-4
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Punjab—			
<i>Southern—</i>			
Hissar	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	5 5 0	5 8 0	13 0 0
Montgomery	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
<i>Central—</i>			
Gurgaon	6 0 0	5 0 0	11 10 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	11 14 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
Karnál	6 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 10 0
Ludhiána	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 3 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
<i>Hills—</i>			
Simla	7 8 0	6 9 0	16 14 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
<i>North-western—</i>			
Siálkote	6 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 0 0	6 8 0	14 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0
Jhelum	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0	11 5 0
Hazára	7 0 0	7 8 0	25 0 0
Peshawar	6 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0
Kohát	7 0 0	7 8 0	24 6 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE 1889—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricul- tural Labourer.	Sycc or Home-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Punjab—continued.			
<i>Western—</i>			
Shahpur	5 3 0	5 10 0	14 1 0
Jhang	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 9 0	6 8 0	22 8 0
D. I. Khán	5 0 0	5 0 0	19 8 0
Muzaffargar	7 8 0	6 8 0	15 0 0
D. G. Khán	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Sukkur	8 0 0	9 0 0	30-0 to 35-0
Shikárpur	8 0 0	8 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 5 0	11 4 0	18-12 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	35-0 to 40-0
Bombay—			
<i>Konkan—</i>			
Karwar	8 0 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 22-12
Rátnágiri	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
Coláha (Alibág)	6-0 to 7-8	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	32-8 to 48-5-4
Tanna (Salsette)	7 8 0	9 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
<i>Deccan—</i>			
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Belgaum	6 2 0	7 4 0	16 4 0
Satara	4 13 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 16-0
Sholápur	7 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Bijápur	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona (City)	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
<i>Khandesh—</i>			
Ahmednagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	7 0 0	9 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
<i>Guserat—</i>			
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0
Broach	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Kaira	7 8 0	8 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	5 10 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
Deesa Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
<i>Kathiawar—</i>			
Rájkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—			
<i>Western—</i>			
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betul	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chhindwára	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15 0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Central—</i>			
Narsinghpur	3 12 0	6 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Saugor	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Damoh	4 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Mandla	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE 1889—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Byre or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Central Provinces—continued.	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Eastern—</i>			
Bilaspur	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Raipur	5 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 20-0
Sambalpur	3 8 0	4 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
<i>Berar—</i>			
Buldāna	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Bāsim	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Akola	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	5 10 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
Amráoti	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Wūn	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Nizam's Territories—</i>			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Bolāram	6-0 to 8-0	...	15-0 to 22-8
Chadarghat	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Madras—</i>			
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>			
Malabar	6 3 7	6 9 0	13 2 6
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
<i>South, central—</i>			
Coimbatore	4 9 0	5 13 4	17 8 0
Nilgiris	7 2 0	8 10 0	27 2 0
Salem	3 10 8	5 5 4	12 13 4
<i>Central—</i>			
Bellary	5 5 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	6 4 0	6 5 0	19 12 8
<i>East Coast, north—</i>			
Ganjam	3 12 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Vizagapatam	4 8 0	4 8 0	11 0 0
Godāvari	5 2 8	5 5 4	15 0 0
<i>East Coast, central—</i>			
Kistna	6 0 0	7 5 4	16 10 8
Nellore	5 8 0	6 4 0	16 10 8
<i>East Coast, south—</i>			
Madras	5 0 0	5 8 0	14 1 0
Chingleput	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
N. Arcot	5 6 4	6 0 0	15 11 6
S. Arcot	5 6 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	6 0 1	6 3 2	14 13 11
Trichinopoly	4 11 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
<i>Southern—</i>			
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 13 4	12 6 8
Madura	5 8 6	5 12 0	14 6 0
<i>Mysore—</i>			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	4-0 to 8-0	7 0 0	19-0 to 23-0
Kolar	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Tūmkur	7 8 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
Hassan	2-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 22-8
Kadur	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitādrug	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Coorg—</i>			
Coorg	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
<i>Aden</i> . . . . .	.....	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1888-89.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE RABI SEASON 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal

No I.—RABI STATEMENT.

District.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1888-89 as compared with 1887-88.		Rainfall for four months.												Remarks.
			1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	November.		December.		January.		February.		Total.				
							1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1887-88.	1888-89.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.					
Cuttack	.	.	600	2,835	2,235	...	1'02	3'06	...	...	1'78	0'03	1'11	0'90	In.	4'63	Average rainfall of the 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore	.	.	126	138	12	...	0'10	1'89	...	...	1'30	0'25	2'02	0'35	3'42	2'49	Average rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapore	3,369	13,369†	...	0'12	0'08	0'02	...	0'93	1'62	1'97	4'80	3'04	6'50	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.		
Hooghly	Rainfall at Daudnagar station.		
Gya	.	.	3,908	5,705	1,887	...	...	0'80	...	...	1'25	0'40	...	0'55	1'25	1'75	Ditto at Bankipore station.
Patna	.	.	2,536	5,637	3,101	...	...	0'68	...	...	0'89	4'85	...	3'42	0'89	8'95	Ditto at Arrah station.
Shahabad	.	.	49,616	87,718	38,072	...	...	0'47	...	...	0'99	1'64	...	1'08	0'99	3'19	Ditto at Gopalgunj station.
Sarun	.	.	2,314	3,170	856	...	...	...	...	...	0'45	3'30	...	1'62	0'45	4'92	
TOTAL	59,130	1,08,662	49,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The figures for 1887-88 as now given are correct.

* 1,162 acres irrigated with boro rice during the rabi season 1887-88, were included in the area shown as irrigated during the Kharif season of that year.

† Boro rice.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th September 1889.

C. H. DEMELLO,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NO. II.—RABI STATEMENT.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	102	..	...	...	...	...	25	...	127
Sugarcane	55	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Wheat	...	...	...	...	577	399	41,766	1	42,743
Barley	...	...	...	...	1,792	2,485	11,244	2,818	18,339
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,369
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,369*	...	...	...	4,941	12	4,953
Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	444	1,058	5,071	...	6,573
Miscellaneous	286	...	...	...	2,699	986	11,046	...	15,017
Fodder crops	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28
Fibres	2,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125
Cotton	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Indigo	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Turneric, &c.	...	...	...	...	23	709	793	295	2,080
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	218
Mustard, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Castor	44	...	...	...	...	...	12,615	...	12,626
Miscellaneous	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89	2,835	138	3,369	...	5,795	5,637	87,718	3,170	108,662
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	600	126	...	...	3,908	2,536	49,646	2,314	59,130

* Boro rice.

CALCUTTA
The 17th September 1889.

C. H. DEMELLO,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1888-89.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

No. III.—RABI STATEMENT.

NATURE OF CROPS.	TALDUNDA CANAL.		KENDRAPARA CANAL.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.		MIDNA-FORE CANAL.	PATNA CANAL.		ARRAH CANAL.	BUXAR CANAL.	SARVN CANAL.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mahamuddy.		Brahmince-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.		Eastern Sone.		Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.					
Garden and orchards .	31	65	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	127	
Sugarcane { Wheat	14	41	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	
Cereals { Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,743	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,339	
{ Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,369*	
Miscellaneous { Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,953	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,573	
Pulse { Miscellaneous	84	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,017	
Fodder crops .	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	
Fibres { Cotton	100	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	
Dyes { Indigo	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	
	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Drugs { Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
Oilseeds { Tobacco, &c.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	
	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Miscellaneous { Mustard, &c.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,626	
	
Hot-weather .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL RABI, 1888-89	242	2,563	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,662	
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	159	441	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,130	

* Boro rice.

CALCUTTA,

The 17th September 1889.

C. H. DEMELLO,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

NO. I.—ANNUAL STATEMENT. *Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89, in Canal Districts of Bengal.*

AREA IRRIGATED.															RAINFALL.		
Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	KHARIF, 1888-89.						WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.						1887-88.	1888-89.	Percent- age of increase or decrease.
			In comparison with kharif, 1887-88.		In comparison with 1887-88.		In comparison with 1887-88.		TOTAL AREA.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Percent- age of increase or decrease.					
			TOTAL AREA.	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL AREA.	Increase.	Decrease.		TOTAL AREA.	Increase.		Decrease.				
														8				9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Cuttack	Inform- ation not available.	Inform- ation not available.	129,631	40,464	...	2,835	2,235	...	132,466	42,699	...	+32'2	32'66	43'81	34'1		
Balasore			23,578	13,868	...	138	12	...	23,716	13,880	...	+58'5	33'56	42'53	26'7		
Midnapore			54,551	...	10,334	3,369	3,369	...	57,920	...	6,965	-12'0	41'77	57'92	38'6		
Hooghly			502	...	45	502	...	45	-8'9	
Gya			27,600	...	1,748	5,795	1,887	...	33,395	139	...	+0'4	21'55	46'71	116'7		
Patna			28,146	...	2,737	5,637	3,101	...	33,783	5,838	...	+17'2	21'49	45'90	113'5		
Shahabad			206,929	...	2,396	87,718	38,072	...	294,647	40,468	...	+13'5	26'06	44'84	72'0		
Sarun	5,839	...	3,935	...	...	...	856	...	9,009	4,791	...	+53'1	33'22	35'33	6'4
TOTAL	...	...	476,776	63,400	12,127	108,662	49,532	...	585,438	107,815	7,010	+17'2	...	...	...
			NET INCREASE • 51,273			NET INCREASE • 49,532			NET INCREASE • 100,805								

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1889.C. H. DEMELLO,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.
Statement in acres of crops irrigated in the Canal Districts.

NO. II.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.	NATURE OF CROPS.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	TOTAL.
Garden and orchards	.	102	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	127
Sugarcane	.	55	138	...	...	2,560	1,614	18,938	8	23,313
	{ Wheat .	...	...	...	...	577	399	41,766	1	42,743
	{ Barley .	...	...	...	...	1,792	2,485	11,244	2,818	18,339
Cereals .	{ Rice .	129,631	23,578	57,920	502	24,790	26,485	175,820	5,674	444,400
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	250	47	5,343	135	5,775
Pulse .	{ Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	444	1,058	5,071	...	6,573
	{ Miscellaneous	286	...	...	...	2,699	986	11,046	...	15,017
Fodder crops	. Grass lucerne	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28
Fibres .	Cotton	2,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125
Dyes .	{ Indigo .	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	175
	{ Turmeric, &c.	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Drugs .	{ Opium .	...	...	...	...	283	709	793	295	2,080
	{ Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
Oilseeds .	{ Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	218
	{ Castor .	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Miscellaneous	.	11	...	...	...	...	...	12,615	...	12,626
Hot-weather	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,769	...	11,769
	TOTAL, 1888-89	132,466	23,716	57,920	502	33,395	33,783	294,647	9,009	585,438
	TOTAL, 1887-88	89,767	9,836	64,885	547	33,256	27,945	254,179	4,218	484,633

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1890.

C. H. DEMELLO,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

NO. III.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

NATURE OF CROPS.	TALDUNDA CANAL.	HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE I.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE II.		HIGH LEVEL CANAL, RANGE III.	MIDNAPORE CANAL.	PATNA CANAL.	ARRAH CANAL.	BUXAR CANAL.	SARUN CANAL.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Brahmince-Byturnee.	Acquapadda-Jajepore.										
Garden and orchards	31	65	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	127	
Sugarcane	14	41	138	...	...	...	...	4,174	12,378	6,560	8	23,313	
Wheat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	11,342	30,424	1	42,743	
Barley . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,277	7,780	3,464	2,818	18,339	
Rice . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,275	113,006	62,814	5,674	444,400	
Cereals	41,339	86,278	25,592	58,422	...	...	...	297	1,222	4,121	135	5,775	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,502	1,933	3,138	...	6,573	
Gram, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,685	10,468	578	...	15,017	
Miscellaneous	84	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	
Fodder crops	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	
Fibres	100	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	175	
Indigo . . . . .	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Turmeric, &c.	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	
Opium . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	577	216	295	41	
Tobacco, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	218	
Mustard, &c. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Oilseeds . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	12,626	
Castor . . . . .	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,769	
Miscellaneous	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,260	8,355	...	...
Hot-weather . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,980	2,789	...	...
TOTAL, 1888-89	41,581	88,841	25,760	58,422	...	...	...	67,178	171,954	122,693	9,009	585,438	
TOTAL, 1887-88	26,847	61,404	11,352	65,432	...	...	...	61,201	141,484	112,695	4,218	484,633	

CALCUTTA,

C. H. DEMELLO,

The 17th September 1889.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 45. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 45.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th October, 1889.

No. 2085.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta, in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th November, 1889.

No. 641.—The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—

Mr. A. P. Pennell, B.C.S.

Mr. F. J. Monahan, B.C.S.

POLICE.

The 8th November, 1889.

No. 759.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification, No. 43, dated the 31st January, 1889, for "26th April, 1888," and "29th January, 1888," read "26th April, 1887," and "14th

April, 1887," as the respective dates from which the appointments of Captain C. W. Harris, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant S. H. Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps, to the Upper Burma Military Police, took effect.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th November, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 936.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 14th Bengal Lancers, District Staff Officer, 1st class, (m. c.) for six months,—120 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Young, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) to the 15th October, 1890, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain E. J. F. Wood, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor T. Gray, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor W. H. Mitton, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 937.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Rogers, D.S.O., Bengal S. C., 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension Service—28th year commenced 1st September, 1889.

Lieutenant A. W. deWilton, Bengal S. C., 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—7th year commenced 10th March, 1889.

No. 938.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—

Captain A. C. Bruce, R.E., Military Works Department, for one year, with effect from the 1st December, 1889. Pension Service—19th year commenced 2nd August, 1889.

No. 939.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India :—

Veterinary Surgeon J. Cooper, Veterinary Superintendent, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, (p. a.) for six months under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India.

No. 940.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain J. L. O'Bryen, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Captain E. A. Young, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for fifteen days.

Captain G. J. Younghusband, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) till 1st February, 1890.

Captain R. V. Phillpotts, R.E., (m. c.) for 182 days.

Captain W. E. Bunbury, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) till 1st February, 1890.

Lieutenant C. W. O'Bryen, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Surgeon A. Duncan, M.D., (m. c.) for two months.

No. 941.—Major-General R. F. Lewis, R.A., Director-General of Ordnance in India, is granted general leave in India (p. a.) from 27th November, 1889, to 31st January, 1890.

No. 942.—Major E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for 180 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 943.—Captain T. T. Vaughan, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, is granted general leave in India (p. a.) for 35 days.

No. 944.—The leave granted to Captain J. G. Hunter in G. G. O. No. 240 of 1889, was on medical certificate and not on private affairs as notified therein.

No. 945.—Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. Pension Service—38th year commenced 2nd April 1889.

No. 946.—Colonel E. Beddy, Bengal S. C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India with effect from the 26th November 1889.

No. 947.—Sub-Conductor M. Hanron, Military Works Department, is granted furlough (m. c.) for one year in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 927 of 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 948.—The following promotion is made; subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Frank Barrow, 6th November, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 949.—13th Bengal Lancers—

Risaldar Balbir Singh, *Raja of Mankot*, to be Risaldar-Major; Resaidar Azimullah Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jiward Singh to be Resaidar, and Dafadar Sardara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th September 1889.

No. 950.—2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment (*The Sirmoor Rifles*).—

Jemadar Bahadur Khawás to be Subadar, and Havildar Kási Ram Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Har Kisun Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th September 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 951.—Surgeon Major George Henderson, M.D., has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 20th November, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 952.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India from the date specified :—

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahádur."

Risaldar Major Ahmad Husain, 2nd Bombay Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar Raghaji Moruskur, *Bahádur*, late 4th Bombay Infantry, deceased.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel,*
for Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th November, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 8th November, 1889 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Military Works Department.	Sub-Cond. E. Dubery	12th Oct., 1889	Barrackpore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 26th October and the 8th November, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Scott Tate*	Surgeon	Medical Staff.	8th July, 1889	Intestate	R 1,806 a. 8 p. 0	...	7th Jan. 1890.

* Next-of-kin—

Father—John Tate, Bally mote House, Downpatrick, Co. Down, Ireland.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
for Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.		
	R.	s.	d.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following additions and alterations in the Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

In paragraph 14, sub-section (c) of the Regulations for the Second L. M. S. examination (Calendar for 1889, p. 58) the words "so far as regards the diseases of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, and Iris" have been omitted.

In paragraph 7, section iii, sub section (e) of the F. A. Regulations (Calendar for 1889, page 36) the words "proportional parts" have been omitted.

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "admitted" in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations respectively:—

"The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in the case of candidates who, after failing in the examination, have served as teachers for six months since the date of the last examination."

The following words have been added to paragraph 7 of the first M. B. Regulations (Calendar for 1889, page 60):—

"A candidate who appears at the First M. B. examination and passes in all subjects excepting Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology, and Zoology, shall be entitled to a certificate of having passed the first examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery."

"French" has been added to the list of second languages for the F. A. examination, and the word "French" has been omitted from Rule 2 of the Rules for the F. A. examination of female candidates (Calendar for 1889, page 51).

The following has been substituted for paragraph 4 of the M. A. Regulations:—

"Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A. to the Registrar before such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be notified in the Calendar for the year."

In the M. A. application form entered in Appendix A, the following addition has been made to the marginal note:—

"and in the case of other candidates by a Member of the Senate, or a Government Inspector of Schools or the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution."

The following addition has been made to paragraph 10 of the M. A. Regulations:—

"The names of those successful candidates who have not prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated Institution shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation with a view to their being admitted to the degree of M. A."

The following form of application and certificate has been prescribed for B. A. candidates who are not students of an affiliated Institution:—

B. A. EXAMINATION.

(Form of application for candidates other than Students of an affiliated Institution.)

APPLICATION.

To
THE REGISTRAR OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the
Course.

The fee of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This Certificate is to be signed by an Inspector of Schools. me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The

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* State whether in the A or the B Course.

† The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age—

Date of Entrance—

Date of passing the First Examination in Arts—

Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)—

Religion—

Where to be examined—

Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year—

Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course—

Whether he is a candidate for the Government scholarship—

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

N. B.—(1) It must be definitely shown whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour Course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.

(2) It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.

(Thus [A Course] 3. Second Language Latin. Or 3. History of England, Greece and Rome. Or [B Course] 3. Physiology and Botany).

In paragraph 7 of the B. A. Regulations (Calendar for 1889, page 38), after the words "in order of merit" the following has been added:—

"The names of those successful candidates who have not prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated Institution shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation with a view to their being admitted to the degree of B. A."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 6th November, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR- GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th October, 1889.

No. 5599.—The cadre of appointments in the Graded List of Tahsi'dars and Munsiffs in Baluchistan having been modified by the Government of India, the list stood as follows from the forenoon of the 24th July, 1889:—

1st Grade.

Khan Bahadur Alladad Khan, Acting Native Assistant, sub. *pro tem*.

Lala Tola Ram, Las Beyla, seconded.

1. Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff, sub. *pro tem*.

2nd Grade.

1. Udho Dass, walud Dhanpat, Tahsildar.

2. Ghulam Nabi, Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem*.

3rd Grade.

1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain, Tahsildar.

2. Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem*.

4th Grade.

Lala Udho Dass, Munsiff, on privilege leave.

1. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar.

2. Hari Ram, Tahsildar, on probation.

3. Dassu Ram, Officiating Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem*.

4. Amar Singh, Officiating Munsiff.

No. 5600.—Consequent on the return of Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, from furlough, the list stood as follows, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st August, 1889:—

1st Grade.

1. Khan Bahadur Alladad Khan, Tahsildar.

2nd Grade.

Lala Tola Ram, seconded.

1. Pandit Nand Lal, Munsiff.
2. Udho Dass, *walud* Dhanpat, Tahsildar.

3rd Grade.

1. Ghulam Nabi, Tahsildar.
2. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain, Tahsildar.

4th Grade.

1. Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar.
- Lala Udho Dass, Munsiff, on privilege leave.
2. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar.
3. Hari Ram, Tahsildar, on probation.
4. Amar Singh, Officiating Munsiff.

No. 5601.—Consequent on the return of Lala Udho Dass, Munsiff, from privilege leave, the list stood as follows, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th September, 1889:—

1st Grade.

1. Khan Bahadur Alladad Khan, Tahsildar.

2nd Grade.

Lala Tola Ram, seconded.

1. Pandit Nand Lal, Munsiff.
2. Udho Dass, *walud* Dhanpat, Tahsildar.

3rd Grade.

1. Ghulam Nabi, Tahsildar.
2. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain, Tahsildar.

4th Grade.

1. Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar.
2. Lala Udho Dass, Munsiff.
3. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar.
4. Hari Ram, Tahsildar, on probation.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent
in Baluchistan.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 29th October, 1889.

No. 4719.—Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself, on the 8th October, 1889, of the leave out of India for one year, granted to him in Military Department Notification, No. 745, dated the 23rd August, 1889.

The 30th October, 1889.

No. 4733.—The undermentioned second class Hospital Assistant, in charge Chandia Dispensary, in the Bhaghelkhand Agency, having

passed the Septennial Professional Examination, is promoted to the grade of first class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the date of passing:—

Name.	DATE OF COMPLETION.		Date of passing professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	7 years' service.	14 years' service.		
<i>With English qualification.</i> Shao Perabad	July 19, 1882	July 19, 1889	Oct. 17, 1889	Oct. 17, 1889

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ahu, the 30th October, 1889.

No. 4469-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant, No. 354, Syud Sujjad Hussein, returned, on the 23rd October, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 3576-G., dated the 3rd September, 1889.

The 2nd November, 1889.

No. 4502-G.—It is hereby notified that Colonel C. A. Baylay, B.S.C., returned from the special leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification, No. 316-G., dated 25th February, 1889, and resumed charge of the Kotah Agency from Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., on the afternoon of the 26th October, 1889.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 26th October, 1889.

No. 3625-1779.—Under Section 2, Sub-Section (8), of the Vaccination Act, 1880, as extended to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to fix the period from the 1st January to the 15th April, and from the 15th May to the 31st December (all dates being inclusive), in every year, as the period during which vaccination may be performed under the said Act in the said Civil and Military Station.

O. ST. JOHN, *Colonel,
Resident.*

The 30th October, 1889.

No. 3687-7496.—Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, B.S.C., assumed charge of the Offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 29th instant.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,
Asst. to the Resident.

**Amended Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending
29th October, 1889.**

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	40,73,349	0 0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0 0	Other authorized Investments	77,26,724	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	98,39,966	10 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,05,33,789	0 5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,23,14,627	0 7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	91,12,102	8 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,60,69,426	2 3	Bills discounted and purchased	2,49,36,784	1 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,82,189	15 11	Balances with other Banks	13,57,149	9 9
Sundries	12,64,741	6 4	Bullion	5,08,350	10 6
			Dead Stock	12,43,040	0 5
			Stamps	8,944	13 0
			Sundries	1,06,786	14 3
				5,96,07,021	6 0
			Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office	1,18,14,542	2 7
			Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	1,41,49,387	10 6
				2,59,63,929	13 1
RUPRES	8,55,70,951	3 1	RUPRES	8,55,70,951	3 1

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st October, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 43'4.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th November, 1889.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	32,96,352	0 0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	82,17,224	12 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,70,384	11 7	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,02,11,533	12 7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,02,37,420	5 4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	91,44,448	5 7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,80,78,982	0 0	Bills discounted and purchased	2,55,16,109	8 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,38,354	2 5	Balances with other Banks	14,60,834	15 2
Sundries	12,77,967	12 0	Bullion	5,10,059	4 9
			Dead Stock	12,43,065	2 5
			Stamps	9,676	10 0
			Sundries	1,09,892	8 0
				5,97,19,196	14 9
			Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office	1,13,48,532	10 7
			Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	1,40,35,379	6 0
				2,53,83,912	0 7
RUPRES	8,51,03,108	15 4	RUPRES	8,51,03,108	15 4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 7th November, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 42'8.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 6th November, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th October, 1889	9,26,263	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	9,75,591	
ADD—		19,01,854
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	44	
Ditto ditto Government	4,50,072	4,50,116
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	23,53,970
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	371	
		371
Balance on the evening of the 6th November, 1889	...	23,53,599
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	9,08,204	
Ditto ditto Government	14,45,395	
		23,53,599
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,175	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		1,175

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 7th November, 1889.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 29th October, 1889.

No. 333.—The following transfers of Assistant Commissioners are ordered:—

Mr. W. T. Lyon, Punjab Mines Division, on deputation at Sambhar, is transferred permanently to that Division.

Mr. A. F. Ashton, Sambhar Division, to the Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. G. A. Bradford, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Punjab Mines Division.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st October, 1889.

No. 27-A.—Lieutenant E. M. Paul, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, laid down in Public Works

Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 15th October, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Buff's (East Kent) Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dum-Dum, this 1st day of November, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. E. Kent.—1396, Private David Revell, alias Jno. Brown.	At what place Enlisted,— Winchester, England. Parish and County in which Born,—Orlston, near Ashford, County Kent, England.
Age,—23 years 11 months	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.	Marks,—Tattooed both arms, scar left knee, scar right knee, birth mark right thigh.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th October, 1889.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum-Dum Barracks.	REMARKS,—
Date of Enlistment,—10th October, 1884.	4 years 7 months' service.

H. D. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., The Buff's E. K. Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that in the month of May, 1889, certain treasure, consisting of silver as detailed below:—

No.	Name of articles.	Value.
		R. S. P.
19	Chandwad R19 चांदवड रुपये १९	15 0 0
1	A silver ring made of 10 Chandwad rupees चांदवड १० रुपया	
	केसरी रंग डे	9 14 0
1	Amount of 5 Chandwad rupees changed into British currency	
	चांदवड रुपये पांच बाबी बीडून	
	केसरी रंग डे	4 11 0
TOTAL		29 9 0

of the aggregate value of Rs29-9, only, was found buried at the root of a mango tree in the Chongulki Inam land, called Dhavadki, in the alienated village of Kasbe Nimb, in the Satara Taluka, of the Satara District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part are hereby required to appear before the Mamlatdar of Satara on the 17th of March, 1890, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Treasure Trove Act.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector of Satara.

CAMP WAI,
The 31st October, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th November, 1889.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Roy is appointed to be Assistant Comptroller, Post Office.

Baboo Broja Lal Chackravarti is confirmed as Chief Superintendent, Office of Comptroller, Post Office.

Mr. J. Waller is appointed to be Postmaster, Poona.

Mr. A. Cordeiro is appointed to be Postmaster, Karachi.

Mr. Achana Kondapa is appointed to be Postmaster, Belgaum.

Mr. Ardesar Jahangir Parakh is appointed to be Postmaster, Rajkot.

Mr. Lakshman Jivajee is appointed to be Postmaster, Ahmedabad.

W. J. HAM,

for Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th November, 1889.

Fisk, F. M. Martineli, Mrs. L. C. Pike, F.
Griffiths, G. P. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Atkinson, F. S.	Goldberry, M.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Bain, Donald.	Graham, W. H.	Partridge, Guard.
Bather, H. R.	Haines, Miss S.	Pendlebury, J.
Bildt, Gillis.	Herklotz, A.	Quinnell, R.
Boland, J.	Hewett, A. B.	Robins, J.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Hulton, R. E.	Rowley, Mrs. J.
Borooah, W.	Hunter, A. F.	Sander, C. J.
Bruce, R. G.	James, Mr.	Sanpin, E.
Buchanan, Surgeon A.	Jephson, L. M.	Sevestre, J.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Carpencale, W. M.	Joll, H.	Smart, O. G.
Chamberlain, E.	Keane, J. J.	Smith, Crawford.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Kirkman, J. D. D.	Smith, M. O.
Clealt, Madame.	Leblan, Geo.	Stebbing, Captain A.
Corfuld, Capt.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Sterling, T. A.
Courage, R.	Leslie, Mrs. A.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Lightfoot, Sydney.	Charles.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Livermore, H. A.	Thompson & Co.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Lloyd, Willis.	Tomkyna, Geo.
Dickinson, Mrs.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Vernieux, V. E.
Dowie, J.	Madden, J. H.	Waddell, Alex.
Duff, George.	Maitland, A.	Wallace, Henry.
Dutt, G.	Marly, Chas.	Walter, F.
Edwards, A. B.	Homan.	Wood, E. F. B.
Fletcher, Neil.	Meyer, A. T.	Woolcombe, Capt.
Forest, Mrs. A.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.	C. L.
Fowler, Miss.		

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T. Fishlar, Mrs. A. Rubinsteen, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A. Madden, J. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th November, 1889.

Baxter, J. Howey, L. Taylor, A. E.
Howatson, Mrs. F. Rydquist, C. F. Webb, C. R.
Howatson, Mrs.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 9th November, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1889. 12th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	11th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	12th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	12th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	18th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	18th "	Ditto.
Celombo	11th "	Per P. & O. Str. Peking.
Straits, China and Japan . . .	15th "	Per Steamer A. Apar.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	12th "	Per Steamer Rajpootana.
Ditto ditto	15th "	Per Steamer Coconada.
Akyah, Kyaukpau, Sandoway and Rangoon	13th "	Per Steamer Suprates.
Port Blair	12th "	Via Rangoon.
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hong-Kong	11th "	A. H. Lloyd's Str. Niobe.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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یہ دوا کوئیٹائیس کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے برٹانک گارڈن یعنی نمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملزم

سرکاری واسطے سوکاری کام اور عیادت کے اور جو کوئی ایک مہینے میں ہونے خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لئے ہونے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے تیس روپی چھوٹے آنے ؛ آٹھ اونس کے اسی کے سات روپی چار آنے ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے چھوٹے روپی ؛

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Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the Quarters ended 30th September and 31st December, 1888.

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th September, 1888.			Quarter ended 31st December, 1888.			DISBURSEMENTS.	Quarter ended 30th September, 1888.			Quarter ended 31st December, 1888.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
General Subscriptions . . .	7,978	4	9	7,879	8	0	Annuity	1,398	10	9	1,614	6	0
Interest . . . . .	...			5,388	10	0	Establishment	396	0	0	396	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	2	9	6	2	9	0	Miscellaneous	283	14	6	178	1	0
Entrance Fees	21	0	0	31	0	0	Government of India for						
Government of India	1,880	0	0	2,200	0	0	Deposit	7,997	11	3	13,429	11	6
Deposits	93	13	0	78	9	9	Deposits	72	14	3	100	0	0
Opening Cash Balance . . .	594	2	0	420	10	6	Closing Cash Balance . . .	420	10	6	282	12	9
TOTAL . . R	10,569	13	3	16,000	15	3	TOTAL . . R	10,569	13	3	16,000	15	3

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GOPAUL CHANDER GUPTO,
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PRANKISSEN BOSE,
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CALCUTTA,
The 3rd November, 1889.

PROMISSORY NOTES.**Lost.**

The Government Promissory Note, No. 068757, of the 4½ per cent. portion loan of 1879, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of W. Kamachi Aummal, and last endorsed to A. T. Achutha Rama Sastri, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

A. T. ACHUTHA RAMA SASTRI,
81, Sala Street, Big Conjeeveram.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 165443, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Bapoojee Morojee, and last endorsed to Maneeckbai, wife of Jehangirjee Pestonjee Jawatna, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

MANEEKBAI,

Wife of Jehangirjee Pestonjee Jawatna,

SURAT, WANKI BORDER,
Type 134 August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 8001186—195166, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Fakirji Manockjee Davur and Cooverbai, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors.

PIROJSHA MANECKSHA MASTER,

*No. 343, opposite to Adamji Peerbhai's Market,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay.*

The 5th October, 1889.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 183550, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Khetter Mohon Bose, and last blank endorsed by Prosad Doss Boral. Aunup Chaund Mitter, Executor to the Estate of Neemdhone Dossee, is the purchaser and the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

AUNUP CHAUND MITTER,

170, Maniktolah Street.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1889

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—No rain in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Bellary Anantapur, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, and Salem; very slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but affected by excessive rain in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, and Anantapur; paddy blighted in parts of Ganjam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, and by insects in Ganjam; crops withering from want of water in parts of Chingleput; require rain in South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, and Salem. Price of gingelly falling or stationary. Labourers employed on last day of week on Rushikulya works, 4,848, Gopalpore Canal, 977, Ghat roads, 3,038, other minor relief works, 1,908. Number on village relief on 26th October, 511, including 299 children, fed in kitchens 2,031, including 1,467 children. Imports into Ganjam during week by sea and land 165 tons. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Slight rain during week in two districts. Early and late crops generally good, except where damaged by rats and locusts in parts of Sind. Prospects of cotton in Guzerat and Kathiawar favourable. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing generally. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th November.*—No rain; fine weather prevalent throughout the week. Winter rice is generally a promising crop, but in a few districts the average outturn will be rather short on account of deficient rainfall, and in places in Behar there will be some loss on the high lands owing to the failure of the *hathiya* or closing rains. All cold weather crops, including poppy and tobacco, are being sown, and sowings are germinating well. In Mozufferpore the poppy sowings are suffering from want of moisture. In Raj-

shahye ganja is being cultivated, and the weather is favourable. Sugarcane is reported to be a good crop in almost all districts. Prices of rice are almost stationary, but a slight decline has been reported from some districts. In Behar, the scarcity is said to be practically at an end. In the affected districts, harvest prospects are satisfactory, ample labour is obtainable everywhere in the fields, markets are fully supplied with food, and prices are falling. Relief works and gratuitous relief are almost all closed. During the fortnight ending 31st October the daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously was 1,944 in Mozufferpore and 199 in Champarun, against 6,634 and 341 respectively, in the preceding fortnight. In Mozufferpore the daily average number on relief works during the same fortnight was 2,700, against 2,765 in the preceding fortnight.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Favourable weather continues. The *kharif* harvest is nearly over, and the sowing of the *rabi* is progressing satisfactorily. Markets are well supplied, and prices are generally steady.

Punjab.—*For the week ending 6th November.*—No rain. Prices rising in Delhi, Umballa, and Rawalpindi, stationary elsewhere; harvesting of *kharif* going on; sowings of *rabi* in progress; rain much needed; prospects of the outturn of *kharif* crop is average except in Amritsar, where it is reported fair; fodder sufficient and ample throughout the province.

Central Provinces.—*For the week ending 6th November.*—Weather clear and cool; *juari*, rice, and other *kharif* crops are being harvested, and outturns are good; cotton is being picked; full average outturn expected; sowings of *rabi* crops continue; prospects favourable; prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—Rain in all districts in Lower Burma, and the crop prospect there is generally good. In Upper Burma the rainfall was fair in Kyaukse, Meiktila, and Yamethin; elsewhere there was little or none. The rice crop has failed in parts of Shwebo, and will be below average in Minbu and Yamethin, in which districts the rainfall has been insufficient; elsewhere crops promise well. The price of paddy has fallen 14 per cent. in Tharrawaddy, 5 per cent. in Thongwa, 12 per cent. in Thayetmyo, 11 per cent. in Toungoo and Bhamo, 5 per cent. in Shwebo, 10 per cent. in Lower Chindwin, 7 per cent. in Pakokku; prices have risen in Akyab, and elsewhere are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th November.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of mustard continues. Cotton being gathered in Garo Hills. Tea and winter rice crop doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th November.*—Crops good, except in parts of Bangalore district, where more rain is needed. Sowing operations almost completed. Outturn of crops harvested generally favourable. No material change in prices.

No rain in Coorg. Season favourable.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th November.*—No rain during week at Hyderabad. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues. *Abi* crops prospering. Sowing of *rabi* commenced though retarded in some places by recent rainfall. Prices stationary.

In Berar the weather is cool. Picking of cotton commenced. *Kharif* in good condition. *Rabi* sowing continues. Fodder sufficient except in Chickli. Prices falling. Reaping of rice commenced in Bassim district.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th November.*—No rain during week. Crop outturn generally good, but below average in Goona. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally good, but stock indifferent in Bundelkhand. Sowing of crops completed in Gwalior, and in progress elsewhere. Sowing of opium commenced in Western Malwa, Bhopawar, and Neemuch. Condition of opium in Goona good. Prices steady throughout the Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th November.*—*Rabi* sowings in progress. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—(Report not received)

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to date, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000														WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1889.		WEEK ENDING 12TH OCTOBER 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH OCTOBER, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 12TH OCTOBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.		Total Decrease in 1889-90.	
Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS		Total length open.	RECEIPTS		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.												
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.																		
	State Lines worked by Companies		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R												
Oct., 1889	East Indian	1,514	7,81,360	516	1,526	(a) 6,95,219	456	2,23,02,018	530	(a) 2,24,17,645	525	1,15,597	...												
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,855	190	57	6,998	123	2,63,705	168	2,47,176	154	...	22,529												
...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	640	53	...	(b)	...	37,538	112	(b)	...	...	37,538										
...	Sindia	75	5,995	80	...	(c)	...	1,90,532	91	(c)	...	...	1,90,532										
Oct., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,604	3,58,306	215	1,672	3,10,000	185	94,42,002	203	1,00,94,905	218	6,52,083	...												
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	180	18,755	101	305	(e) 29,606	97	7,83,093	151	(e) 9,30,806	110	1,46,843	...												
ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	78,044	91	978	57,807	59	28,67,745	86	21,74,806	90	1,07,001	...												
ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	28,387	203	296	25,113	85	3,08,075	79	4,65,657	68	1,56,682	...												
ditto	Indian Midland	130	9,415	70	746	(g) 15,735	71	3,66,333	58	(g) 14,67,531	79	11,01,108	...												
ditto	Vilupuram-Dharmavaram, Nellore Branch	83	4,405	53	83	6,110	74	1,34,413	58	1,30,041	59	1,628	...												
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,413	39	36	2,080	58	40,649	42	51,238	53	10,589	...												
	TOTAL	4,757	12,97,644	273	5,090	11 85,697	208	3,59,44,813	270	3,79,85,815	250	20,41,821	...												
	State Lines worked by Government.																								
Oct., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,469	5,02,841	204	2,386	5,71,767	240	1,31,82,571	191	1,43,78,904	216	11,96,333	...												
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,11,049	162	692	1,14,058	106	35,69,058	184	39,08,392	206	4,28,434	...												
ditto	Bengal Central	125	24,892	199	125	18,130	145	3,87,040	111	4,08,719	117	21,679	...												
ditto	Warilha Coal	45	15,530	345	45	10,786	373	3,04,103	313	4,00,079	324	11,976	...												
ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,86,740	426	747	2,20,240	295	53,38,927	283	55,15,074	277	1,76,147	...												
ditto	Nalhati	27	2,354	83	27	1,602	59	53,765	73	51,312	70	...	2,402												
ditto	Tirhoot	273	26,582	97	273	25,879	95	8,56,397	122	9,80,920	133	1,24,523	...												
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	4,573	44	105	5,311	51	1,33,498	45	1,60,570	58	36,072	...												
ditto	Jorhat	25	1,337	53	25	945	38	33,478	44	34,387	45	909	...												
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	299	43	7	200	37	3,415	17	4,507	23	1,152	...												
ditto	Burma (i)	392	52,370	134	553	71,748	130	15,27,881	148	23,24,451	157	8,01,573	...												
	TOTAL	4,833	10,20,367	213	4,985	10,47,020	210	2,54,81,033	189	2,82,77,448	205	27,96,395	...												
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies																								
Oct., 1889	Madras	840	1,67,556	202	840	2,07,631	247	45,37,641	193	50,14,709	214	4,77,059	...												
ditto	South Indian	654	1,10,380	169	654	1,10,211	169	30,20,489	165	31,52,332	173	1,31,843	...												
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(j) 6,47,030	430	1,440	(k) 4,93,047	322	(l) 2,18,90,440	521	(k) 1,60,80,228	415	...	52,04,211												
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,04,442	443	461	2,27,000	493	64,84,725	502	67,00,714	522	2,15,980	...												
	TOTAL	3,459	11,31,408	347	3,395	10,47,883	297	3,59,33,295	371	3,15,53,074	334	...	43,79,321												
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,049	34,58,410	265	14,079	32,41,212	230	9,73,59,141	267	9,78,17,297	255	4,58,156	...												
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,09,49,875	140	5,11,87,952	133	2,38,077	...						
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,04,00,266	127	4,66,29,345	122	2,20,079	...						
	Assisted Companies																								
Oct., 1889	Tarakshwar	22	6,193	281	22	4,818	210	1,48,509	238	1,52,475	245	3,966	...												
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,647	111	78	7,251	93	2,42,679	111	2,61,828	120	19,149	...												
ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	27,568	73	376	27,060	74	12,54,334	119	12,09,609	113	45,275	...												
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	10,518	157	67	7,240	119	1,97,345	106	2,07,790	115	15,465	...												
	TOTAL	543	52,926	97	543	47,069	88	18,37,847	121	19,21,702	127	83,851	...												
	Native States.																								
Oct., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	38,874	125	354	40,879	115	8,68,162	108	11,98,226	122	3,30,064	...												
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,684	45	59	2,620	44	69,703	42	71,093	43	1,390	...												
ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Virangam	21	737	35	27	750	28	24,707	42	28,916	39	4,209	...												
ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	209	16,862	81	329	10,250	59	5,38,717	98	6,04,549	94	1,55,832	...												
ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal-Jungarh-Porbandar	68	2,706	41	68	2,937	43	95,622	50	1,06,479	50	10,857	...												
ditto	Morvi	144	6,050	49	124	7,400	60	1,88,614	54	1,81,773	53	...	6,8												
ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	971	67,973	86	961	73,836	77	17,85,525	84	22,81,036	91	4,99,511	...												

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Includes with East Indian Railway.

(c) Includes with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katra-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railway.

(i) Includes the Toungoo-Manitlay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Iti State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon and Amraoti State Railway.

(l) Includes the Patni Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th November, 1889.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1880.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).				BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).				MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).				KANONI OR KAREN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Steraria italica</i>).				GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).				MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).				ARRAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).				FIREWOOD.				SALT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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[illegible]

‡ Old 18-0; coarse 27-0.

† Not procurable.

• Not sold.

(a) Twelve apples per 100 cobs

Morabud	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Tatli	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Bijoor	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Mandargadga	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Sadrasapur	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Dakra Din	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Kennau	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Garhwal	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Not sold.

|| Siv nice ner handle.

† For unhusked grain.

Districts.	WHEAT.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.	JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).	BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).	MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).	KANGNI OR KAKUR, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).	GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).	MAIZE (Zea Mays).	ARHAR, OR THUP, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).	FIREWOOD.	SALT.
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	19 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	105 0	110 0
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	36 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	11 0	100 0	100 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	25 0	28 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	12 0	200 0	200 0
Central—														
Gurgaon	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	130 0	130 0
Delhi	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	80 0	70 0
Rohtak	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0
Karnal	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	120 0	120 0
Lahore	19 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	85 0	85 0
Sub-montane—														
Umballa	21 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0
Ludhiana	21 0	23 0	40 0	37 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	31 0	30 0	14 0	110 0	110 0
Jullundur	22 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	100 0	100 0
Ferozepur	22 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	100 0	100 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0
Amritsar	22 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	90 0	90 0
Hills—														
Simla	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	9 0	65 0	60 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	12 0	100 0	100 0
North-western—														
Sialkote	22 0	22 0	36 0	40 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	11 0	160 0	160 0
Gujranwala	21 0	21 0	40 0	38 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	10 0	105 0	105 0
Gujrat	23 0	23 0	35 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	10 0	120 0	120 0
Jhelum	24 0	24 0	35 0	32 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	25 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	17 0	160 0	160 0
Rawalpindi	21 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	7 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	85 0	80 0
Hazara	22 0	22 0	42 0	43 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	31 0	27 0	24 0	120 0	100 0
Peshawar	22 0	22 0	49 0	47 0	11 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	18 0	33 0	34 0	20 0	87 0	100 0
Kohat	23 0	23 0	45 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	44 0	44 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	100 0	110 0
Western—														
Shahpur	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	31 0	26 0	10 0	240 0	240 0
Bang	22 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	240 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	100 0	100 0
Bannu	28 0	28 0	39 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	8 0	32 0	34 0	13 0	60 0	60 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	34 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	6 0	26 0	27 0	14 0	112 0	112 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	6 0	20 0	17 0	11 0	110 0	110 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	6 0	21 0	15 0	10 0	125 0	125 0
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	6 0	90 0	90 0
Hyderabad (Gidra Bandur)	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	160 0	160 0
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	10 4	20 0	20 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	80 0	140 0
Shikhar	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	125 0	140 0
Shikhar	12 14	12 14	19 8	19 0	9 14	9 14	19 8	19 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	160 0	160 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	9 8	9 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	100 0	100 0
Qaetia	13 10	13 10	16 0	16 8	7 0	6 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 0	18 0	40 0	52 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 9, 1950

Andhra Pradesh	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021	2031	2041	2051	2061	2071	2081	2091	2101	2111	2121	2131	2141	2151	2161	2171	2181	2191	2201	2211	2221	2231	2241	2251	2261	2271	2281	2291	2301	2311	2321	2331	2341	2351	2361	2371	2381	2391	2401	2411	2421	2431	2441	2451	2461	2471	2481	2491	2501	2511	2521	2531	2541	2551	2561	2571	2581	2591	2601	2611	2621	2631	2641	2651	2661	2671	2681	2691	2701	2711	2721	2731	2741	2751	2761	2771	2781	2791	2801	2811	2821	2831	2841	2851	2861	2871	2881	2891	2901	2911	2921	2931	2941	2951	2961	2971	2981	2991	3001	3011	3021	3031	3041	3051	3061	3071	3081	3091	3101	3111	3121	3131	3141	3151	3161	3171	3181	3191	3201	3211	3221	3231	3241	3251	3261	3271	3281	3291	3301	3311	3321	3331	3341	3351	3361	3371	3381	3391	3401	3411	3421	3431	3441	3451	3461	3471	3481	3491	3501	3511	3521	3531	3541	3551	3561	3571	3581	3591	3601	3611	3621	3631	3641	3651	3661	3671	3681	3691	3701	3711	3721	3731	3741	3751	3761	3771	3781	3791	3801	3811	3821	3831	3841	3851	3861	3871	3881	3891	3901	3911	3921	3931	3941	3951	3961	3971	3981	3991	4001	4011	4021	4031	4041	4051	4061	4071	4081	4091	4101	4111	4121	4131	4141	4151	4161	4171	4181	4191	4201	4211	4221	4231	4241	4251	4261	4271	4281	4291	4301	4311	4321	4331	4341	4351	4361	4371	4381	4391	4401	4411	4421	4431	4441	4451	4461	4471	4481	4491	4501	4511	4521	4531	4541	4551	4561	4571	4581	4591	4601	4611	4621	4631	4641	4651	4661	4671	4681	4691	4701	4711	4721	4731	4741	4751	4761	4771	4781	4791	4801	4811	4821	4831	4841	4851	4861	4871	4881	4891	4901	4911	4921	4931	4941	4951	4961	4971	4981	4991	5001	5011	5021	5031	5041	5051	5061	5071	5081	5091	5101	5111	5121	5131	5141	5151	5161	5171	5181	5191	5201	5211	5221	5231	5241	5251	5261	5271	5281	5291	5301	5311	5321	5331	5341	5351	5361	5371	5381	5391	5401	5411	5421	5431	5441	5451	5461	5471	5481	5491	5501	5511	5521	5531	5541	5551	5561	5571	5581	5591	5601	5611	5621	5631	5641	5651	5661	5671	5681	5691	5701	5711	5721	5731	5741	5751	5761	5771	5781	5791	5801	5811	5821	5831	5841	5851	5861	5871	5881	5891	5901	5911	5921	5931	5941	5951	5961	5971	5981	5991	6001	6011	6021	6031	6041	6051	6061	6071	6081	6091	6101	6111	6121	6131	6141	6151	6161	6171	6181	6191	6201	6211	6221	6231	6241	6251	6261	6271	6281	6291	6301	6311	6321	6331	6341	6351	6361	6371	6381	6391	6401	6411	6421	6431	6441	6451	6461	6471	6481	6491	6501	6511	6521	6531	6541	6551	6561	6571	6581	6591	6601	6611	6621	6631	6641	6651	6661	6671	6681	6691	6701	6711	6721	6731	6741	6751	6761	6771	6781	6791	6801	6811	6821	6831	6841	6851	6861	6871	6881	6891	6901	6911	6921	6931	6941	6951	6961	6971	6981	6991	7001	7011	7021	7031	7041	7051	7061	7071	7081	7091	7101	7111	7121	7131	7141	7151	7161	7171	7181	7191	7201	7211	7221	7231	7241	7251	7261	7271	7281	7291	7301	7311	7321	7331	7341	7351	7361	7371	7381	7391	7401	7411	7421	7431	7441	7451	7461	7471	7481	7491	7501	7511	7521	7531	7541	7551	7561	7571	7581	7591	7601	7611	7621	7631	7641	7651	7661	7671	7681	7691	7701	7711	7721	7731	7741	7751	7761	7771	7781	7791	7801	7811	7821	7831	7841	7851	7861	7871	7881	7891	7901	7911	7921	7931	7941	7951	7961	7971	7981	7991	8001	8011	8021	8031	8041	8051	8061	8071	8081	8091	8101	8111	8121	8131	8141	8151	8161	8171	8181	8191	8201	8211	8221	8231	8241	8251	8261	8271	8281	8291	8301	8311	8321	8331	8341	8351	8361	8371	8381	8391	8401	8411	8421	8431	8441	8451	8461	8471	8481	8491	8501	8511	8521	8531	8541	8551	8561	8571	8581	8591	8601	8611	8621	8631	8641	8651	8661	8671	8681	8691	8701	8711	8721	8731	8741	8751	8761	8771	8781	8791	8801	8811	8821	8831	8841	8851	8861	8871	8881	8891	8901	8911	8921	8931	8941	8951	8961	8971	8981	8991	9001	9011	9021	9031	9041	9051	9061	9071	9081	9091	9101	9111	9121	9131	9141	9151	9161	9171	9181	9191	9201	9211	9221	9231	9241	9251	9261	9271	9281	9291	9301	9311	9321	9331	9341	9351	9361	9371	9381	9391	9401	9411	9421	9431	9441	9451	9461	9471	9481	9491	9501	9511	9521	9531	9541	9551	9561	9571	9581	9591	9601	9611	9621	9631	9641	9651	9661	9671	9681	9691	9701	9711	9721	9731	9741	9751	9761	9771	9781	9791	9801	9811	9821	9831	9841	9851	9861	9871	9881	9891	9901	9911	9921	9931	9941	9951	9961	9971	9981	9991	10001	10011	10021	10031	10041	10051	10061	10071	10081	10091	10101	10111	10121	10131	10141	10151	10161	10171	10181	10191	10201	10211	10221	10231	10241	10251	10261	10271	10281	10291	10301	10311	10321	10331	10341	10351	10361	10371	10381	10391	10401	10411	10421	10431	10441	10451	10461	10471	10481	10491	10501	10511	10521	10531	10541	10551	10561	10571	10581	10591	10601	10611	10621	10631	10641	10651	10661	10671	10681	10691	10701	10711	10721	10731	10741	10751	10761	10771	10781	10791	10801	10811	10821	10831	10841	10851	10861	10871	10881	10891	10901	10911	10921	10931	10941	10951	10961	10971	10981	10991	11001	11011	11021	11031	11041	11051	11061	11071	11081	11091	11101	11111	11121	11131	11141	11151	11161	11171	11181	11191	11201	11211	11221	11231	11241	11251	11261	11271	11281	11291	11301	11311	11321	11331	11341	11351	11361	11371	11381	11391	11401	11411	11421	11431	11441	11451	11461	11471	11481	11491	11501	11511	11521	11531	11541	11551	11561	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• **Not sold.**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
No. 2, Hastings Street Calcutta*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 46.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 14th November, 1889.

No. 2100.—The following extract paragraph from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 111 (Public), dated 17th October, 1889, is published for general information:—

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the provinces placed against their names:—

Mr. Charles Edmund Wild.	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Alfred Edward Martineau.	Ditto ditto.
" Benjamin Lindsay.	Ditto ditto.
" Charles Atmore Sherring.	Ditto ditto.
" William Robert Gray Moir.	Ditto ditto.
" Patrick Dalreagle Agnew.	Ditto ditto.
" Arthur George Hallifax.	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" John Ghest Cumming.	Ditto ditto.

Mr. Patrick William O'Brien.	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Winter Charles Renouf.	Ditto ditto.
" Hubert Emile Leonce Paul Dupernex.	Ditto ditto.
" Hugh Kirkwood Gracey.	Ditto ditto.
" Lawrence Herbert Turner.	Ditto ditto.
" Percy Harrison Leonard Frederick Morshead.	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" Ernest Andrew Moore.	Burma.
" Herbert James Hoare.	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Ludovic Charles Porter.	Ditto ditto.
" John Hope Simpson.	Ditto ditto.
" Basanta Kumar Mullick.	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" Arthur Gaitskell.	Burma.
" Cecil Fisher.	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" Harris Aylwin Nicholas.	Ditto ditto.
" Edmund Holmes Blakesley.	North-West Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
" Charles Albert Radice.	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
" Cecil Henry Bompas.	Ditto ditto.

Mr. Leslie Harry	Burma.
„ Saunders.	
„ William Caine	North-West Provinces, Oudh,
„ Patterson.	Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Henry George	Burma.
„ Ashworth Leveson.	
„ Arthur Louis	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ Medicott.	
„ George Eustace	Burma.
„ Riou Grant	
„ Brown.	
„ William James	Ditto.
„ Stanton Pyper	
„ Francis Coape	Bengal, Lower Provinces.
„ French.	
„ Maxwell Laurie.	Burma.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th November, 1889.

No. 647.—Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th October, 1889.

The 14th November, 1889.

No. 652.—That portion of Home Department Notification No. 332, dated the 19th June, 1889, which replaced the services of Colonel E. W. C. H. Miller at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which his furlough, or any extension of it, might expire, is cancelled.

The services of Colonel Miller are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 2nd November, 1888.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th November, 1889.

No. 1504.—The Hon'ble Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for one month, from the 16th November to the 15th December, 1889, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 15th November, 1889.

No. 432.—The Revd. T. E. F. Cole, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 4th November, 1889.

Mr. Cole's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his arrival.

POLICE.

The 11th November, 1889.

No. 763.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specially extend that section to the undermentioned towns in Coorg, namely:—

Ponámpet.
Sanivarsante.

The 12th November, 1889.

No. 766.—The services of Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, on leave, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 14th November, 1889.

No. 773.—The services of Mr. I. H. W. D. Clark, District Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November, 1889.

No. 1963-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burne, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopawar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 13th October, 1889, and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieutenant J. Ramsay, or until further orders.

No. 1966-G.—In supersession of Foreign Department Notification, No. 1102-G., dated the 24th June 1889, Mr. H. Harrison, Commandant of His Highness the Gaekwar's Local Battalion at Dhari, is appointed to be Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Okhamandal, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 19th May, 1889, and during such time as Colonel W. A. Salmon may officiate as Political Agent in the Mahi Kantha, or until further orders.

No. 1970-G.—The following appointment is made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st October, 1889:—

Subadar Gopa, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Badda, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided.

The 7th November, 1889.

No. 1976-G.—Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Political Agent at Basra, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1978-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. D. R. Cameron, Acting Consular Agent, as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Akyab.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 9th November, 1889.*

No. 1988-G.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Sahib Ditta, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge.

Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Sahib Ditta, and until further orders.

No. 1991-G.—Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, and Regiment, Central India Horse, and Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1995-G.—Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 2nd (Officiating 1st) Class, is appointed to be an additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 20th October 1889, and while employed as British Commissioner with the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission.

No. 1997-G.—The services of Surgeon A. T. Bown, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 37th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Officiating Medical Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, and of the Bhopal Political Agency, by Surgeon-Major A. H. C. Dane, M.D.

The 12th November, 1889.

No. 2007-G.—Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 22nd November, 1889.

The furlough granted to Sir H. M. Durand, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 73-C.G., dated the 26th November, 1887, is converted into special leave under Articles 264 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort William, the 15th November, 1889.

No. 1770-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,

1. The tract situated between the countries of the Khetran, Marri, and Bugti tribes and the plains of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

2. The tract bounded by the country of the Bordars on the north and west, by the country of the Hill Lagharis on the south, and by the Dera Ghazi Khan District on the east.

Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Deputy Commissioner shall, as such Justice of the Peace, commit for trial.

No. 1771-F.—Whereas the Governor General

1. The tract situated between the countries of the Khetran, Marri, and Bugti tribes and the plains of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

2. The tract bounded by the country of the Bordars on the north and west, by the country of the Hill Lagharis on the south, and by the Dera Ghazi Khan District on the east.

is pleased to make the following orders:—

in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tracts noted in the margin; in exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council

PART I.

1. (1) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the

time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to this Part, are hereby applied to the aforesaid tracts, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, to the modifications specified in the Second Schedule to this Part.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments to the said tracts, any Magistrate or Court for those tracts may construe any provision in any such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.

Number and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860.	Penal Code.
Act XXIII of 1867.	Punjab Murderous Outrages.
Act IX of 1877.	Reviving and amending Act XXIII of 1867.
Act X of 1882.	Criminal Procedure.
Regulation IV of 1887.	Punjab Frontier Crimes.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Modifications in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(1) In the Code of Criminal Procedure—

(a) The Court of Session may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(b) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge.

(c) Trials before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.

(2) In the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887—

(a) For section 1, sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) This Regulation shall not be enforced against (1) European British subjects, or (2) persons of any such class as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare to be exempt therefrom, or (3) any person in the civil or military service of the Government unless such person is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a person to whom this Regulation applies."

"(3) The word 'class' as used in sub-section (2) includes any persons who may be collectively described in a notification under this section as persons exempt from the provisions of this Regulation."

(b) Section 2 and section 7, sub-section (2), shall be omitted.

(c) For clause (2) of section 3 the following shall be substituted:—

"(2) 'Commissioner' means the Commissioner of the Derajat Division: and

"(3) 'Deputy Commissioner' means the Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan District."

(d) For sub-section (1) of section 10 the following shall be substituted:—

"When the Deputy Commissioner thinks it expedient that any dispute should be settled in the manner provided by this section, he may make an order in writing stating the grounds of his opinion and referring the dispute to a Council of Elders."

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the aforesaid tracts—

(1) (a) The Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, as regards those tracts, shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and may try any offence or pass any sentence which a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of that Code may try or pass; and

(b) Every Magistrate having for the time being any jurisdiction within the Dera Ghazi Khan District shall exercise the like jurisdiction as regards those tracts:

Provided that, if in any case in which the complainant (if any) and the accused person or all the accused persons are not British subjects the Deputy Commissioner or any such Magistrate deems it expedient for political reasons to decline to exercise the powers so conferred on him, it shall be in his discretion to do so, subject to any directions which may be issued by the Commissioner of the Derajat Division or by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(2) The Commissioner for the time being of the Derajat Division shall be the Sessions Judge, and his Court the Court of Session, as regards the said tracts.

(3) The functions of the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

(4) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Session.

(5) This Part of this Notification applies to all proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th November, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 953.—Deputy Surgeon General S. A. Lithgow, C.B., D.S.O., Medical Staff, is brought

on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Deputy Surgeon General J. Landale, whose tour of service in India has expired. Dated the 22nd October, 1889.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 954.—Captain W. J. B. Bird, Bengal S. C., Military Accounts Department, to officiate as an Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 1st November, 1889, during the absence of Major E. G. Barrow, Bengal S. C., with the Anglo-Siamese Mission, or until further orders.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 955.—Captain C. Wood, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 6th November, 1889, to fill an existing vacancy.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 956.—First Class Veterinary Surgeon F. Walker, to be Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Lower Circle, Bengal, *vice* Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Russell, appointed Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India. Dated 6th October, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 957.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain and Brevet Major A. F. Cotton, Bengal S. C., 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension Service—19th year commenced 23rd September, 1889.

Lieutenant W. Thuillier, Bengal S. C., 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—11th year commenced 13th August, 1889.

Lieutenant C. S. Williams, Bengal S. C., 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—6th year commenced 6th February, 1889.

No. 958.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain D. W. Hickman, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Captain E. E. Taylor, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 202 days.

Lieutenant D. C. F. Macintyre, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant F. H. Hancock, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major E. R. Johnson, (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, (m. c.) for 28 days.

Surgeon H. M. Brabazon, M.D., (p. a.) for 183 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 959.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 4th October, 1889, page 5246.

India Office, 4th October, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian

Military Forces being permitted to retire from the Service :—

Colonel Francis William Grant, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 6th July, 1889.

Colonel Frederick Knowles, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Walter, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nicholls, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd September, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List :—

Captain Richard Doyne MacDonnell, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1889.

"London Gazette," dated the 8th October, 1889, page 5304.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
8th October, 1889.*

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

George Cleland Rowcroft, Bengal. Dated 17th September, 1889.

William George Malcolm Strickland, Madras. Dated 19th September, 1889.

* * * *

India Office, 8th October, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Percy William Drake Brockman, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 12th June, 1888, but to rank from 25th July, 1882.

Lieutenant Richmond Trevor Crichton, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 4th June, 1888, but to rank from the 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Philip John Miles, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 31st December, 1887, but to rank from 1st February, 1885.

Lieutenant Ernest Llewellyn Williams, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 14th November, 1887, but to rank from 9th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Cyril Powney Thompson, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 11th April, 1888, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

Lieutenant Francis Frederick Badcock, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 23rd December, 1887, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Frederick William Charles Turner, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 11th December, 1887, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Ernest Joseph Macfarlane Wood, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 28th January, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Harry Alexander Moore, from the Border Regiment. Dated 25th February, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Robert Montrésor Lewis, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 27th January, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Alfred Carnac Watson, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 28th January, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Henry Barnes Peacock, from the 7th Hussars. Dated 9th May, 1888, but to rank from 13th October, 1886.

Lieutenant Thomas Moore Kirkwood, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 29th December, 1887, but to rank from 8th December, 1886.

Second Lieutenant Harry McNeale Patterson, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 10th December, 1887.

Second Lieutenant Walter Cleland Scott, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 2nd January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant William Sebastian Eardley-Howard, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 21st January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Francis Douglas Grant, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 2nd July, 1888.

* * * *

ERRATA.

The first Christian name of Lieutenant H. C. Tytler, Bengal Staff Corps, is *Harry*, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 13th September, 1889.

* * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 15th October, 1889, page 5431.

India Office, 15th October, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert John Humphrey Wylie. Dated 4th August, 1889.

Major Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell. Dated 28th August, 1889.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major Arthur Frederick Barrow, C.M.G. Dated 18th August, 1889.

Captain Atwell Robert Porter. Dated 21st August, 1889.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Granville Henry Loch. Dated 21st August, 1889.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army John Innis Robinson. Dated 4th August, 1889.

* * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Piercy Henderson Greig,
Bombay Infantry. Dated 2nd August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mockler, Bombay
Infantry. Dated 2nd August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Day Mander,
Bombay Infantry. Dated 2nd August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Rutherford, Bom-
bay Infantry. Dated 4th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Weston,
Madras Infantry. Dated 4th August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry St. Amand
Wilton, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th
August, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Graham Smith,
Bengal Infantry. Dated 11th August, 1889.

PENSIONS.

No. 960.—Conductor John Sheehan, Army
Clothing Department, Bengal, is transferred to
the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 961.—The following promotions are
made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors—10th November 1889.

John Charles Frederick Gordon.

Fredrick Charles Napier Goldney.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alfred Bassett Pritchard—11th
November, 1889.

Lieutenant George Cortlandt Childs Shakes-
pear—12th November, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 962.—Sub-Conductor George Curtis, Ad-
jutant General's Office, to be Conductor.

Sergeant Henry John Marcoolyn, Quarter
Master General's Office, to be Sub-Conductor,
with effect from the 27th August, 1889, *vice*
Conductor John Sheehan, transferred to the pen-
sion establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 963.—2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regi-
ment—

Havildar Budh Singh Khawas, to be Jemadar,
vice Jwala Kamait, deceased, with effect from
the 26th September, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 964.—His Excellency the Governor-
General in Council is pleased to sanc-
tion the separation of the Calcutta Naval
Artillery Volunteers from the Volunteer
land forces of India, and the conversion of the
Battery into a Naval Corps, to be designated the
Calcutta Naval Volunteers. The Corps will be
under the orders of the General Officer Com-
manding the Presidency District, and will be
dealt with as a Volunteer Corps of the force
under his command.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 965.—Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles—
Captain J. W. Thruston, West Yorkshire
Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from
the 29th September, 1889, *vice* Captain W. J.
Newell, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 966.—The following promotions are made in the establishment of the Barrack Depart-
ment from the dates specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Sub-Conductor T. Johnstone	Barrack Master, 2nd class.	Barrack Master, 1st class.	Temporary .	18th July, 1889.
Sub-Conductor G. Hill	Assistant Barrack Master.	Barrack Master, 2nd class.	Ditto .	16th July 1889.
Sub-Conductor G. Hill	Temporary Barrack Master, 2nd class.	Barrack Master, 2nd class.	Permanent .	12th Oct., 1889.
Sub-Conductor M. Carroll	Assistant Barrack Master.	Barrack Master, 2nd class.	Temporary .	12th Oct. 1889.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel*,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th November, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is noti-
fied that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified
was received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 15th November, 1889:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Army Veterinary Depart- ment.	Veterinary Surgeon T. Pottin- ger.	7th November, 1889.	Umballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 9th and the 15th November, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Oscar Henry Stoeck*	Lieutenant.	Royal Engineers.	29th May, 1889	Intestate .	R a. p. 1,863 0 7	...	14th Jan., 1890.
Walter Thomas Henry Nugent.	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	14th Jan., 1889	" .	426 15 6		

* Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Stoeck, Alderley Edge, Chorley, Cheshire.

A. C. TOKER, *Colonel*,
for *Secretary to the Government of India*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1889.

No. 342.—The services of Mr. H. H. Roden, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.

The 13th November, 1889.

No. 343.—Mr. C. C. B. Knapp, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is, on return from furlough, posted to Baluchistan.

No. 344.—Major S. L. Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to

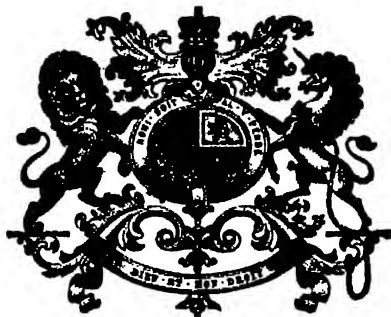
officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 19th October, 1889, during the absence of Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th November, 1889.

No. 345.—Mr. W. H. M. Hare, Officiating Superintendent, Class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd October, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following additions and alterations in the Regulations of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

In paragraph 14, sub-section (c) of the Regulations for the Second L. M. S. examination (Calendar for 1889, p. 58) the words "so far as regards the diseases of the Conjunctiva, Cornea, and Iris" have been omitted.

In paragraph 7, section iii, sub-section (e) of the F. A. Regulations (Calendar for 1889, page 36) the words "proportional parts" have been omitted.

The following foot-note has been appended to the word "admitted" in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations respectively:—

"The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in the case of candidates who, after failing in the examination, have served as teachers for six months since the date of the last examination."

The following words have been added to paragraph 7 of the first M. B. Regulations (Calendar for 1889, page 60):—

"A candidate who appears at the First M. B. examination and passes in all subjects excepting Comparative Anatomy, Comparative Physiology, and Zoology, shall be entitled to a certificate of having passed the first examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery."

"French" has been added to the list of second languages for the F. A. examination, and the word "French" has been omitted from Rule 2 of the Rules for the F. A. examination of female candidates (Calendar for 1889, page 51).

The following has been substituted for paragraph 4 of the M. A. Regulations:—

"Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar before such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be notified in the Calendar for the year."

In the M. A. application form entered in Appendix A, the following addition has been made to the marginal note:—

"and in the case of other candidates by a Member of the Senate, or a Government Inspector of Schools or the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution."

The following addition has been made to paragraph 10 of the M. A. Regulations:—

"The names of those successful candidates who have not prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated Institution shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation with a view to their being admitted to the degree of M. A."

The following form of application and certificate has been prescribed for B. A. candidates who are not students of an affiliated Institution:—

B. A. EXAMINATION.

(Form of application for candidates other than Students of an affiliated Institution.)

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the _____ Course.

The fee of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied this Certificate to be _____ me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true.

The

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Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Age—

Date of Entrance—

Date of passing the First Examination in Arts—

Race (i. e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)—

Religion—

Where to be examined—

Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year—

Whether he takes up the A Course or the B Course—

* State whether in the A or the B Course.

† The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

Whether he is a candidate for the Government scholarship—

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

N. B.—(1) It must be definitely shown whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour Course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.

(2) It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.

(Thus [A Course] 3. Second Language Latin. Or 3. History of England, Greece and Rome. Or [B Course] 3. Physiology and Botany).

In paragraph 7 of the B. A. Regulations (Calendar for 1889, page 38), after the words "in order of merit" the following has been added:—

"The names of those successful candidates who have not prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated Institution shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the Convocation with a view to their being admitted to the degree of B. A."

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 6th November, 1889.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 13th November, 1889.

	R	Rs
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 6th November, 1889	9,08,204	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	14,45,395	23,53,599
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,223	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,223
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,24,000	23,54,822
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	135	1,24,135
Balance on the evening of the 13th November, 1889	...	22,30,687
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	8,97,059	
Ditto ditto Government	13,33,628	22,30,687
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,082	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,082

A. W. BAIRD, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 14th November, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th November, 1889.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAŁ.
Calcutta, the 14th November, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 39'02.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

**SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st November 1889.

No. 26.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale, of the Imperial List, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th November, 1889.

No. 764.—**Mr. D. A. King, Surveyor, 4th Grade,** is granted extension of leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the date of expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 730, dated 24th April, 1889. Of this period, two months and seven days is under Article 369, and the subsequent period under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor-General of India.

**SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—
REVENUE BRANCH.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1889.

No. 14.—Mr. W. J. Baker, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave from the 18th October, 1889, to 12th November, 1889, both dates inclusive, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 11th November, 1889.

No. 15.—Mr. J. Connor, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th October, 1889, under Article 291, of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL AND CHIEF
COMMISSIONER, BRITISH
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th November, 1889.

No. 5750.—Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff of Quetta, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th October, 1886.

Lalla Chokha Nand, Head Vernacular Writer, in the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed to officiate as Munsiff of Quetta, during the absence on leave of Pandit Nand Lal, or until further orders.

Lalla Chokha Nand assumed charge of his duties as Acting Munsiff, in the afternoon of the 21st October.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent
in Baluchistan.*

**AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR.
GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th. November, 1889.

No. 4527-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1872-G., dated 24th October, 1882, Colonel S. B. Miles, Bo.S.C.,

returned from special leave, and resumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Colonel H. P. Peacock, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

The 7th November, 1889.

No. 4565-G.—It is hereby notified that Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, resumed charge of the Ulwar Agency from Colonel W. J. W. Muir, B.S.C., on the forenoon of the 2nd November, 1889.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th November, 1889.
Offices reported opened and closed during the month of October, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
	1889.		
Badarpur	Assam	30th Sep.	Opened.
Baracca (Camp Office.)	Punjab	17th Oct.	Ditto.
Feni	Bengal	18th "	Ditto.
Ganeahkhind	Bombay Presdy.	12th "	Re-opened.
Ditto	Ditto	15th "	Closed.
Grant's Buildings	Bombay	1st "	Re-opened.
Gudur	Madras Presdy.	30th Sept.	Closed.
Kanadukathan	Ditto	12th Oct.	Opened.
Karakudi	Ditto	14th "	Ditto.
Kushalgarh (H. E. the Viceroy's (Camp Office.)	Punjab	25th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	27th "	Closed.
Library Bazar	Mussoorie	31st "	Ditto.
Mahabalashwar	Bombay Presdy.	1st "	Re-opened.
Matheran	Ditto	1st "	Ditto.
Parabganj	Bengal	24th "	Opened.
Rawal Pindi, West Ridge.	Punjab	18th "	Ditto.
Rosa	N.-W. Provinces	17th "	Ditto.
Telhara	Central Provinces	10th "	Ditto.
Tret (Camp Office.)	Punjab	16th "	Ditto.
Tumkur	Mysore	1st "	Ditto.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
	1889.		
Pachooria	Eastern Bengal State Ry.	15th Oct.	Closed.
Kotal Durwaza	North-Western Ry.	23rd "	Ditto.
Cumbam	Bellary-Kistna State Ry.	5th "	Opened.
Donakonda			
Gajalakonda			
Guntur			
Gundlakamma			
Kistna Terminus			
Kurichedu			
Mangalagiri			
Markapur Road			
Napbur			
Narasavupet	Patiala-Bhatinda Ry.	15th "	Ditto.
Phirangipuram			
Santamagalur			
Satalur			
Savalayapuram			
Sattenapalle			
Tarupadu			
Vinukonda			
Alal			
Burnala			
Bhuchchu	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Ry.*	1st "	Ditto.
Chhintanwala			
Dhablan			
Dhuri			
Nabha			
Phul			
Tappa			
Jam-Jodhpur			
Porbandhar			
Ranawao			
Sakhpur	Ditto*	28th "	Ditto.
Supedi			
Wansalia			
Panelimoti	Ditto*		

* NOTE.—This cancels the list given in Part II, Gazette Notification No. 19, dated 4th October, 1889.

J. H. LANE,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director General of Telegraphs.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th November, 1889.

No. 28-A.—The following reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Cordue, Lieutenant W. G. R., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, IV.	Assistant Engineer, I.	21st October, 1889.
Macdonald, Lieutenant J. R. L., R.E.	Temporary Executive Engineer, IV.	Assistant Engineer, I.	30th October, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th November, 1889.

No. 31.—Mr. A. Peyton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in class II, during the absence on one month and twenty-four days' privilege leave of Mr. G. P. Spooner, District Locomotive Superintendent, class II, grade 4, or until further orders.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,*
Director-General.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th November, 1889.

No. 16.—Mr. W. Drew, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for twelve months, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel,*
Director, N.-W. Railway.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Cawnpore, this 8th day of November, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 1009, Private	At what place Enlisted,—Cambridge.
Henry Halls.	Parish and County in which Born,—All Saints, Colchester, Essex.
Age,—31 years.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Marks,—Mole under each nipple.
Colour of—	Trade,—Clerk.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Plain clothes.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—3rd November, 1889.	REMARKS,—12 years 8 months' service.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Cawnpore.	
Date of Enlistment,—8th February, 1877.	

A. GLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. and Batn., Lincolnshire Regt. of Foot.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 6th Battery, Western Division, Royal Artillery, late 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Fort William, this 13th day of November, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name,
—No. 71241, Gunner
Frank Hausch.

Age,—24 years 6 months.

Height,—5 feet 8 inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, fair; Hair,
brown; Eyes, blue.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—9th November, 1889.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.

Date of Enlistment,—5th February, 1889.

At what Place Enlisted,—
Fort William, Calcutta.

Parish and County in which
Born,—Clapham, Middlesex.

Place of residence for last
12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Tattoo marks of a
woman on right forearm,
and a heart and arrow on
left forearm; scar on right
temple.

Trade,—Steward.

Regimentals or plain
clothes,—Plain clothes.

REMARKS,—

Under 1 year's service.

A. H. CALLWELL, Major, R.A.,

Comdg. 6th Batty., Western Divn., R.A.,
late 8th Batty., 1st Brig., Northern Divn., R.A.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 20th day of September, 1889, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at Rs 399-12, was found hidden in Survey No. 277, Government waste land, in the village of Kiznelli, in the Arcot Taluq, North Arcot District:—

Description of property.	Value.
	Rs. a. p.
700 gold coins	399 12 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot, at his Office, on the 1st day of May, 1890, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. LEFANU,

Collector of North Arcot.

CHITTOOR,

The 6th November, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office
on 12th November, 1889.

Campbell, James. Kibble, J. W. Walker, P. A.
Fish, F. M. Pike, F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Atkinson, F. S.	Godwin, George.	Nicolai, Alex.
Bather, H. R.	Goldberry, M.	Orborough, Rev.
Bildt, Gillis.	Graham, W. H.	G. W.
Boland, J.	Greve, E. C.	Partridge, Guard.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Haimes, Miss S.	Pendlebury, J.
Bornash, W.	Herklotz, A.	Ray, F.
Carpendale, W. M.	Harvey, Miss.	Robert, P.
Carrapact, Mr.	Hewett, A. B.	Robins, J.
Cavanagh, J.	Hodwil, A.	Sander, C. J.
Chamberlain, E.	Hulton, R. E.	Sanpin, E.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Hunter, A. F.	Sissam, Rev. W. B.
Clealt, Madame.	James, Mr.	Smart, O. G.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Jephson, L. M.	Smith, Crawford.
Corfud, Capt.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Smith, M. O.
Courage, R.	Keane, J. J.	Stewart, Hon. Mrs.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Kirkman, J. D. D.	Charles.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Leblan, Geo.	Stewart, Miss C. H.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Thompson & Co.
Dickinson, Mrs.	Lightfoot, Sydaey.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Duff, George.	Livermore, H. A.	Vergaux, V. E.
Dutt, G.	Madden, J. H.	Waddell, Alex.
Edwards, A. B.	Maitland, A.	Wallace, Henry.
Fletcher, Neil.	Marily, Chas.	Walter, F.
Fowler, Miss.	Homan.	Wood, E. F. B.
Francis, Mrs. R.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Woolcombe, Capt.
Galbraith, John.	Meyer, A. T.	C. L.
Galloway, C. H.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.	Young, W.

Registered Letters.

Ballin, H. A.	Fuchs, Edmund.	Madden, J. H.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Hamilton, J. R.	Rubinstein, Anna.
Eglinton, C. A.	Hulton, R. E.	Sevestre, J.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office
on the 11th November, 1889.

Baxter, J.	Howey, L.	Taylor, A. E.
Howatson, Mrs.	Rydquist, C. F.	Webb, C. R.
Howatson, Mrs. F.		

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 16th November, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	19th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	18th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	18th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	18th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	28th "	Per French Str. Tibre.
Straits, China and Japan	29th "	Per Steamer Moray.
Rangoon and Moulmein	19th "	Per Steamer Madura.
Ditto ditto	22nd "	Per Steamer Furness.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	20th "	Per Steamer Pachumba.
Port Blair	19th "	Via Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

year 4 4 6 4 11 2

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 165443, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for Rs500, originally standing in the name of Bapoojee Morojee, and last endorsed to Maneekbai, wife of Jehangirjee Pestonjee Jawatna, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above

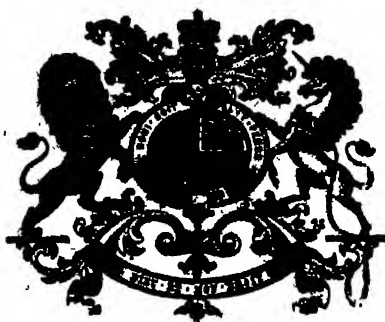
note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

MANEEKBAI,

Wife of Jehangirjee Pestonjee Jawatna.

SURAT, WANKI BORDEE,

The 7th August, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1889.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Governments of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, November 4th, 1889.**

It will be remembered that during the previous week a well-defined and not inconsiderable storm had formed over the Bay and that rainy, unsettled, weather had prevailed around the head of the Bay and over a large part of Bengal. With the disappearance of this depression, which took place at the close of the preceding week, there occurred a sudden and extensive extension of the fine weather which had previously prevailed over North-Western and Central India, and which during the present week has spread to almost all parts of the Indian region. As was the case last week the rain-bearing north-easterly current, which usually prevails in the Madras Presidency at this season, has again been absent. Its absence last week was satisfactorily explained by the presence of the depression over the Bay, into which the moist southerly winds, which cross the Equator, fell instead of recurving over the centre of the Bay and blowing on to the Coromandel Coast. During the present week, though the observations have given evidence of the presence of a slight low pressure area near the Burmese coast and over the Andaman sea, there has been no evidence of any such depression as that which interrupted the current last week, so that perhaps the reason of the absence of rain in the Madras Presidency may be the absolute weakness of the southerly winds crossing the Equator. Whatever may be the solution of the question it is undoubted that the deficiency is becoming serious.

The chart of the 29th showed a large area of uniform and relatively high readings overlying the greater part of the country with slightly lower readings along the foot of the hills and over the Bay of Bengal. The range of pressure throughout the Indian region was only one-eighth of an inch and accompanying this uniformity of pressure were light and rather variable winds. On the whole, however, except on the east coast of the Peninsula, the directions were fairly normal. On the 30th the distribution was approximately the same, but the range was smaller. Hence the winds were even lighter than on the preceding day. The chart of the 31st showed that the barometer had fallen both in the west and north of the Punjab and in Burma, so that while a slight high pressure area prevailed over the central parts of India and of the Peninsula, low pressures were reported from the Punjab and a distinct depression from Burma. Winds were cyclonic in Burma and abnormally westerly on the east coast of the Peninsula, while elsewhere they were fairly normal in direction. On the morning

of the 1st the chart showed that the depression over Burma had intensified and increased somewhat, and that the barometer was still falling there. The barometer was also falling over the Peninsula, and relatively low pressures were reported from both coasts. In Northern India, on the contrary, the barometer had risen, and the range of pressure was greater than on previous days. Northerly winds prevailed over Burma, and light variable winds and calms in Upper India; elsewhere the directions were unchanged. On the 2nd the barometer was still falling in Burma and over the Indian Peninsula, while it had risen briskly in Northern India. A large high pressure area lay over the whole of North-Western and Central India, and the difference between the reading at Hoshangabad and that at Diamond Island was 0.2". Light variable airs or calms prevailed within the high pressure area noticed above, while elsewhere the directions were generally between north-west and north-east. The chart of the 3rd showed that the barometer had continued to rise in North-Western India while it had fallen or remained almost steady elsewhere. In consequence the high pressure area in the north-west had become much more strongly defined, and the pressure difference between Sind and Lower Burma amounted to 0.25". The winds showed very little change and the circulation over the greater part of the country was almost normal, though on the east coast of the Peninsula there was much more westing than usual. On the 4th, owing to a slight to moderate barometric rise in all parts of the Indian region except the north-west, pressure became much more uniform again, and the winds on the west side of the Bay showed a tendency to shift towards the normal north to north-east direction.

Temperature.—The remarkable depression of temperature, which has prevailed over India for several weeks, has continued during the week under review, but the lowest point of the oscillation was reached last week, and the present deficiencies are less than those previously reported. In some cases, indeed, a slight excess has replaced a deficiency. As the general depression of temperature disappeared, the remarkable relation between the minimum temperatures on the hills and neighbouring plains also disappeared, so that during the greater part of the past week the minima on the hills have been the lowest recorded.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past week from the normal average:—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
Burma	—0.6	—0.7
Bengal	+1.6	—0.5
North-Western Provinces	—1.1	+0.8
Punjab	—3.1	+1.3
Bombay	—4.3	—2.5
Central Provinces	—4.3	—2.6
Guzerat and Central India	—5.4	—1.5
Sind and Rajputana	—5.1	—0.7
Madras	—1.1	+0.2

Rain.—The rainfall of the past week has been exceedingly small. Over a very large part of India no rain whatever has fallen, and only in Burma has there been any general rain or any excess over the normal average.

The daily distribution of rainfall was briefly as follows:—On the 29th showers fell in Assam, on the Arrakan coast and at Rangoon, but in no other part of the Indian region. On the 30th scattered showers were again the only rainfalls recorded, and occurred in the Upper Assam Valley and at Rajahmundry and Nellore. On the 31st rain was reported from Moulmein, Thyetmyo, and Madras, the amounts in all cases being less than one-tenth of an inch. On the 1st there was moderate general rain in Burma, and showers at Nellore, Wellington, and Trevandrum. On the 2nd the distribution was the same. On the 3rd rain ceased in Burma, except at Diamond Island, but fell fairly generally in the south of the Peninsula, while a slight local fall was reported from Murree. On the 4th the record was the same except that there was no rain at Murree.

The table at the close of the summary shows that the past week has been one of exceptionally light rainfall. In normal years eight of the rainfall divisions are ordinarily rainless at this time, but during the past week no less than thirty-four divisions report no rain whatever, while six report amounts of less than 10 of an

inch. The only divisions where there has been any excess are the Burmese, where the normal average has been largely exceeded. The Madras divisions show large deficiencies and the seasonal rainfall in that part of the country is considerably behind the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH NOVEMBER 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1889.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 4th November.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	1'12	0'15	+0'07	14'75	3'84	+284
	Lower Burma	1'06	0'20	+0'86	4'88	3'08	+58
	Central do.	1'48	0'15	+1'33	4'91	2'59	+90
	Upper do.	0'54	?	?	2'32	?	?
	Arakan	0'52	0	+0'52	5'41	2'80	+93
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0'12	-0'12	4'26	2'81	+52
	Assam (Surma)	0'12	0'73	-0'61	2'47	2'89	-15
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'18	0'20	-0'02	0'92	1'73	-47
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'43	-0'43	4'72	2'61	+81
	Central do.	0'02	0'27	-0'25	0'80	2'17	-63
	North do.	0	0'41	-0'41	0'26	2'31	-89
	Orissa	0	1'03	-1'03	5'45	4'00	+36
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0'28	-0'28	0'77	1'46	-47
	Behar (South)	0	0'26	-0'26	0'36	1'31	-73
	Do. (North)	0	0'26	-0'26	0	1'21	-100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'13	-0'13	0'75	0'75	0
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0'05	0'33	-85
	Do. (North)	0	0	0	0	0'11	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'35	-100
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0	0	0	0'02	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0'02	-0'02	0'03	0'23	-87
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0	0	0	0	0'08	-100
	Do. (Central)	0	0	0	0	0'16	-100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0	0	0	0'01	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'25	-100
	Do. (North-west)	0'01	0'04	-0'03	0'01	0'24	-96
	Do. (West)	0	0	0	0	0'03	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'40	2'53	-2'13	8'18	6'07	+35
	Madras (South Central)	0'55	1'32	-0'78	3'60	5'40	-33
	Coorg	0'06	1'93	-1'87	10'96	5'47	+100
	Mysore	0'05	0'70	-0'65	2'10	3'00	-30
	Konkan	0	0'43	-0'43	4'84	1'51	+221
	Bombay Deccan	0	0'48	-0'48	4'96	2'43	+104
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0'03	-0'03	1'26	2'00	-37
CENTRAL PROVIN- CES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0'13	-0'13	3'14	1'59	+97
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'05	-0'05	2'95	0'77	+283
	Do. (Central)	0	0'09	-0'09	1'72	0'62	+177
	Do. (East)	0	0'37	-0'37	1'35	0'80	+69
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Guzerat	0	0'04	-0'04	0'03	0'35	-91
	Kattiawar	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'13	-100
	Sind	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'03	-100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'01	-0'01	0'13	0'43	-70
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'24	-100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	-100
MADRAS.	East Coast (North)	0'05	0'72	-0'67	6'54	5'16	+27
	Do. (North)(a)	0	?	?	6'25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'22	-0'22	1'98	1'50	+32
	Madras (Central)	0	0'53	-0'53	3'78	2'71	+39
	East Coast (Central)	0'16	1'82	-1'66	7'60	6'53	+16
	Do. (South)	0'09	2'48	-2'39	2'59	6'12	-58
	Madras (South)	0'75	2'40	-1'65	1'34	5'89	-77

W. L. DALLAS,

Calcutta, 11th November, 1889.

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th November.*—No rain in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, North Arcot and Salem; moderate in Madura and Tinnevely, and very slight elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but withering from want of rain in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. Rain urgently wanted in these districts, and in Madura, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and parts of Tanjore. Crops damaged by locusts in Kistna, and by previous excessive rains in parts of Bellary. Paddy and cholum blighted in parts of Cuddapah, and paddy in South Arcot. Prices generally falling or stationary, but all risen in town of Madras owing to failure of monsoon up to date. Labourers employed on last day of week on Rushikulya works, 5,387; Gopalpore Canal, 1,391; Ghat Roads, 1,543; other minor relief works, 1,094; State relief closed. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Standing crops slightly injured by locusts in parts of Sind and Guzerat, otherwise generally healthy. Cotton prospects in Guzerat and Kathiawar good. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing. Agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th November.*—No rain during the week except light showers at Narail and Jessore on the 5th and 6th instant. Agricultural prospects continue generally favourable. *Aman* or winter rice is maturing, and harvesting has begun on high lands. *Rabi* or cold-weather sowings are coming up well. Prospects of poppy cultivation are good, except in the Hajipore Sub-division of Mozufferpore, where the sowings are backward for want of moisture. *Ganja* cultivation in the Rajshahye District is well forward. Sugarcane is generally a good crop. Cotton is being gathered in the hill tracts of Chittagong and Tipperah, and is a fair crop. Rice is cheaper than at this time last year in most districts of Behar, but in the rest of the province the rates continue high and almost steady in spite of the good prospects of the coming harvest. In Balasore, Durbhunga and Chumparun rice is selling at comparatively low rates, the quotations for the 31st October being 21 seers, 19 seers and 18 seers per rupee, respectively. Distress in the Patna Division was reported last week to be practically at an end, and no further report has been received this week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th November.*—The weather continues seasonable, and agricultural operations are everywhere being actively conducted. A flight of locusts passed over the Banda and Jhansi districts on the 8th and is said to have done some injury to the crops in the latter district. Supplies are ample and prices easy.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Slight rain at Peshawar. Prices unsettled in Delhi, rising in Amballa and Rawalpindi, stationary elsewhere. Harvesting still in progress. Sowing of *rabi* still proceeding on. Rain much needed throughout the province for the completion of *rabi* sowings. The *kharif* crop is expected to prove an average one. Fodder sufficient and ample throughout the province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of *kharif* crops in progress; outturn good. Wheat and other young *rabi* crops in good condition. Cotton-picking continues; outturn full average. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th November.*—In all districts in Lower Burma with the exception of the northern circles in Tharrawaddy and in parts of the Prome district, the rainfall has been about normal. In Upper Burma more is

wanted in Meiktila and Yamethin and in parts of Minbu. The crop prospect is good throughout Lower Burma. In Upper Burma, on the whole, the crop prospect is good. In Lower Burma a fall in the price of paddy is shown in the Akyab, Prome and Moulmein districts, and there is a slight rise noticeable in Henzada and Mergui; in the other districts, there are no fluctuations. In Upper Burma there is a fall in the price of paddy in Shwebo, the Lower Chindwin and Mergui, elsewhere prices remain stationary. The food-supply is sufficient throughout the province.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Slight rain in the Garo Hills. Sowing of mustard in progress. Cold weather paddy promising. Prospects of tea and other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Standing crops in good condition except in parts of the Bangalore and Kolar districts, where lately sown crops need more rain. Harvesting continues and outturn fair. Prospects generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

No rain in Coorg. Season favourable for standing crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th November.*—In Berar the weather is cool. *Fowari* and *tur* in good condition. Picking of cotton continues. *Rabi* sowing completed. Prices declining. Fodder sufficient except in Chikli.

No rain at Hyderabad during week. Harvesting of *kharij* crops concluded. Sowing of *rabi* continues. *Abi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th November.*—No material changes in weather and condition of crops in Central India since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th November.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Crops damaged by locusts in Bundi and parts of Bhurtpore. Agricultural stock good. Fodder dear in Marwar and failing in Dholepore. Prices rising in Alwar, steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th November.*—No rain. Weather clear and cold. Paddy harvesting completed.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE
MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1889.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				Fiji.				MAURITIUS.				NATAL.				SURINAM.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years . . .	3	3	5		18	20	38		...	...	...		9	17	26		...	...	...		...	...	...		29	46	69
From 2 to 10 years . . .	16	17	33		30	19	49		...	...	...		44	33	77		...	...	...		...	...	...		90	69	159
" 10 " 20 " . . .	88	25	113		22	10	32		...	...	...		49	19	68		...	...	...		...	...	...		159	54	213
" 20 " 30 " . . .	586	190	776		206	111	317		...	...	...		254	88	342		...	...	...		...	...	...		1,045	389	1,435
" 30 " 40 " . . .	102	33	135		78	16	94		...	...	...		67	29	96		...	...	...		...	...	...		247	78	325
" 40 " 50 " . . .	3	...	3		3	...	3		...	...	...		9	...	9		...	...	...		...	...	...		14	...	14
Above 50 " . . .	...	...	...	3187 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	4433 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...		...	...	...	3588 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	796	268	1,064		357	176	533		...	...	...		432	186	618		...	...	...		...	...	...		1,585	630	2,215

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa . . .	2	...	2	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	9
Western Bengal . . .	3	4	7	...	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	9	30
Central " . . .	4	2	6	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25
Eastern " . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar . . .	136	69	205	...	113	42	155	...	...	...	...	...	218	101	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	212	679
North-Western Provinces . . .	409	133	542	...	158	97	249	...	...	...	...	...	154	65	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	295	1,010
Oudh . . .	229	49	278	...	67	23	90	...	...	...	...	...	39	15	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	87	422
Central India . . .	2	5	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Punjab . . .	3	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Nepal and Native States . . .	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
Mixed, Bombay & Madras . . .	3	3	5	...	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
GRAND TOTAL . . .	796	268	1,064	...	357	176	533	...	...	...	...	...	432	186	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585	630	2,215

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmin and high castes . . .	130	48	198	...	43	25	68	...	...	...	...	...	39	17	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	90	349
Agriculturists . . .	234	66	300	...	116	36	152	...	...	...	...	...	156	30	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	131	637
Artisans . . .	74	21	95	...	30	9	39	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	45	178
Low castes . . .	227	81	308	...	121	72	193	...	...	...	...	...	146	108	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	261	755
Muslims . . .	110	53	163	...	47	34	81	...	...	...	...	...	42	16	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	103	302
Christians . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
GRAND TOTAL . . .	796	268	1,064	...	357	176	533	...	...	...	...	...	432	186	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585	630	2,215

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus . . .	1,385	527	1,912
2. Muslims . . .	199	103	302
3. Christians . . .	1	...	1
TOTAL . . .	1,585	630	2,215

J. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIX of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Date Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 20TH OCTOBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 19TH OCTOBER 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH OCTOBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 19TH OCTOBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		
th Oct., 1889	East Indian	1,514	6,58,641	435	1,526	(a) 8,76,607	574	2,29,60,689	523	(a) 2,32,94,852	527	3,33,563	...
th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,317	132	57	9,151	161	2,77,222	167	2,56,327	155	...	30,895
...	Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur	12	609	51	...	(b) ...	...	38,147	110	(b) ...	...	...	38,147
...	Sindia	75	6,046	81	...	(c) ...	...	1,96,578	90	(c) ...	...	...	1,96,578
th Oct., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,92,964	236	1,672	3,23,000	193	98,35,876	204	1,04,04,600	216	5,68,724	...
th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	183	18,207	99	305	(e) 29,074	95	8,02,170	149	(e) 9,59,880	110	1,57,710	...
th ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	77,050	90	978	58,421	60	21,44,801	87	22,37,765	89	92,964	...
th ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	21,303	152	206	24,896	84	3,30,278	81	4,92,042	69	1,61,764	...
th ditto	Indian Midland	136	8,465	62	746	(g) 62,465	84	3,74,798	95	(g) 15,28,526	79	11,53,728	...
th ditto	Vilupuram-Dharmavaram, Nellore Branch	83	5,141	69	83	3,915	47	1,40,154	58	1,39,690	58	...	464
th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,779	49	36	2,503	70	42,428	42	53,886	53	11,458	...
	TOTAL	4,754	11,98,328	252	5,699	13,90,032	244	3,71,43,141	269	3,93,66,968	250	22,23,827	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
th Oct., 1889	North-Western (A)	2,469	5,02,436	203	2,478	6,44,929	260	1,36,85,007	191	1,50,23,833	210	13,38,826	...
th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,19,317	172	692	1,28,836	186	36,89,276	184	41,10,979	205	4,27,703	...
th ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,770	110	125	11,530	92	4,00,810	111	4,21,535	110	20,715	...
th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,860	264	45	18,101	402	4,05,993	311	4,24,180	327	18,217	...
th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,63,276	391	747	2,48,690	333	56,02,203	287	57,64,912	279	1,62,709	...
th ditto	Nalhati	27	3,083	77	27	1,669	62	55,848	71	33,093	68	...	2,755
th ditto	Tirhoot	273	27,262	100	273	31,389	115	8,83,659	121	10,12,309	132	1,28,650	...
th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	4,382	42	105	5,038	48	1,37,881	45	1,74,516	57	36,635	...
th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,243	50	25	955	38	34,721	48	35,348	49	621	...
th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj.	7	311	44	7	176	25	3,720	18	4,743	23	1,017	...
th ditto	Burma (i)	392	52,230	133	553	89,250	161	15,80,111	147	24,19,114	157	8,39,003	...
	TOTAL	4,833	9,98,170	207	5,077	11,80,563	233	2,64,79,205	190	2,94,50,546	202	29,71,341	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
th Oct., 1889	Madras	840	1,62,420	193	840	1,47,296	175	47,00,061	193	51,61,430	213	4,61,389	...
th ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,395	155	654	1,08,503	166	31,21,884	165	32,62,410	173	1,40,526	...
th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(j) 6,27,131	417	1,440	(k) 5,25,908	365	(j) 2,25,17,571	518	(k) 1,72,20,070	414	...	59,97,501
th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,21,620	481	461	2,03,000	440	67,06,345	502	68,97,163	518	1,90,818	...
	TOTAL	3,459	11,12,566	322	3,395	9,84,707	290	3,70,45,861	369	3,25,41,093	332	...	45,04,768
	RAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,046	33,09,064	254	14,171	35,55,302	251	10,06,68,207	267	10,13,58,607	253	6,90,400	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,26,08,048	139	5,29,94,020	132	3,85,972	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,80,60,159	128	4,83,64,587	121	3,04,428	...
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
th Oct., 1889	Tarakshwar	22	5,642	256	22	4,431	201	1,54,151	242	1,36,906	247	2,753	...
th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,889	101	78	9,293	119	2,50,568	111	2,71,121	120	20,553	...
th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	30,078	80	376	27,860	74	12,84,412	119	13,29,091	122	44,679	...
th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	9,789	146	67	8,048	120	2,02,114	108	2,15,596	115	13,482	...
	TOTAL	543	53,398	98	543	49,632	91	18,91,245	120	19,72,714	126	81,469	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
th Oct., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	33,184	107	354	42,327	120	9,01,346	107	12,40,553	121	3,39,207	...
th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,437	41	59	2,120	36	72,140	42	73,532	43	1,392	...
th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam	51	644	31	27	700	26	25,351	42	29,655	38	4,304	...
th ditto	Mahana-Vadnagar	209	15,731	75	329	21,844	66	5,54,448	97	7,19,433	93	1,64,985	...
th ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal	68	2,362	35	68	2,434	36	97,984	50	1,08,673	55	10,689	...
th ditto	Junagarh-Portbandar	124	6,877	58	124	7,300	59	1,95,491	54	1,88,225	53	...	7,266
th ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	791	61,235	77	961	76,725	80	18,46,760	84	23,60,071	91	5,13,311	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghaziipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katali-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Tougoo-Mandalay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon and Amraoti State Railways.

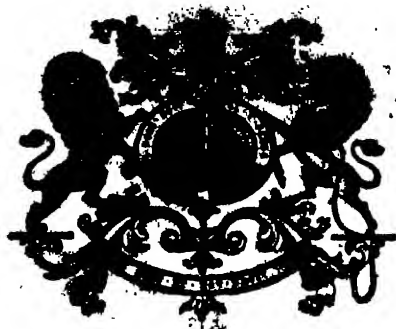
(l) Includes the Patni Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 12th November, 1889.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—
Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—
Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1889.

No. 2183.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State, it is hereby notified for general information that at and after the examination to be held in the year 1892 for the selection of candidates for the Civil Service of India, no candidate will be admitted to the examination whose age was less than 21 and more than 23 on the 1st April preceding the date of examination.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th November, 1889.

No. 661.—Mr. C. A. Daniell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th November, 1889.

No. 667.—Mr. A. Manson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th July, 1889.

The 21st November, 1889.

No. 672.—The services of Captain E. J. F. Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th instant.

No. 674.—The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton, C.S.I., received charge of the Office of Chief Com-

missioner of Assam from Mr. J. Westland, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

MEDICAL.

The 20th November, 1889.

No. 753.—The services of Brigade Surgeon J. G. Pilcher, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th November, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th November, 1889.

No. 1612.—The services of Lieutenant C. Chamier, 6th Punjab Infantry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 19th October, 1889.

POLICE.

The 19th November, 1889.

No. 783.—The services of Mr. W. W. Daly, District Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th November, 1889.

No. 2231-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 142 of 1889.—The Universal Water Power Company, Limited, of 62 and 63, Mark Lane, London, England, for improvements in or connected with water-wheels and paddle-wheels.

No. 144 of 1889.—Dan Rylands, of Barnsley, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of bottles.

No. 170 of 1889.—William Jackson, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea.

No. 186 of 1889.—Thomas Akitt, Analytical Chemist, Nawada Factory, Begum Serai Indigo Concern, Monghyr, for improvements in oxidising indigo liquor for the production of indigo blue.

No. 193 of 1889.—Frederick Hall Snyder, of Jersey City, New Jersey, United States of America, Attorney-at-Law, for improvements in and relating to explosive and other projectiles or shells.

No. 219 of 1889.—William Scarlett deLisle Roberts, and James Smith Mollison, both of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Civil Engineers, for an improved atmospheric thermo-electric generator.

No. 236 of 1889.—Paul Giffard, of Paris, France, Engineer, for improvements in and relating to guns, projectiles or shells and mining or blasting cartridges.

No. 240 of 1889.—Henry Wilmot Bryning, of the Public Works Department, resident at No. 3, Chowringhee Lane, Calcutta, for an automatic music leaveturner, styled "The Instantan Music Turner."

No. 245 of 1889.—T. E. Thomson & Co., Hardware and Metal Merchants, Engineers and Founders, No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, for a night-soil vessel dry earth sealer.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th November 1889.

No. 2009-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alfred Simson as Consul General for Denmark at Calcutta.

No. 2012-G.—Mr. Rustomji Faridonji is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 13th November 1889.

No. 2016-G.—Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and officiating Resident in Meywar, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent in Ulwar, with effect from the 2nd November 1889.

No. 2018-G.—The following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 2nd November 1889, the date on which Colonel H. P. Peacock reverted to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st class:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Colonel V. E. Law, Madras General List, Cavalry, from officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain I. MacIvor, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

No. 2023-G.—The following reversions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 4th November 1889, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 2nd class:—

Captain H. L. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant F. W. P. MacDonald, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

The 14th November 1889.

No. 2032-G.—Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Assistant Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 22nd November 1889, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 2035-G.—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 17th July 1889, consequent on the seconding in the 2nd Regiment of Captain A. G. A. Durand, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander, for employment as British Agent at Gilgit:—

Captain E. E. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

Captain J. B. Edwards, Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant L. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, but to remain seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieutenant F. C. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, to be 4th Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant A. B. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, and Adjutant, 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Madras Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, substantive *pro tempore*, 1st Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 20th November 1889.

No. 2041-G.—Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Under-Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 9th November 1889, and during the absence on furlough of Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary, with effect from the same date, *vice* Mr. Cunningham.

G. R. IRWIN,

Junior Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th November 1889.

No. 2043-G.—Lieutenant A. R. Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, and with effect from the 1st August 1889.

No. 2045-G.—The following promotions are made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 12th November 1889:—

Jemadar Pitha, to be Subadar, *vice* Bakhsha, invalided.

Havildar Junjara, to be Jemadar, *vice* Pitha, promoted.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th November, 1889.

No. 5798.—Mr. M. A. Hydari, Probationer, attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 25th October, 1889.

The 22nd November, 1889.

No. 5820.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for six days from the 18th December, 1889.

No. 5902.—The following promotions and re-versions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 1st October, 1889—

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd October, 1889—

Mr. O. T. Barrow to officiate in class III of Accountants General,

Mr. E. S. Byrne to revert to class I of the Enrolled List,

Mr. J. E. O'Connor to revert to class II,

Mr. H. G. Cowie to revert to class III,

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in class IV,

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to officiate in class V, and

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class VI.

With effect from the 8th October, 1889—

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 19th October, 1889—

Mr. H. S. Groves to officiate in class II,

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class V.

With effect from the 1st November, 1889—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List,

Mr. C. G. Vansittart in class V, and

Mr. J. A. Robertson in class VI.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL. EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 21st November, 1889.

No. 5853.—Whereas under the terms of Notification, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Municipality of Surat has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 1,000, as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 2,00,000, which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow, and which will be raised by the issue of the undernoted debentures:—

Nos. 1 to 200, dated 1st November, 1889, Rs. 500 each,

Nos. 201 to 400, dated 1st December, 1889, Rs. 500 each:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1 of 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision or consolidation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 22nd November, 1889.

No. 5855.—Under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, it is hereby notified that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which (a) any instruments, or (b) any particular class of instruments, or (c) any of the instruments belonging to such class, or (d) any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased—

(1) to direct that the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the first column of the first schedule to this notification shall be reduced to the amounts respectively indicated in the second column of that schedule, and

(2) to remit the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the second schedule to this notification.

2. All previous notifications under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, are hereby cancelled, but not so as to affect their past operation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Instruments on which Stamp-duty is reduced.

1	2
Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
1. <i>Agreement</i> executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees.	One anna.
2. <i>Charter-party</i> containing a clause as to the payment of compensation in case of breach of the contract evidenced thereby.	One rupee.
3. <i>Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage.</i>	Half the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (b), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured. The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 11 (b), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. <i>Instrument of gift of shares in a Company or Association</i>	The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 60 (a), on a transfer of shares for a consideration equal to their value, as set forth in the instrument of gift.
5. <i>Instrument of partition of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to the Government.</i>	Not to exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.
6. <i>Policy of insurance</i> effecting a re-insurance, by an Insurance Company which has granted a policy of sea-insurance or a policy of insurance against loss by fire, with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	One rupee.
7. <i>Power-of-attorney</i> of the kind specified in the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article 50 (b), when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882.	Eight annas.
8. <i>Proxy</i> executed by a female, empowering any person to vote— (a) at any one election of members of a Local Board, held under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act (Bombay Act I of 1884) or (b) at any one election of Municipal Commissioners held under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (Bombay Act II of 1884).	One anna.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Instruments exempted from Stamp-duty.*1. *Agreements—*

- (a) of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 43;
- (b) executed under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, section 35, sub-section (1);
- (c) made under Act II of 1886 (*An Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), section 9, sub-section (2);
- (d) respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act;
- (e) or declarations, by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash;
- (f) agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank;
- (g) made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods;
- (h) made with Railway Companies or Administrations which purport to limit the obligations or responsibilities of those Companies or Administrations as carriers under the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872, sections 151 and 161, and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, section 10;
- (i) or indemnity bonds given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice and other perishable articles.

2. *Bills of Exchange—*

- (a) drawn quarterly by the Government of Portuguese India for the money payable to that Government under Article XV of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty;
- (b) drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in British India.

3. *Bills of Lading—*

executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

4. *Cheques—*

drawn in Mysore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, when the same are negotiated in British India.

5. *Copies or Extracts—*

- (a) copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 58;
- (b) copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergyman, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—
 - (1) soldiers, sailors or non-commissioned or petty officers, or
 - (2) persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346:

[*N. B.*—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the copies or extracts might otherwise be chargeable.]

- (c) copies or extracts certified by patwaris to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

6. *Debentures—*

- (a) debenture bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company under the terms of a mortgage-deed making over in whole or in part the property of the Company to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders, and interest coupons attached to the said debentures;
- (b) the debenture bonds of the loan of Rs 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, when the said bonds are negotiated in British India;

(c) the following debentures issued by the bodies specified against each :—

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the debentures might otherwise be chargeable on renewal, sub-division or consolidation.]

By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of each Debenture.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Municipality of Ahmedabad.	April 1, 1883 .	1 to 240	500	1,20,000
	September 1, 1884 .	1 to 100	500	50,000
	September 4, 1888 .	1 to 800	500	4,00,000
	March and April, 1880.	.....	...	10,00,000
	June 14, 1881 .	1 to 10	10,000	1,00,000
		11 to 70	5,000	3,00,000
		71 to 295	1,000	2,25,000
		296 to 445	500	75,000
				7,00,000
	October 31, 1885 .	050, 051	2,000	4,000
		001 to 049, 056, 058, 059	1,000	52,000
		052 to 055	500	2,000
	November 5, 1885 .	057	500	500
	December 8, 1885 .	060 to 064	500	2,500
	December 22, 1885 .	065	500	500
January 5, 1886 .	066 to 068	2,000	6,000	
			67,500	
Trustees of the Port of Bombay.	August 1, 1887 .	550 to 552	1,00,000	3,00,000
		001 to 015, 046 to 050, 156 to 195	5,000	3,00,000
		537, 538	2,000	4,000
		016 to 035, 051 to 070, 081 to 105	1,000	1,05,000
		196 to 205, 506 to 514, 517 to 526, 539 to 549.		
		036 to 045, 071 to 080, 106 to 155, 206 to 505, 515, 516, 527 to 536.	500	1,91,000
				9,00,000
	March 23, 1886 .	166, 167	5,000	10,000
		069 to 116, 171 to 180	1,000	58,000
		117 to 165, 168 to 170	500	26,000
	April 19, 1886 .	265	1,000	1,000
	June 3, 1886 .	193 to 197	5,000	25,000
		253 to 255, 257 to 264	2,000	22,000
		353 to 377, 379, 380	1,000	27,000
		181 to 192, 553 to 579	500	19,500
June 10, 1886 .	198 to 200	5,000	15,000	
	381	1,000	1,000	
June 17, 1886 .	580, 581	500	1,000	
	382 to 385	1,000	4,000	
June 24, 1886 .	582 to 584	500	1,500	
July 15, 1886 .	585	500	500	
August 12, 1886 .	586 to 589	500	2,000	
August 19, 1886 .	590 to 601	500	6,000	
December 7, 1886 .	602	500	500	
December 21, 1886 .	603	500	500	
January 11, 1887 .	386	1,000	1,000	
January 18, 1887 .	387 to 390	1,000	4,000	
	224	1,000	1,000	
	213, 214, 217 to 223, 225 to 227, 241 to 246.	500	9,000	
	January 25, 1887 .	201 to 203	5,000	15,000
		228 to 237	2,000	20,000
		204 to 212, 215, 216, 238 to 240	1,000	14,000
	April 19, 1887 .	402	500	500
	April 26, 1887 .	267 to 285	1,000	19,000
	June 17, 1887 .	403 to 420	500	9,000
	July 5, 1887 .	266	500	500
	July 28, 1887 .	286	1,000	1,000
		615 to 618	1,00,000	4,00,000
		605 to 613	5,000	45,000
		455 to 483	1,000	29,000
	October 1, 1887 .	502 to 552, 604	500	26,000
247 to 252, 287 to 352, 378, 391, 401, 440 to 454.		1,000	99,000	
256, 421 to 439, 484 to 501		500	19,000	
			9,32,500	

By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of each Debenture.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Municipality of the City of Bombay.	September 10, 1867 .	1 to 700	R 500	R 3,50,000
	April 14, 1868 .	1 to 2246	500	11,23,000
	August, 14, 1868 .	701 to 1230	500	2,65,000
	November 1, and December 1, 1873 .	364 to 5388	500	25,12,500
	July 1, 1885 .	1 to 14A, 1 to 886B, 1 to 102E, 1 to 320J, 1 to 7478NN.	500	44,00,000
				86,50,500
Municipality of Broach .	October 1, 1884 .	46	5,000	5,000
		41	4,000	4,000
		80	3,500	3,500
		1, 2	2,500	5,000
		13, 35, 81 to 88	1,000	10,000
		40	600	600
		3 to 12, 14, 15, 27, 28, 36 to 39, 42 to 45, 47 to 49, 60 to 79, 89.	500	23,000
		29, 30, 50 to 59	200	2,400
		16 to 26, 31 to 34	100	1,500
				55,000
	July 13, 1881 .	6 to 55	10,000	5,00,000
		1 to 5, 56 to 115	5,000	3,25,000
		116 to 240	1,000	1,25,000
		241 to 340	500	50,000
				10,00,000
	April 1, 1883 .	11 to 40, 747 to 756	10,000	4,00,000
		51 to 150, 261, 262, 473 to 477, 502 to 531, 732 to 746, 857 to 876.	5,000	8,60,000
		151 to 250	2,000	2,00,000
		263 to 362, 478 to 492, 501, 532 to 631, 757 to 856.	1,000	3,10,000
		1 to 10, 41 to 50, 251 to 260, 363 to 472, 493 to 500, 632 to 731, 877 to 1076.	500	2,24,000
				20,00,000
Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.	February 15, 1886 .	3159	10,000	10,000
		1 to 60, 2879, 2880, 2897 to 2908, 3033 to 3052, 3122 to 3124, 3147 to 3149, 3190 to 3192, 3576 to 3605.	5,000	6,65,000
		3152	2,500	2,500
		3007, 3013, 3014	2,000	6,000
		61 to 860, 2873 to 2878, 2881 to 2896, 2909 to 2924, 2927 to 2944, 2964 to 2968, 3008 to 3010, 3015, 3018, 3020, 3053 to 3116, 3150, 3151, 3154 to 3158, 3160 to 3160, 3183 to 3189, 3199, 3394 to 3518, 3606 to 3759.	1,000	12,35,000
		861 to 1610, 2861 to 2872, 2925, 2926, 2969 to 2971, 3011, 3012, 3016, 3017, 3019, 3021 to 3024, 3030 to 3032, 3125 to 3146, 3153, 3170 to 3176, 3178 to 3182, 3193 to 3198, 3240 to 3253, 3304 to 3393, 3760 to 3859.	500	5,12,000
		1611 to 2860, 2945 to 2963, 2972 to 3006, 3025 to 3029, 3117 to 3121, 3177, 3200 to 3239, 3254 to 3303, 3860 to 3867.	100	1,41,300
				25,71,800
	April 1, 1886 .	3519 to 3526	10,000	80,000
	June, 1, 1886 .	3527 to 3545	10,000	1,90,000
	July 1, 1886 .	3546	8,000	8,000
		3547	200	200
		3548 to 3562	10,000	1,50,000
				4,28,200

By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of each Debenture.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
			R	R
Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta.	Previous to the year 1869.	.....	...	46,99,600
	In the year 1878	.....	...	6,50,000
	January 1, 1883	219, 455, 696, 926, 927	5,000	25,000
		463	1,500	1,500
		8 to 109, 216, 217, 220 to 222, 230 to 266, 456 to 461, 464, 481 to 540, 697 to 699, 707 to 709, 857 to 925, 928 to 931.	1,000	2,99,000
		1 to 7, 110 to 215, 218, 223 to 229, 267 to 454, 462, 465 to 480, 550 to 695, 700 to 706, 710 to 856, 932 to 955.	500	3,25,000
				6,50,000
	April 1, 1883	7 to 16	10,000	1,00,000
		1 to 6, 17 to 36	5,000	1,30,000
		37 to 86, 123, 124	1,000	52,000
		87 to 122	500	18,000
				3,00,000
	August 1, 1883	57	10,000	10,000
		54	5,400	5,400
		48 to 53	5,000	30,000
		41 to 43	4,000	12,000
		55	2,400	2,400
		1 to 15, 27 to 40, 44, 45	1,000	31,000
		16 to 26, 46, 47, 56	500	7,000
				97,800
Municipality of Calcutta	February 1, 1885	45, 176 to 179, 190 to 195, 430, 431, 501 to 505.	10,000	1,80,000
		196 to 210, 265, 266, 288 to 293, 296 to 339, 370, 414 to 416, 420 to 429, 432 to 441, 506 to 525, 566 to 600.	5,000	7,30,000
		14	4,000	4,000
		15, 16, 136, 155, 442 to 448, 449* to 451, 462 to 471, 526 to 540, 601 to 650.	2,000	1,78,000
		753	1,500	1,500
		500	1,200	1,200
		5 to 7, 38, 39, 42, 116 to 118, 126 to 130, 134, 135, 139 to 142, 144 to 154, 156 to 159, 180 to 188, 211 to 230, 241, 243, 249 to 259, 261 to 264, 267 to 270, 276, 279 to 283, 340 to 369, 374 to 378, 417, 418, 452 to 461, 472 to 486, 541 to 555, 651 to 700, 755,* 756,* 757 to 803.	1,000	2,67,000
		17	700	700
		295	600	600
		1 to 4, 8 to 13, 18 to 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46 to 115, 119 to 125, 131 to 133, 137, 138, 143, 160 to 175, 189, 231 to 240, 242, 244 to 248, 260, 271 to 275, 277, 278, 284 to 287, 294, 371 to 373, 379 to 413, 419, 487 to 499, 556 to 565, 701 to 752, 754.	500	1,39,000
				15,02,000
				2,000*
				15,00,000
Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.	September 1, 1885	1011 to 1030, 1067, 1812	10,000	2,20,000
		1053	9,000	9,000
		1052, 1065	8,000	16,000
		1050, 1058, 1071	7,000	21,000
		1051	6,500	6,500
		1063	5,500	5,500

* Numbers 755 and 756 (for Rs.1,000 each) were issued in lieu of No. 449 (for Rs.2,000) by sub-division.

By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of each Debenture.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
			R	R
Corporation of the Town of Calcutta— <i>contd.</i>	September 1, 1885	871 to 1010, 1047, 1055, 1075, 1149 to 1152, 1161, 1190 to 1197, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1872.	5,000	8,00,000
		1845	4,000	4,000
		1054, 1059	3,500	7,000
		1069, 1072, 1166	3,000	9,000
		1057, 1062, 1070	2,500	7,500
		1031, 1060, 1066, 1846	2,000	8,000
		1 to 450, 1032, 1033, 1036 to 1043, 1045, 1046, 1048, 1056, 1061, 1074, 1076 to 1108, 1119 to 1148, 1153, 1154, 1156, 1157, 1162 to 1164, 1167 to 1170, 1175 to 1184, 1198 to 1205, 1215 to 1222, 1232 to 1266, 1268 to 1619, 1803 to 1809, 1811, 1813 to 1819, 1826 to 1830, 1839 to 1844, 1857 to 1869, 1873 to 1876, 1878 to 1882, 1893 to 1917, 1948.	1,000	10,27,000
		451 to 870, 1034, 1035, 1044, 1049, 1064, 1068, 1073, 1109 to 1118, 1155, 1158 to 1160, 1165, 1171 to 1174, 1185 to 1189, 1206 to 1214, 1223 to 1231, 1267, 1620 to 1802, 1810, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1831 to 1838, 1847 to 1856, 1870, 1871, 1877, 1883 to 1892, 1918 to 1947, 1949.	500	3,59,500
				25,00,000
Municipality of Chiplun, in the district of Ratnagiri.	February 1, 1883	1 to 300	100	30,000
Municipality of Coonoor	April 1, 1886	1 to 14	500	7,000
Municipality of Cuddapah	September 30, 1887	8, 10	10,000	20,000
		9, 11, 12	5,000	15,000
		13 to 20	1,000	8,000
		1 to 7, 21 to 26	500	6,500
		27 to 31	100	500
				50,000
Karachi Harbour Board	June 22, 1881	17	3,000	3,000
		18 to 67	2,000	1,00,000
		74 to 78, 99 to 198	1,000	1,05,000
		1 to 16, 68 to 73, 79 to 98	500	21,000
				2,20,000
Municipality of Karachi	February 1, 1883	199 to 213, 246 to 257, 264 to 288	1,000	52,000
		214 to 245, 258 to 263	500	19,000
				71,000
	April 1, 1885	1 to 577	500	2,88,500
Municipality of Karachi	July 1, 1884 January 1, 1885 July 1, 1887	.....	...	1,11,500
		1 to 600	500	3,00,000
		.....	...	20,000
Municipality of Madras	December 8, 1879	.....	...	20,000
		.....	...	20,000
		.....	...	20,000
		.....	...	20,000
	March 15, 1882	.....	5,000	1,50,000
		.....	2,500	1,00,000
		.....	1,000	55,000
		.....	500	45,000
				3,50,000
Municipality of Madras	May 15, 1883	.....	10,000	1,00,000
		.....	5,000	1,30,000
		.....	1,000	67,000
		.....	500	3,000
				3,00,000
	September 18, 1885	.....	500	18,000

By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of each Debenture.	TOTAL AMOUNT.	
			R	R	
Municipality of Madras— <i>contd.</i>	October 15, 1885	01 to 100	5,000	1,00,000	
		101 to 200	2,000	10,000	
		201 to 300	1,000	1,08,000	
		301 to 400	500	60,000	
		401 to 500	100	4,000	
					3,00,000
	December 15, 1887	31 to 40	5,000	80,000	
		21 to 30	1,000	10,000	
		1 to 20	500	10,000	
					1,00,000
	November 1, 1888	11 to 20	10,000	1,00,000	
		1 to 10	5,000	50,000	
					1,50,000
Municipality of Madura	May 18, 1885	1	10,000	10,000	
	October 15, 1886	3	19,500	19,500	
		2	7,500	7,500	
				27,000	
Municipality of Ootacamund	November 15, 1884	01 to 100	1,000	20,000	
		001 to 000	500	30,000	
					50,000
	November 15, 1886	001 to 001	5,000	5,000	
		002 to 001	500	5,000	
				10,000	
Municipality of Pen, in the District of Kolaba.	March 1, 1885	1 to 20	500	10,000	
Port Commissioners of Rangoon.	December 21, 1887	0,00,001 to 0,00,178	5,000	8,90,000	
		0,00,179	4,041	4,041	
				8,94,041	
Municipality of Rangoon	July 20, 1887	1 to 8, 30 to 37, 59 to 66, 88 to 95, 117 to 124, 146 to 153, 175 to 182, 204 to 211, 233 to 240, 262 to 269, 291 to 298, 320 to 327, 349 to 356, 378 to 385, 407 to 414, 436 to 443, 465 to 472, 494 to 501, 523 to 530, 552 to 559, 581 to 588, 610 to 616, 639 to 646, 668 to 675, 697 to 704, 726 to 733, 755 to 762, 784 to 791, 813 to 820, 842 to 849, 871 to 878, 900 to 907, 929 to 936, 958 to 965, 987 to 994, 1016 to 1023, 1045 to 1052, 1074 to 1081, 1103 to 1110, 1132 to 1139, 1161 to 1168, 1190 to 1197, 1219 to 1226, 1248 to 1255, 1277 to 1284, 1306 to 1313, 1335 to 1342, 1364 to 1371, 1393 to 1400, 1422 to 1429, 1451 to 1458, 1480 to 1487, 1509 to 1516, 1538 to 1545, 1567 to 1574, 1596 to 1603, 1625 to 1632, 1654 to 1661, 1683 to 1690, 1712 to 1719, 1741 to 1748, 1763 to 1770, 1792 to 1799, 1821 to 1828, 1850 to 1857, 1879 to 1886, 1908 to 1915, 1937 to 1944, 1966 to 1973, 1995 to 2002, 2024 to 2031, 2053 to 2060, 2082 to 2089, 2104 to 2111, 2124 to 2131, 2140 to 2147, 2153 to 2160, 2172 to 2179, 2191 to 2198, 2213 to 2220, 2235 to 2242, 2257 to 2264, 2279 to 2286, 2301 to 2308, 2323 to 2330, 2345 to 2352, 2367 to 2374, 2389 to 2396, 2401 to 2408, 2423 to 2430, 2445 to 2452, 2467 to 2474, 2489 to 2496, 2501 to 2508, 2530 to 2537, 2552 to 2559, 2581 to 2588, 2604 to 2611, 2633 to 2640, 2662 to 2669, 2691 to 2698, 2720 to 2727, 2749 to 2756, 2778 to 2785, 2807 to 2814, 2836 to 2843, 2865 to 2872, 2894 to 2901, 2923 to 2930, 2952 to 2959, 2981 to 2988, 3004 to 3011, 3033 to 3040, 3062 to 3069, 3091 to 3098, 3113 to 3120, 3142 to 3149, 3165 to 3172, 3197 to 3204, 3229 to 3236, 3261 to 3268, 3283 to 3290, 3305 to 3312, 3337 to 3344, 3369 to 3376, 3401 to 3408, 3423 to 3430, 3445 to 3452, 3477 to 3484, 3509 to 3516, 3531 to 3538, 3563 to 3570, 3595 to 3602, 3627 to 3634, 3659 to 3666, 3681 to 3688, 3703 to 3710, 3735 to 3742, 3767 to 3774, 3799 to 3806, 3831 to 3838, 3863 to 3870, 3895 to 3902, 3927 to 3934, 3959 to 3966, 3991 to 3998, 4013 to 4020, 4045 to 4052, 4077 to 4084, 4109 to 4116, 4141 to 4148, 4163 to 4170, 4195 to 4202, 4227 to 4234, 4259 to 4266, 4291 to 4298, 4313 to 4320, 4345 to 4352, 4377 to 4384, 4409 to 4416, 4441 to 4448, 4463 to 4470, 4495 to 4502, 4527 to 4534, 4559 to 4566, 4591 to 4598, 4613 to 4620, 4645 to 4652, 4677 to 4684, 4709 to 4716, 4741 to 4748, 4763 to 4770, 4792 to 4799, 4815 to 4822, 4844 to 4851, 4866 to 4873, 4895 to 4902, 4924 to 4931, 4956 to 4963, 4988 to 4995, 5010 to 5017, 5032 to 5039, 5054 to 5061, 5086 to 5093, 5118 to 5125, 5147 to 5154, 5179 to 5186, 5201 to 5208, 5223 to 5230, 5245 to 5252, 5277 to 5284, 5309 to 5316, 5341 to 5348, 5363 to 5370, 5395 to 5402, 5427 to 5434, 5459 to 5466, 5491 to 5498, 5513 to 5520, 5545 to 5552, 5567 to 5574, 5599 to 5606, 5621 to 5628, 5653 to 5660, 5685 to 5692, 5707 to 5714, 5739 to 5746, 5761 to 5768, 5783 to 5790, 5815 to 5822, 5847 to 5854, 5879 to 5886, 5911 to 5918, 5933 to 5940, 5965 to 5972, 5997 to 6004, 6029 to 6036, 6061 to 6068, 6083 to 6090, 6115 to 6122, 6147 to 6154, 6179 to 6186, 6201 to 6208, 6223 to 6230, 6245 to 6252, 6277 to 6284, 6309 to 6316, 6341 to 6348, 6363 to 6370, 6395 to 6402, 6427 to 6434, 6459 to 6466, 6491 to 6498, 6513 to 6520, 6545 to 6552, 6567 to 6574, 6599 to 6606, 6621 to 6628, 6653 to 6660, 6685 to 6692, 6707 to 6714, 6739 to 6746, 6761 to 6768, 6783 to 6790, 6815 to 6822, 6847 to 6854, 6869 to 6876, 6891 to 6898, 6913 to 6920, 6945 to 6952, 6967 to 6974, 6999 to 7006, 7021 to 7028, 7043 to 7050, 7075 to 7082, 7107 to 7114, 7129 to 7136, 7151 to 7158, 7173 to 7180, 7205 to 7212, 7227 to 7234, 7259 to 7266, 7281 to 7288, 7303 to 7310, 7335 to 7342, 7367 to 7374, 7399 to 7406, 7431 to 7438, 7453 to 7460, 7485 to 7492, 7517 to 7524, 7549 to 7556, 7581 to 7588, 7603 to 7610, 7635 to 7642, 7667 to 7674, 7699 to 7706, 7731 to 7738, 7753 to 7760, 7785 to 7792, 7817 to 7824, 7849 to 7856, 7881 to 7888, 7903 to 7910, 7935 to 7942, 7967 to 7974, 7999 to 8006, 8021 to 8028, 8043 to 8050, 8075 to 8082, 8107 to 8114, 8129 to 8136, 8151 to 8158, 8173 to 8180, 8205 to 8212, 8227 to 8234, 8259 to 8266, 8281 to 8288, 8303 to 8310, 8335 to 8342, 8367 to 8374, 8399 to 8406, 8421 to 8428, 8443 to 8450, 8475 to 8482, 8507 to 8514, 8539 to 8546, 8561 to 8568, 8583 to 8590, 8615 to 8622, 8647 to 8654, 8669 to 8676, 8691 to 8698, 8713 to 8720, 8745 to 8752, 8767 to 8774, 8799 to 8806, 8831 to 8838, 8863 to 8870, 8895 to 8902, 8927 to 8934, 8959 to 8966, 8991 to 8998, 9013 to 9020, 9045 to 9052, 9077 to 9084, 9109 to 9116, 9141 to 9148, 9163 to 9170, 9195 to 9202, 9227 to 9234, 9259 to 9266, 9281 to 9288, 9303 to 9310, 9335 to 9342, 9367 to 9374, 9399 to 9406, 9421 to 9428, 9443 to 9450, 9475 to 9482, 9507 to 9514, 9539 to 9546, 9561 to 9568, 9583 to 9590, 9615 to 9622, 9647 to 9654, 9669 to 9676, 9691 to 9698, 9713 to 9720, 9745 to 9752, 9767 to 9774, 9799 to 9806, 9831 to 9838, 9863 to 9870, 9895 to 9902, 9927 to 9934, 9959 to 9966, 9991 to 9998, 10013 to 10020, 10045 to 10052, 10077 to 10084, 10109 to 10116, 10141 to 10148, 10163 to 10170, 10195 to 10202, 10227 to 10234, 10259 to 10266, 10281 to 10288, 10303 to 10310, 10335 to 10342, 10367 to 10374, 10399 to 10406, 10421 to 10428, 10443 to 10450, 10475 to 10482, 10507 to 10514, 10539 to 10546, 10561 to 10568, 10583 to 10590, 10615 to 10622, 10647 to 10654, 10669 to 10676, 10691 to 10698, 10713 to 10720, 10745 to 10752, 10767 to 10774, 10799 to 10806, 10831 to 10838, 10863 to 10870, 10895 to 10902, 10927 to 10934, 10959 to 10966, 10991 to 10998, 11013 to 11020, 11045 to 11052, 11077 to 11084, 11109 to 11116, 11141 to 11148, 11163 to 11170, 11195 to 11202, 11227 to 11234, 11259 to 11266, 11281 to 11288, 11303 to 11310, 11335 to 11342, 11367 to 11374, 11399 to 11406, 11421 to 11428, 11443 to 11450, 11475 to 11482, 11507 to 11514, 11539 to 11546, 11561 to 11568, 11583 to 11590, 11615 to 11622, 11647 to 11654, 11669 to 11676, 11691 to 11698, 11713 to 11720, 11745 to 11752, 11767 to 11774, 11799 to 11806, 11831 to 11838, 11863 to 11870, 11895 to 11902, 11927 to 11934, 11959 to 11966, 11991 to 11998, 12013 to 12020, 12045 to 12052, 12077 to 12084, 12109 to 12116, 12141 to 12148, 12163 to 12170, 12195 to 12202, 12227 to 12234, 12259 to 12266, 12281 to 12288, 12303 to 12310, 12335 to 12342, 12367 to 12374, 12399 to 12406, 12421 to 12428, 12443 to 12450, 12475 to 12482, 12507 to 12514, 12539 to 12546, 12561 to 12568, 12583 to 12590, 12615 to 12622, 12647 to 12654, 12669 to 12676, 12691 to 12698, 12713 to 12720, 12745 to 12752, 12767 to 12774, 12799 to 12806, 12831 to 12838, 12863 to 12870, 12895 to 12902, 12927 to 12934, 12959 to 12966, 12991 to 12998, 13013 to 13020, 13045 to 13052, 13077 to 13084, 13109 to 13116, 13141 to 13148, 13163 to 13170, 13195 to 13202, 13227 to 13234, 13259 to 13266, 13281 to 13288, 13303 to 13310, 13335 to 13342, 13367 to 13374, 13399 to 13406, 13421 to 13428, 13443 to 13450, 13475 to 13482, 13507 to 13514, 13539 to 13546, 13561 to 13568, 13583 to 13590, 13615 to 13622, 13647 to 13654, 13669 to 13676, 13691 to 13698, 13713 to 13720, 13745 to 13752, 13767 to 13774, 13799 to 13806, 13831 to 13838, 13863 to 13870, 13895 to 13902, 13927 to 13934, 13959 to 13966, 13991 to 13998, 14013 to 14020, 14045 to 14052, 14077 to 14084, 14109 to 14116, 14141 to 14148, 14163 to 14170, 14195 to 14202, 14227 to 14234, 14259 to 14266, 14281 to 14288, 14303 to 14310, 14335 to 14342, 14367 to 14374, 14399 to 14406, 14421 to 14428, 14443 to 14450, 14475 to 14482, 14507 to 14514, 14539 to 14546, 14561 to 14568, 14583 to 14590, 14615 to 14622, 14647 to 14654, 14669 to 14676, 14691 to 14698, 14713 to 14720, 14745 to 14752, 14767 to 14774, 14799 to 14806, 14831 to 14838, 14863 to 14870, 14895 to 14902, 14927 to 14934, 14959 to 14966, 14991 to 14998, 15013 to 15020, 15045 to 15052, 15077 to 15084, 15109 to 15116, 15141 to 15148, 15163 to 15170, 15195 to 15202, 15227 to 15234, 15259 to 15266, 15281 to 15288, 15303 to 15310, 15335 to 15342, 15367 to 15374, 15399 to 15406, 15421 to 15428, 15443 to 15450, 15475 to 15482, 15507 to 15514, 15539 to 15546, 15561 to 15568, 15583 to 15590, 15615 to 15622, 15647 to 15654, 15669 to 15676, 15691 to 15698, 15713 to 15720, 15745 to 15752, 15767 to 15774, 15799 to 15806, 15831 to 15838, 15863 to 15870, 15895 to 15902, 15927 to 15934, 15959 to 15966, 15991 to 15998, 16013 to 16020, 16045 to 16052, 16077 to 16084, 16109 to 16116, 16141 to 16148, 16163 to 16170, 16195 to 16202, 16227 to 16234, 16259 to 16266, 16281 to 16288, 16303 to 16310, 16335 to 16342, 16367 to 16374, 16399 to 16406, 16421 to 16428, 16443 to 16450, 16475 to 16482, 16507 to 16514, 16539 to 16546, 16561 to 16568, 16583 to 16590, 16615 to 16622, 16647 to 16654, 16669 to 16676, 16691 to 16698, 16713 to 16720, 16745 to 16752, 16767 to 16774, 16799 to 16806, 16831 to 16838, 16863 to 16870, 16895 to 16902, 16927 to 16934, 16959 to 16966, 16991 to 16998, 17013 to 17020, 17045 to 17052, 17077 to 17084, 17109 to 17116, 17141 to 17148, 17163 to 17170, 17195 to 17202, 17227 to 17234, 17259 to 17266, 17281 to 17288, 17303 to 17310, 17335 to 17342, 17367 to 17374, 17399 to 17406, 17421 to 17428, 17443 to 17450, 17475 to 17482, 17507 to 17514, 17539 to 17546, 17561 to 17568, 17583 to 17590, 17615 to 17622, 17647 to 17654, 17669 to 17676, 17691 to 17698, 17713 to 17720, 17745 to 17752, 17767 to 17774, 17799 to 17806, 17831 to 17838, 17863 to 17870, 17895 to 17902, 17927 to 17934, 17959 to 17966, 17991 to 17998, 18013 to 18020, 18045 to 18052, 18077 to 18084, 18109 to 18116, 18141 to 18148, 18163 to 18170, 18195 to 18202, 18227 to 18234, 18259 to 18266, 18281 to 18288, 18303 to 18310, 18335 to 18342, 18367 to 18374, 18399 to 18406, 18421 to 18428, 18443 to 18450, 18475 to 18482, 18507 to 18514, 18539 to 18546, 18561 to 18568, 18583 to 18590, 18615 to 18622, 18647 to 18654, 18669 to 18676, 18691 to 18698, 18713 to 18720, 18745 to 18752, 18767 to 18774, 18799 to 18806, 18831 to 18838, 18863 to 18870, 18895 to 18902, 18927 to 18934, 18959 to 18966, 18991 to 18998, 19013 to 19020, 19045 to 19052, 19077 to 19084, 19109 to 19116, 19141 to 19148, 19163 to 19170, 19195 to 19202, 19227 to 19234, 19259 to 19266, 19281 to 19288, 19303 to 19310, 19335 to 19342, 19367 to 19374, 19399 to 19406, 19421 to 19428, 19443 to 19450, 19475 to 19482, 19507 to 5			

By whom issued.	Date of Debenture.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of each Debenture.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Municipality of Rangoon— <i>contd.</i>	July 20, 1887	23 to 29, 32 to 58, 81 to 87, 110 to 116, 139 to 145, 168 to 174, 197 to 203, 226 to 232, 255 to 261, 284 to 290, 313 to 319, 342 to 348, 371 to 377, 400 to 406, 429 to 435, 458 to 464, 487 to 493, 516 to 522, 545 to 551, 574 to 580, 603 to 609, 632 to 638, 661 to 667, 690 to 696, 719 to 725, 748 to 754, 777 to 783, 806 to 812, 835 to 841, 864 to 870, 893 to 899, 922 to 928, 951 to 957, 980 to 986, 1009 to 1015, 1038 to 1044, 1067 to 1073, 1096 to 1102, 1125 to 1131, 1154 to 1160.	500	1,40,000
				23,00,000
Town Municipality of Ratnagiri.	January 1, 1881	1 to 120	250	30,000
Municipality of Satara	March 1, 1881	1 to 200	500	1,00,000
	February 1, 1882	201 to 395	500	97,500
	April 1, 1882	396 to 400	500	2,500
	October 1, 1883	401 to 600	500	1,00,000
				3,00,000
Municipality of Simla	November 10, 1884	1 to 841	100	56,100
	November 24, 1884	842 to 991	100	10,000
	December 4, 1884	992 to 1000	100	4,000
	December 15, 1884	1001 to 1003	100	2,000
	December 20, 1884	1004 to 1005	100	3,000
	January 2, 1885	1006 to 1007	100	7,000
	January 17, 1885	1008 to 1009	100	7,000
	January 24, 1885	1010 to 1011	100	7,000
	January 30, 1885	1012 to 1013	100	1,000
	February 17, 1885	1014 to 1015	100	3,000
	February 20, 1885	1016 to 1017	100	1,000
	March 13, 1885	1018 to 1019	100	3,000
				1,04,100
Municipality of Surat	November 1, 1889	1 to 200	500	1,00,000
	December 1, 1889	201 to 400	500	1,00,000
				2,00,000

7. Instruments—

- executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, or under Rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II of 1876;
- in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by Contractors;
- in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department or the Public Works Department by Contractors for the due performance of their contracts;
- executed by officers of the Government or their sureties to secure the due accounting for property received by those officers by virtue of their office;
- whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris;
- conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as "Sattas": (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces);
- patias granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements;
- sanads of jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration;
- of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government:

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of the stamp-duty which would otherwise be payable by private persons under section 29, clause (f), of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879];

- contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882, for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works

Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, III of 1879 ;

(k) deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhammadans.

8. *Leases and Counterparts—*

(a) leases granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the District of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—

Ambit,	Pachnai,
Ghátghar,	Pánjré,
Kumshet,	Sámrád,
Loháli Kotul,	Shinganvádi,
	Uddavné;

(b) leases granted under Rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) ;

(c) leases or counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by the Government with existing occupants of land, whether zamindars or tenants, and whether self cultivating or not : provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

9. *Letter—*

which a person depositing money in a District Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required by the rules of the Savings Banks to address to the Secretary to the District Savings Bank or the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon :

"Local authority" in this clause means a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund.

10. *Policy of Insurance—*

policies of life insurance and contracts for monthly allowances granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with the rules for Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances issued under the authority of the Government of India.

11. *Powers-of-Attorney—*

furnished to relatives, servants or dependents under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879, section 68.

12. *Receipts—*

(a) given by Mounted Police Constables, on account of their pay and allowances ;
 (b) given by the addressee for deposits exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages ;
 (c) endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders ;

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the receipts might otherwise be chargeable] ;

(d) given by Railway Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals ;

(e) given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes ;

(f) given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Post Office, District, Presidency or State Railway Savings Banks or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from any of those Banks :

[N.B.—This exemption applies in all cases in which the receipts would otherwise be liable to stamp-duty] ;

(g) given by opium cultivators or their representatives and by lumbardars and khattadars in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to them by the Government as advances for the cultivation of opium.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 21st November, 1889.

No. 5885.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

October 1889.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN OCTOBER.		TO END OF OCTOBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	27	31	9,10	8,87	24,02	23,67
Opium	72	69	5,20	4,96	8,26	8,56
Salt	64	62	4,66	4,36	8,03	7,67
Stamps	23	23	2,30	2,26	3,96	3,93
Excise	42	41	2,80	2,70	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	9	9	1,45	1,29	3,26	3,09
Customs	9	9	79	68	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	15	14	95	93	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	3	19	18	45	43
Registration	2	2	21	20	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	4	27	26	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	20	18	1,84	1,74	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
Gross	2,88	2,85	29,76	28,43	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 52	— 54	— 2,55	— 2,50	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 2	— 4	— 1,41	— 2,37	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,65	— 1,81	— 12,24	— 11,97	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
Gross	— 2,19	— 2,39	— 16,20	— 16,84	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 8	+ 9	+ 9	+ 78	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 4	+ 11	+ 5	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 23	+ 27	+ 2,08	+ 2,51	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	— 45	— 38	— 47	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 6	+ 33	+ 39	+ 87	+ 78
Military Issues	— 1,17	— 1,21	— 7,85	— 8,05	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 33	+ 33		
Do. Issues	— 4	— 5	— 35	— 34	— 4	— 1
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 84	+ 68	+ 4,94	+ 4,14		+ 7,90
" " Issues	— 51	— 70	— 4,59	— 4,71	+ 27	— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 29	+ 30	+ 2,22	+ 2,15		+ 3,87
" " Issues	— 5	— 9	— 83	— 81	+ 2,73	— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 8	+ 9	+ 1,04	+ 96		+ 1,97
" " Issues	— 46	— 53	— 3,90	— 3,92	— 5,38	— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 61	— 1,47	— 6,76	— 6,99	— 11,73	— 12,18
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	— 1	+ 1,93	+ 2,99	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 4	— 4	— 7	— 2	+ 8	+ 19
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 62	— 41	— 4,06	— 3,20	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 93	— 98	— 8,33	— 7,81	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 23	+ 11	— 24	— 6	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,82	— 1,33	— 10,77	— 8,10	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,74	— 2,34	— 3,97	— 3,50	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,07	12,72	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,33	10,38	9,33	10,38	12,55	13,34

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 21st November, 1889.

No. 5886.—Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta .	6,44,96,095	1,57,81,691	9,52,583	1,68,74,274
Aligarh .	81,63,335	1,18,36,810	...	1,18,36,810
Lahore .	86,92,415	72,41,095	...	72,41,095
Bombay .	5,74,11,820	8,27,38,753	1,00,12,612	4,27,51,365
Kurrachee .	38,66,200	29,69,370	5,300	29,74,670
Madras .	1,90,57,305	71,22,840	10,000	71,32,840
Calcutt .	17,13,160	13,89,580	...	13,89,580
Rangoon .	28,97,775	1,66,72,490	...	1,66,72,490
TOTAL .	10,62,98,105	9,56,92,629	1,09,80,495	10,66,73,124
Deduct the amount received at Calcutta, but not paid at Lahore .				2,00,000
Deduct the amount received at Rangoon, but not paid at Calcutta .				1,50,000
Deduct the amount received at Rangoon, but not paid at Bombay .				25,000
TOTAL .				3,75,000
NET TOTAL .				10,62,98,124
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act .				5,99,99,981
GRAND TOTAL .				16,62,98,105

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd November, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

No. 967.—The tenure of the appointment of Deputy Accountant General held by Captain W. R. L. Anderson, Bombay S. C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, is extended to the 31st March, 1891.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 968.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Stanislaus Michael Tighe, East Yorkshire Regiment, Wing officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—26th February, 1888.

Lieutenant Henry John Milnes Macandrew, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating Squadron officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry,—30th March, 1888.

Lieutenant Philip Byron Bohun Forster, Middlesex Regiment, Wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—10th April, 1888.

Second Lieutenant James Masson Wikeley, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—4th May, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Wikeley will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th May, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 969.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant A. C. B. Johnson, Bengal S. C., Wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 970.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules published in special India Army Circular of the 8th November, 1889; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Conductor J. P. Bennie, Ordnance Department, for one year.

No. 971.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months.

Brigade Surgeon J. Bennett, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

Conductor E. G. Soper, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 972.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 25th October, 1889, page 5666.

War Office, Pall Mall,
25th October, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *
The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Henry de P. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th August, 1889.

John B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th August, 1889.

George R. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th August, 1889.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Patrick A. Carnegie, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 2nd October, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 973.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel J. Swiney, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian gradation list, in consequence of the transfer, on the

19th September, 1889, to the unemployed supernumerary list, of Colonel W. G. M. Strickland, Madras S. C., whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army.

No. 974.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army. 20th November, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Jones, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Henry Vincent Garbett,—17th November, 1889.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the Army Cuthbert Martin, C. B.,—20th November, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 975.—Conductor Charles William Salter, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor Thomas Legat, to be Conductor,

Store-Sergeant John William Marquis, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 28th August, 1889, vice Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary John Merriman, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 976.—5th Bengal Cavalry—

Kot-Dafadar Chandan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Sarup Singh, promoted, with effect from the 5th December, 1887.

Dafadar Bharat Singh to be Jemadar, vice Fateh Muhammad Khan, promoted, with effect from the 23rd April, 1888.

Dafadar Ismail Khan to be Jemadar, vice Tirkha Ram, discharged with gratuity, with effect from the 1st September, 1889.

No. 977.—14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Natha Singh to be Subadar, vice Rugha Singh, transferred to the 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th April 1887.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 978.—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. John Catra to be Captain, with effect from the 1st November, 1889, vice Murray, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 979.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant J. Powell resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th October, 1889.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 50.—Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R. N., appointed by the Secretary of State, to be Surveyor in charge of the Marine Survey of India, arrived at Bombay on the 21st and assumed charge from Commander A. Carpenter, R. N., D. S. O., on the afternoon of the 25th October, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 51.—Captain H. S. Black, Indian Marine, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, furlough out of India, (m. c.) for nine months, with effect from the 21st May, 1889, in supersession of the general leave which was granted him from that date.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd November, 1889.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 16th and the 22nd November, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Ebenezer Needs.*	George	Sub-Conductor.	Commissariat Department.	21st May, 1889	Intestate	R a. p. 379 10 7	... 21st Jan. 1890.
Edmund Tully	Surgeon	Indian Medical Service.	7th June, 1888	No will found.	733 15 4		

* Next-of-kin—

Widow—Mrs. Clara Amelia Needs,
Care of R. Webb, Esq.,
The Nahara, Golaghat, Assam.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1889.

No. 346.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a railway in connection with the existing Sind Sagar Branch of the North-Western Railway, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director-General of Railways and to appoint Mr. J. Ramsay, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.*, to be Engineer-in-Chief of the project. The project will be known as the "Frontier Railway Survey."

No. 347.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank, in the 3rd class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., on furlough.

No. 348.—Maung Hpo Thine, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st October, 1889.

No. 349.—The following Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

To Madras.

Mr. Hewley Mortimer Baines.

To Bombay.

Mr. Frederick R. Bader.

To Bengal.

Mr. John Marchmont Gregory.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Frank Clayton.

Mr. Charles Dupuis.

To Punjab.

Mr. Frederick Nutter Cox.

Mr. William Frederick Holms.

To Burma.

Mr. Edward Gabbett.

Mr. James Sutherland.

Mr. Pruja Nath Sen.

To State Railways.

Mr. Ernest Albert Seymour Bell.

Mr. William Henry Ker Howard.

Mr. Charles Vereker Lloyd.

No. 350.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 349, dated 19th November, 1889, the services of the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

Mr. E. A. S. Bell.

Mr. W. H. K. Howard.

No. 351.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 349, dated 19th November, 1889, the services of Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The 22nd November, 1889.

No. 352.—Mr. C. E. Cardew, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent, Burma State Railway, with the temporary rank of class I, grade 3, of the Revenue Scale.

No. 354.—Mr. E. T. Faulkner and Mr. J. M. A. Despeissis, Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, whose services were lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, are transferred to the Establishment under the control of the Administration of Burma, for employment on Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd November, 1889.

No. 353.—Mr. M. J. Brind, Officiating Superintendent, Class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, 1889.

No. 355.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, Officiating Superintendent, class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

<i>Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.</i>		<i>Per annum.</i>
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT— REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st November, 1889.

No. 16.—Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave from 8th October to 14th November, 1889, both dates inclusive, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.*

of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1859-64.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, 80 PER CENT. OF 1880-81. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880-81.	GRAND TOTAL.
		OF 1855-56.	OF 1860-61.	OF 1865-66.	TRANSFER OF 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1870.	TOTAL.	OF 1870.	OF 1875.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	Total.			
Balance of 31st October, 1889 . . .	54,700	11,29,387	26,57,000	2,47,35,100	99,73,900	4,21,45,700	2,09,59,400	10,16,00,487	49,700	70,64,500	11,01,37,700	1,33,800	32,200	21,90,70,587
<i>Add—</i>														
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November, 1889 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1889 . . .	...	...	14,100	29,500	1,09,000	52,500	...	2,05,100	...	2,500	2,15,900	...	...	4,23,500
<i>Deduct—</i>														
Amount written off in the London Registers . . .	54,700	11,29,387	26,71,100	2,47,61,600	1,00,82,900	4,21,98,200	2,09,59,400	10,18,05,587	49,700	70,64,500	11,03,53,600	1,33,800	32,200	21,90,94,087
	...	...	4,100	1,80,400	...	1,23,500	15,000	3,23,000	...	5,000	1,12,000	...	...	4,40,000
Balance on 15th November, 1889 . . .	54,700	11,29,387	26,67,000	2,45,81,200	1,00,82,900	4,20,74,700	2,09,44,400	10,14,82,587	49,700	70,59,500	11,02,41,600	1,33,800	32,200	21,90,54,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1887, to 15th Sept., 1889, enfaced from India 6,106 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,291 lakhs.

16th Sept., 1889, to 30th "	7 "	5 "
1st Oct. " to 15th Oct. "	21 "	3 "
16th " to 31st "	7 "	8 "
1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. "	4 "	4 "

5,313 lakhs

5,145 lakhs.

5,313 "

Balance against India . 832 lakhs

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
120. W. B. Browning.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	23rd September, 1889	District Judge of Dinapore, on the 22nd October, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs9-14-6. No application for administration.
121. J. W. McGavin.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	19th September, 1889	District Judge of Dinapore, on the 22nd October, 1889.	Intestate. Assets not known. No application for administration.
122. C. W. Crowcher.	Ajmere . . .	4th September, 1889	Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, on the 1st November, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs38-8. Mr. A. Anderson, Unao. The sister of the deceased intends, it is reported, to administer.
123. Alexander Gibson	Meerut Cantonment .	23rd September, 1889	District Judge of Meerut, on the 30th October, 1889.	Will left. Assets, real and personal property valued at about Rs15,000. The widow of the deceased, Mrs. Eliza Gibson, has applied for probate.
124. Mrs. Annie Coney Smith.	Darjeeling . . .	7th October, 1889	District Judge of Dinapore, on the 31st October, 1889.	Intestate. Assets below Rs1,000. No application for administration.
125. E. J. Jones.	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	15th October, 1889	District Judge of Dinapore, on the 31st October, 1889.	Intestate. The deceased left a few suits of clothing which were taken charge of by Dr. King, of the Geological Survey. No application for administration.
126. Walter Damarum	Agra . . .	16th April, 1889	District Judge of Agra, on the 2nd November, 1889.	Intestate. Assets under Rs550. Mother of the deceased, Mrs. Eliza Damarum, widow, has applied for administration.
127. Mr. Forbes .	Manbhoom District .	2nd June, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, on the 31st October, 1889.	Intestate. Assets under Rs1,000. No application for administration.
128. W. Farrell .	Mussoorie . . .	3rd August, 1889	District Judge of Lahore, on the 4th November, 1889.	Will. Assets about Rs300. Probate has been granted to Mrs. Richard, daughter and executrix under the will of the deceased.
129. Babu Ram.	Bewar . . .	2nd October, 1889	The Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, on the 2nd November, 1889.	Intestate. Son will apply for letters of administration.
130. John Allen.	Charles Cachar . . .	16th October, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, on the 1st November, 1889.	Will. Assets about Rs1,399-4. The executor, Mr. F. G. Loch, will probably apply for probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

**ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 12th November, 1889.**

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th November, 1889.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAŁ,
Calcutta, the 21st November, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 362.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 20th November, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 13th November, 1889 . . .	8,97,059	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . . .	13,33,628	
ADD—		22,30,687
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,107	
Ditto ditto Government	2,87,957	
		2,89,064
DEDUCT—		25,19,751
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week . . .	3,58,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...
		3,58,000
Balance on the evening of the 20th November, 1889 . . .	...	21,61,751
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	8,98,166	
Ditto ditto Government	12,63,585	
		21,61,751
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st November, 1889.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 15th November, 1889.

No. 4748-G.—The medical charge of the Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force, and of the Magistracy Jail at Abu, has been transferred, on the afternoon of the 3rd November, 1889, from 1st class Hospital Assistant Sobha Ram, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, to 2nd class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohan Lal of the Charitable Dispensary, Mount Abu.

No. 4749-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Sobha Ram has assumed charge of the Detachment, Meywar Bheel Corps, forming the escort of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, from the forenoon of the 4th November, 1889.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*

for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 25th October, 1889.

No. 181.—Mr. A. D. Carey, C.S., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, on return from leave received charge of the Office of Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue,

from Mr. A. B. Patterson, Officiating Commissioner, on the 24th October, 1889, afternoon.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th November, 1889.

No. 29-A.—Captain M. L. Tuke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 8th November, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel, Inspector General of Military Works.*

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Benares, this 20th day of November, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. E.L.R.—1766, Private Isaac Richards.	Parish and County in which Born,—Portiereve, New- foundland.
Age,—23 years.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlist- ment,—
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Marks,—Large scar, fore- head.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Labourer (is known also to have been a seaman.)
Date of Desertion or Ab- sence,—15th November, 1889.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Deserted in Re- gimentals, has since sold them and bought Native Baboo's clothing.
Place of Desertion or Ab- sence,—Benares.	REMARKS,—Very fully de- veloped and stout.
Date of Enlistment,—30th July, 1885.	Under 5 years' service.
At what place Enlisted,— Liverpool.	

N. BANNATYNE, *Major, Comdg. Wing 1st E. Lancashire Regt. of Foot.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 4th of May, 1889, gold weighing 5 tolas and 4 vals, of the value of about ₹103, was found in Survey No. 282 (Government kharabo land), in the village of Butal, in Petta Modasu of the Prantij Taluka, in the Ahmedabad District, by certain labourers employed in digging earth for the Harsol Dhansura road.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Prantij, on 20th of March, 1890, in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Collector of Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD,
The 8th November, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th November, 1889.

Campbell, James.	Kibble, J. W.	Lamden, G.
Dias, C. A.	Kruger, Arthur.	Walker, P. A.
Keith, David R.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Anderson, Mrs. F.	Goldberry, M.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Atkinson, F. S.	Gracewood, G.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Bain, Donald.	Greve, E. C.	Oxborough, Rev.
Balber, H. R.	Haines, Miss S.	G. W.
Belitaki, R.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	Partridge, Guard.
Boland, J.	Herklotz, A.	Pocling, R.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Hewett, A. B.	Ray, F.
Carpendale, W. M.	Hodwil, A.	Robert, P.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Hudson, Mrs.	Robins, J.
Chamberlain, E.	Hulton, R. E.	Sander, C. J.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Hunter, A. F.	Sanpin, E.
Clealt, Madame.	James, Mr.	Scallan, T. R.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Jephson, L. M.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Corfuld, Capt.	Johnson, Pte. W.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Courage, R.	Keane, J. J.	Smart, O. G.
Crawford, Mrs. L.	Leblan, Geo.	Smith, Crawford.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Lennox, Mrs. E.	Smith, M. O.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Lightfoot, Sydaey.	Thompson & Co.
Dickinson, Mrs.	Livermore, H. A.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Duff, George.	Lloyd, Willis.	Waddell, Alex.
Dutt, G.	MacBrayne, L.	Wallace, Henry.
Edwards, A. B.	Madden, J. H.	Walter, F.
Fisk, F. M.	Maitland, A.	Williamson, C.
Fletcher, Neil.	Marly, Chas.	Wood, E. F. H.
Fowler, Miss.	Homan.	Woolcombe, Capt.
Galbraith, John.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	C. L.
Galloway, C. H.	Meyer, A. T.	Young, W.
Godwin, George.		

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T.	Hulton, R. E.	Madden, J. H.
Eglinton, C. A.	Jackson, Mrs. C. R.	West, P. H.
Fishlar, Mrs. A.	MacLeod, D. J.	White, J.
Galloway, C. H.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 18th November, 1889.

Arbuthnot, J. Messrs.	Fitzgerald, Lt. G. A.	Vaughan, E. L.
Bailey, A. E.	Hoskins G.	(C.S.)
Dohson, Mrs. R. N.	(Gunner).	Wood, Julian
Ferguson, H. F.	Strong, W.	(Gunner.)

JOHN OWENS,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 23rd November, 1889.
SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Capr- Colonies, through United King- dom	26th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	25th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	26th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Ne- therlands India, Labuan, Han- kok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	2nd Dec.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tas- mania	2nd "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	28th Nov.	Per French Str. Meinam.
Straits, China and Japan	29th "	Per Steamer Moray.
Rangoon and Moulmein	26th "	Per Steamer Khandalla.
Ditto ditto	29th "	Per Steamer Nowshera.
Akyab, Kyaukpju, Sandoway and Rangoon	27th "	Per Steamer Commilla.
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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 062887 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for Rs500, originally standing in the names of Mahomedbhoy Rowji, Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy, and last endorsed to Atmaram Damodhur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cau-

tioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

ATMARAM DAMODHUR,
*1st Carpenter Street, Khetwady,
House Nos. 69 & 71.*

BOMBAY,
The 2nd November, 1889.

COUPONS.

Lost.

Three Coupons of Rs22-8 each, in respect of interest on Government of India $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rupee loan, 1879, Certificate No. D—00061, for Rs1,000, for the half-years 15th September, 1889, 15th March and 15th September, 1890, the property of the City Bank, Limited, Threadneedle Street, London. Payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and application has been made for the issue of duplicate coupons.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, November 11th, 1889.**

The fine settled weather which characterised last week has continued during the week under review. An abnormally small amount of rain has fallen, and the barometric conditions and winds have maintained a steadiness which is unusual even at this season of the year. Northerly and north-westerly winds have prevailed over the Madras Presidency, instead of the northerly to north-easterly winds, which are ordinarily characteristic of this season in this region. The difference in the place of origin of these two currents accounts for the difference in the weather of the present season from that ordinarily experienced.

On the 5th a high pressure area extended in a south-easterly direction from the Indus Valley as far as Berar, while the area of lowest pressure overlay the Andaman sea and the south-east of the Bay. The weather over the greater part of India was under the influence of the anticyclonic area, and was very fine with north-westerly and westerly winds down the Gangetic plain, north-easterly winds over the Central Provinces, and easterly winds over the west coast of the Peninsula. Over and around the Bay, on the contrary, the weather was feebly cyclonic, so that easterly winds prevailed in Burma and northerly to north north-westerly winds on the west side of the Bay with a somewhat cloudy sky and unsettled conditions. On the 6th there was no practical change, except that both the high pressure and low pressure areas had contracted, and the barometric difference over the Indian region became very slight. The winds and weather were the same as on the preceding day, only the cloud was rather less over the Bay area. On the 7th the chart showed that the barometer was falling briskly in the north-west and the high pressure area had moved southward. At the same time a small and shallow depression had appeared over Burma, and the barometric differences were

a trifle greater than on the 6th. The wind showed a cyclonic circulation in Burma, but otherwise there was no change in the main wind currents. The chart of the 8th showed that the Burma depression had passed southward and that the centre lay over the Gulf of Martaban. The cyclonic circulation in this region had consequently undergone a slight change, but the wind directions elsewhere were practically unaltered. On the 9th a brisk barometric rise had occurred over North-Western India, and the high pressure area had spread north-westward to the Punjab and the Indus Valley. Barometric differences were slightly greater, but otherwise the general distribution of pressure and directions of the wind were the same as those prevailing on the 5th. On the 10th owing to the continued barometric rise in the north-west and the more or less general fall elsewhere, barometric differences became moderately large for the season, and strongish winds were reported over Northern India. The relative distribution of pressure was not, however, altered, and a general anticyclonic circulation of the wind prevailed over the greater part of India. On the 11th pressure was giving way in the Indus Valley, and the high pressure area again showed a tendency to centre over the Central Provinces and Central India. In other respects there was no change.

Temperature.—The past week, like its predecessors for some time, has been cool in almost all parts of India. In the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Sind and Rajputana, the mean temperature for every day was below the normal average. In the other Provinces, *vis.*, Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Madras, greater irregularities are shown, but with the exceptions of Burma where there is no departure from the average, and Bengal where there is an excess of about half a degree, the net results at the close of the week for these Provinces also exhibit a defect.

The following Table shows the amount of excess or defect of the mean average temperature of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	0	0
Burma	—0·7	0
Bengal	—0·5	+0·6
North-Western Provinces	+0·8	—1·2
Punjab	+1·3	—2·1
Bombay	—2·5	—2·1
Central Provinces	—2·6	—3·8
Guzerat and Central India	—1·5	—2·5
Sind and Rajputana	—0·7	—3·5
Madras	+0·2	—0·7

The night temperatures over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula have been remarkably low.

Rain.—There is very little to record in the matter of rainfall. The great majority of the rainfall districts have received no rain whatever during the past week. The only districts reporting any excess are Tenasserim and Central Burma, and the only districts reporting any rainfall at all are Tenasserim, Lower, Central and Upper Burma, Assam (Surma), Deltaic Bengal, Malabar, the East Coast Central and South, and Madras South. The slight fall reported from Hyderabad South is very doubtful. It is only in the south of the Peninsula that any considerable amount of rain is usually expected during the week under review, and it is probably only in this region that the want of rain is of serious importance. Within this region the most important deficiencies of the north-east monsoon rainfall from 15th October to date are 14 inches at Negapatam, 11 inches at Madras, 8 inches at Wellington, 7 inches at Madura, and about 6 inches at Salem.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH NOVEMBER 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1889.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 11th Nov- ember.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	Tenasserim . . .	1'45	0'57	+0'88	16'20	4'40	+268
	Lower Burma . . .	0'37	1'17	-0'80	5'92	4'25	+39
	Central do. . .	0'91	0'59	+0'32	5'25	3'04	+73
	Upper do. . .	0'31	?	?	2'98	?	?
	Arakan . . .	0	1'51	-1'51	5'41	4'31	+26
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . .	0	0'35	-0'35	4'26	3'16	+35
	Assam (Surma) . . .	0'01	0'49	-0'48	2'47	3'39	-27
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0	0'15	-0'15	0'93	1'89	-50
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0'02	0'17	-0'15	4'72	2'78	+62
	Central do. . .	0	0'16	-0'16	0'80	2'33	-66
	North do. . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'36	2'34	-85
	Orissa . . .	0	0'53	-0'53	5'45	4'53	+20
	Chutia Nagpur . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	0'77	1'57	-51
	Behar (South) . . .	0	0'10	-0'10	0'36	1'40	-74
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	1'25	-100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0'75	0'79	-5
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0	0	0'05	0'33	-85
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'11	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . .	0	0	0	0'01	0'35	-97
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'03	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'03	0'26	-88
PUNJAB . . .	Punjab (South) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'08	-100
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'16	-100
	Do. (Submontane) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'01	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'31	-100
	Do. (North-west) . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0'01	0'27	-100
	Do. (West) . . .	0	0	0	0	0'03	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS.)	Malabar . . .	0'93	1'88	-0'95	9'11	7'95	+15
	Madras (South Central) . . .	0	2'21	-2'21	3'60	7'61	-53
	Coorg . . .	0	1'57	-1'57	10'96	7'04	+56
	Mysore . . .	0	0'47	-0'47	2'10	3'66	-43
	Konkan . . .	0	0'24	-0'24	4'84	1'74	+173
	Bombay Deccan . . .	0	0'32	-0'32	4'96	2'76	+80
	Hyderabad (North) Khandeish . . .	0	0'24	-0'24	1'26	2'24	-44
CENTRAL PROVIN- CES AND BERAR.	Berar . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	3'14	1'69	+86
	Central Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	2'95	0'83	+255
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	1'72	0'67	+157
	Do. (East) . . .	0	0'15	-0'15	1'35	0'95	+42
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'02	0'38	-95
	Kattiawar . . .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'17	-100
	Sind . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'03	-100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0'13	0'44	-70
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'25	-100
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'09	-100
MADRAS . . .	East Coast (North) . . .	0	0'72	-0'72	6'54	5'87	+11
	Do. (North) (a) . . .	0	?	?	6'25	?	?
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0'01	0'22	-0'21	1'99	1'72	+15
	Madras (Central) . . .	0	0'53	-0'53	3'78	3'23	+17
	East Coast (Central) Do. (South) . . .	0'01	1'82	-1'81	7'61	8'34	-9
	Madras (South) . . .	0'03	2'48	-2'45	2'62	8'60	-70
		0'85	2'40	-1'55	2'19	8'29	-74

CALCUTTA, 14th November, 1889.

W. L. DALLAS,
*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.*

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																													
DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KARGHI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctium</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARRAR, OR THUR, CADALAY PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.				
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																													
Tenasserim—																													
Mergui	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—																													
Pegu	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongsa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—																													
Shwegyin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heunda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayemye	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—																													
Mandalay	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arahan—																													
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukp-pya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—																													
Sarna—																													
Sylhet	15 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khillai and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmputra—																													
Godipara	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nongong	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandma	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

* Old 18-0; coarse 27-0.

+ Not procurable.

Not sold

(a) Twelve annas per 100 cobs

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR BAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGRI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA (Cicer arctianum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR THUL, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.																										
Baker, south—																										
Monghyr	16 13	16 4	16 13	17 13	11 9	11 4	13 2	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	11 11	22 5	22 0	18 10	17 13	147 0	126 0	9 7	9 15
Gya	14 12	14 12	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	17 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	190 0	430 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Baker, north—																										
Farrukh	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Bihar—																										
Bhagalpur	18 4	16 11	16 6	16 6	12 0	11 6	13 14	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 10	22 11	22 10	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	16 0	15 8	16 6	19 8	11 6	10 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	20 9	27 0	25 0	31 14	20 9	182 0	160 0	12 9	10 0
Monroville	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Saran	15 0	15 8	18 8	19 0	8 0	8 4	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 8	20 4	20 8	22 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Champaran	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	27 0	28 0	17 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 14	13 13	19 0	18 11	10 0	9 3	10 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 2	22 12	21 11	20 10	20 1	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ghazipur	14 0	14 14	17 6	18 11	7 2	6 7	11 0	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	19 5	19 6	194 6	194 6	10 6	10 6
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Banda	15 0	15 0	21 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 12
Fatehpur	14 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	14 0	10 4	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 11	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 1	10 13
Jalaun	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	16 0	16 8	22 4	23 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	17 8	17 12	29 0	27 8	5 4	5 0	11 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	31 0	31 8	26 8	26 8	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farrukhabad	16 0	16 4	23 8	24 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	29 8	31 5	27 0	28 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	16 2	17 12	24 8	26 4	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	31 8	31 8	28 8	29 8	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Etah	16 12	17 6	25 2	26 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	21 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	15 8	15 8	21 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	13 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Jhansi	16 11	16 11	23 0	21 2	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	23 10	28 9	...	27 12	27 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	25 0	...	18 0	18 8	110 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Meerut	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	15 0	15 8	21 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 12	30 0	28 8	33 0	160 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	18 2	18 2	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 8	27 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	180 0	120 0	11 4	11 4

Locality	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538	537	536	535	534	533	532	531	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523	522	521	520	519	518	517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	506	505	504	503	502	501	500	499	498	497	496	495	494	493	492	491	490	489	488	487	486	485	484	483	482	481
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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1889—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR BARI (Eleusine indica).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arvensis).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ABHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	110 0	105 0	21 0	10 0
Meerut	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	19 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilk	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	19 0	35 0	34 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Unpalla	20 0	21 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	21 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiarpur	22 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Anandpur	21 0	22 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	65 0	65 0	8 8	8 4
Kangra	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote	22 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	21 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	8 0	0	28 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	90 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Gurk	22 0	23 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Islam	23 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	26 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	100 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Bahawalpindi	21 0	21 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	76 0	85 0	13 8	13 4
Bahawal	23 0	22 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	85 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	22 0	22 0	48 0	49 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	21 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	80 0	87 0	37 0	36 0
Kohat	22 0	23 0	47 0	45 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	135 0	100 0	55 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	23 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	27 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	29 0	28 0	44 0	39 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	33 0	25 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	33 0	32 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	21 0	37 0	34 0	...	...	9 0	7 0	31 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	27 0	26 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	112 0	112 0	44 0	43 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	27 0	30 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidh Bander)	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 8	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Hyderabad (Umar Kot)	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Sukkur	13 0	14 0	18 14	19 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	125 0	125 0	11 5	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lower Sind Frontier	13 4	13 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0

[illegible]

Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

† K'ok P'oo-ch'ing'sia.

† Not produced.

Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE WHOLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[illegible]

*** Not sold.**

FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.

9 The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of the

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXX OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Date Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1888.			WEEK ENDING 26TH OCTOBER 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH OCTOBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 26TH OCTOBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies</i>		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		
1 Nov., 1889	East Indian	1,514	9,01,262	595	1,526	(a) 8,10,151	531	2,38,61,951	525	(a) 2,40,85,644	526	2,23,603	
1 ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,478	166	57	8,494	149	2,80,700	107	2,67,303	156	...	19,337
...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	500	49	...	(b)	...	38,737	108	(b)	...	...	38,737
...	Sindia	75	7,101	95	...	(c)	...	2,03,739	91	(c)	...	...	2,03,739
1 Nov., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,75,341	226	1,672	3,12,000	187	1,03,11,217	205	1,07,15,063	215	5,03,846	
1 ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	183	19,712	108	305	(c) 23,908	78	8,21,912	147	(c) 9,81,732	109	1,59,820	
1 ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	8,143	98	978	46,359	49	22,31,251	87	22,92,328	88	61,077	
1 ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	13,944	100	296	18,523	63	3,42,327	82	5,11,087	60	1,69,300	
1 ditto	Indian Midland	136	11,807	87	746	(e) 57,206	77	3,80,003	95	(e) 15,85,680	79	11,99,015	
1 ditto	Vilupuram-Guntakal, Nellore Branch	83	4,240	51	83	3,673	44	1,44,400	58	1,42,999	57	...	2,301
1 Oct., 1889	Barcilly-Pilibhit	36	2,581	72	36	1,860	52	45,000	43	55,622	53	10,613	...
	TOTAL	4,754	14,30,355	301	5,699	12,84,234	225	3,85,73,008	270	4,00,37,218	240	20,63,310	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
1 Nov., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,469	6,24,861	253	2,478	5,64,262	228	1,43,00,868	103	1,55,88,095	211	12,78,227	
1 Oct., 1889	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,31,268	199	692	1,24,473	180	3,20,543	184	4,23,023	204	4,15,680	
ditto	Bengal Central	125	15,301	123	125	10,030	80	4,10,171	111	4,31,555	115	15,384	
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,794	400	45	73,954	310	4,23,947	314	4,39,145	327	15,198	
1 Nov., 1889	Eastern Bengal	673	2,02,530	435	747	2,59,920	336	58,94,739	292	60,15,832	280	1,21,093	
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,818	67	27	1,715	63	57,000	73	54,888	69	...	2,808
ditto	Tirhoot	273	30,735	113	273	36,340	133	9,14,414	121	10,55,201	133	1,41,787	
1 Oct., 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sih-ramau	105	6,116	58	105	4,260	41	1,43,997	46	1,78,655	57	34,658	
1 Nov., 1889	Jorhat	25	1,039	42	25	1,138	46	33,700	48	36,480	49	720	
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	313	45	7	290	41	4,039	19	5,033	24	994	
ditto	Burra (i)	392	62,228	159	553	93,900	168	16,42,339	147	25,70,700	161	9,28,421	
	TOTAL	4,833	11,84,279	245	5,077	11,00,201	217	2,76,63,483	192	3,06,11,840	203	29,48,363	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>												
Nov., 1889	Madras	840	2,07,002	246	840	1,77,311	211	49,07,063	195	53,27,984	212	4,20,921	
ditto	South Indian	654	1,01,887	150	654	85,846	131	34,23,771	104	33,40,607	172	1,25,896	
1 Oct., 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(j) 6,00,272	439	1,440	(k) 4,39,889	306	(j) 2,31,77,843	514	(k) 1,76,60,109	443	...	55,11,646
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,30,570	500	461	1,75,000	380	69,36,915	502	70,74,813	514	1,37,898	
	TOTAL	3,459	11,09,731	347	3,395	8,78,046	259	3,82,45,392	369	3,34,18,661	330	...	48,26,931
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,046	38,14,365	292	14,171	32,62,571	230	10,41,84,983	267	10,46,67,725	252	1,84,742	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,45,19,632	139	5,46,81,670	132	1,62,038	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,99,63,351	128	4,99,86,055	120	22,704	...
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
Nov., 1889	Tarakshwar	22	5,386	245	22	3,647	166	1,59,537	242	1,58,026	241	...	1,511
1 Oct., 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(m)	...	(n) 2,50,568	111	(o) 2,71,121	120	20,553	
Nov., 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	32,257	86	376	32,170	86	13,16,669	117	13,61,261	121	44,592	
1 Oct., 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,999	119	67	8,708	130	2,10,113	108	2,24,701	116	14,588	
	TOTAL	465	45,642	98	465	44,525	96	19,36,887	119	20,15,109	124	78,222	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
Nov., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	35,770	115	354	44,459	126	9,37,125	108	12,85,012	122	3,47,887	
ditto	His Highness the Gackwar's	59	2,566	44	59	1,460	25	74,706	42	75,032	43	326	
ditto	His Highness the Gackwar's Viamgam	21	864	41	27	530	20	26,215	42	30,302	38	4,087	
ditto	Mchisana-Vadnagar	209	17,281	83	329	14,917	45	5,71,729	97	7,34,603	91	1,62,064	
1 Oct., 1889	Bhavanagar-Gondal	68	3,033	45	68	2,150	32	1,01,017	50	1,10,699	54	9,682	
Nov., 1889	Jodhpore	124	5,721	46	124	6,300	51	2,01,212	54	1,94,148	52	...	7,064
	TOTAL	791	65,244	82	961	69,842	73	19,12,004	84	24,29,886	90	5,17,882	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Patankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Youngoo-Mandalay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Mannad, Khamsaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Mannad, Khamsaon and Amraoti State Railways.

(l) Includes the Patri Branch.

(m) Return not received.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th October, 1888.

(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th October, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

21st November, 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—(No report received.)

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Prospects of cotton and other crops good, except in parts where damaged by locusts or disease. Harvesting and sowing operations in full progress. Fodder and water-supply generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th November.*—Rainfall during the week has been general and rather heavy in Bengal and Orissa, while showers have fallen in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Weather is still unsettled and further rain is likely to fall. The heavy rain has done some harm to the rice harvest and also to some of the young *rabi* crops. In Behar, however, the rain has benefited the *rabi* sowings, which are nearly complete. Poppy cultivation is progressing satisfactorily except in Monghyr and the Hajipore Sub-Division of Mozufferpore, where the sowings are backward for want of rain. Tobacco is being transplanted and doing well, and the transplanting of *ganja* in the Rajshahye district is finished. Sugarcane has benefited by the week's rainfall, and is doing well. Betul-nut in Tipperah and Noakholly is estimated to be a 14-anna crop. Prices of rice are falling steadily in the Behar districts generally, while in almost all other districts of the province no marked fluctuations are reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th November.*—The weather has been more or less cloudy over the eastern districts, with light rain here and there. Agricultural prospects generally continue fair. A flight of locusts passed over portions of the Agra and Banda districts, but did very little injury to the crops; they also appeared in three parganas of the Jhansi district, the extent of the injury done is not yet known. Markets are amply supplied. Prices easy.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th November.*—No rain. Prices unsettled in Delhi and Multan, rising in Ambala and Rawalpindi, stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly over. Sowings of *rabi* going on slowly for want of rain, which is much needed throughout the Province. Outturn expected to be an average one. Fodder sufficient in all districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Weather cool and somewhat cloudy at end of week, with slight rain in Bilaspore. *Kharif* crops being harvested, outturn good. *Rabi* sowings still continue, and crops where sown are in good condition. Cotton being picked, outturn is good. Prices steady.

Burma.—(No report received.)

Assam.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Weather damp; slight rain in all districts. Reaping of early rice commenced. Sowing of mustard continues. Prospects of tea and other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—(No report received.)

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Weather clear and cold in Berar. *Jowari* nearly ripe. Cotton second picking continues. *Rabi* sowing completed. Pasturage sufficient except in Chikli. Prices stationary.

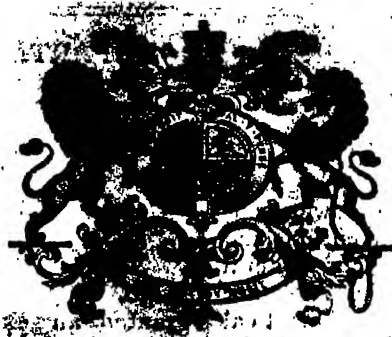
No rain during week at Hyderabad. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. *Abi* crops thriving. Prices: wheat 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* 18 $\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juar* 21, and *tur* 16 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th November.*—The following changes reported since last report: Prices of food-grains low in West Malwa, and falling in Dhar, Barwani and Neemuch and in Goona Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th November.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops damaged by locusts in Bundi, Kerowli and Dholepore. Agricultural stock good except in Bundi. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Marwar and Dholepore. Prices rising in Kerowli and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th November.*—No rain. Weather fine. Wheat is being sown in the valley.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations.

PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

An Act to make better provision for the Organisation and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces.

An Act to make better provision for Sanitation in Villages in the Central Provinces.

An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 50.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th December, 1889.

No. 27.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1889.

No. 711.—The services of Mr. F. J. Monahan, B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 712.—The services of Mr. F. M'Blaine, B.C.S., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The 12th December, 1889.

No. 716.—Mr. A. C. Tupp has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th October, 1889.

The 13th December, 1889.

No. 721.—Mr. R. T. Burney has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th October, 1889.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th December, 1889.

No. 464.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend E. M. Beasley, Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge of his Office, from the Reverend V. W. Kinsman.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1889.

No. 2352-P.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 (8) of the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department to discharge all the functions of the Secretary under that Act.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 9th December, 1889.

No. 2143-G.—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana.

The 10th December, 1889.

No. 2147-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Müller to be in charge of the Consulate for Germany at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. J. Braesecke.

The 12th December, 1889.

No. 2168-G.—Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, was on extraordinary leave, from the 10th September, to the 20th October, 1889, under article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 2169-G.—The following appointments were made in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, from the 10th September, to the 20th October, 1889:—

Mr. H. S. Barnes, officiating Under-Secretary, to be Secretary, substantive *pro tempore*.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, officiating Junior Under-Secretary, to officiate as Under-Secretary.

Captain W. H. Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Attaché, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and to be Assistant Secretary.

No. 2170-G.—The following promotion is made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 9th November, 1889, consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. S. Barnes, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 12th December, 1889.

No. 6277.—Mr. M. A. Hydari, Probationer, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-four days from the 25th November, 1889.

No. 6283.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the 10th December, 1889.

No. 6298.—The following substantive promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 17th October, 1889—

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, to be Accountant General, class I,

Mr. S. Jacob, to be Accountant General, class II,

Mr. R. Logan, to be Accountant General, class III, and

Mr. E. Lawrence, to be Enrolled Officer, class II.

Mr. Lawrence will, however, continue, for the present, to hold the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With effect from the 29th October, 1889—

Mr. R. Logan, to be Accountant General, class II, and

Mr. A. F. Cox, to be Accountant General, class III.

The 13th December, 1889.

No. 6273.—Mr. G. J. Hynes, Deputy Post Master General, Burma, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for six months from the 10th December, 1889, and the following arrangements are made in his place:—

Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director General, to be Deputy Post Master General of Burma and to act in the first grade of Deputy Post Masters General,

Mr. J. W. Barwise, to act in the 2nd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, and

Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Superintendent of Post Offices, Baluchistan, to act as Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, and to be posted as Assistant Director General.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 12th December, 1889.

No. 6288.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 19, 20, and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the rates of postage specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be chargeable on par-

cels posted in British India for transmission to Ceylon on and after the 1st January, 1890:—

Schedule.

CEYLON.	PARCELS.			REMARKS.
PREPAY- MENT COM- PULSORY.	POSTAGE PAYABLE IN CASH.			
	Not exceeding 20 tolahs.	Exceeding 20 tolahs, but not exceeding 40 tolahs.	For every additional 40 tolahs, or fraction thereof.	These rates are the same as the rates for Indian inland parcels.
	Ans. 4	Ans. 8	Ans. 4	
By Indian Packet.				

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 11th December, 1889.

No. 6318.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta .	6,45,67,030	1,72,36,792	9,87,788	1,82,24,580
Allahabad .	86,72,455	1,48,62,595	...	1,48,62,595
Lahore .	81,75,990	62,68,400	...	62,68,400
Bombay .	5,83,58,905	3,06,46,319	75,93,131	3,82,39,450
Kurrachee .	38,24,150	20,49,690	93,300	21,42,990
Madras .	1,90,90,820	76,46,915	10,000	76,56,915
Calicut .	14,90,060	9,76,585	...	9,76,585
Rangoon .	24,98,195	1,83,06,110	...	1,83,06,110
TOTAL .	10,66,77,605	9,79,93,406	86,84,219	10,66,77,625

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act 5,99,99,980

GRAND TOTAL . 10,66,77,605

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th December, 1889.

APPOINTMENTS.

GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA.

No. 1033.—Major A. G. Tidy, North Lancashire Regiment, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Major G. Poignand, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 14th December, 1888.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1034.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Lieutenant G. P. Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Major F. T. R. Hamilton, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 10th December, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1035.—Lieutenant Alfred Charles Hickley, West Riding Regiment, Wing Officer, 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 10th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1036.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Major-General Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel A. G. Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major M. K. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, and 266 days under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H. W. Iles, R.A., Subaltern, No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule IX, note I, of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor T. Wilson, Chief Clerk, Ordnance Office, Calcutta (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G.G.O. No. 989 of 1889.)

Sub-Conductor H. J. Marcoolyn, office of the Quartermaster-General in India (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 1037.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Colonel C. H. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year Pension Service—32nd year commenced 12th July, 1889.

No. 1038.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant I. Philipps, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension Service—7th year commenced 12th May, 1889.

No. 1039.—Captain E. J. Medley, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, (p. a.) till 15th May, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1040.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

Lieutenant-General *Sir* P. S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Generals in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of General C. Cureton, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, on the 22nd October, 1889.

Colonel M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General S. de B. Edwards, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, on the 22nd October, 1889.

No. 1041.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.

9th December, 1889.

Samuel Hunter Cowan, Bengal Staff Corps.
Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

David Cowie, Madras Staff Corps.

George Fraser Eric Smith Neill, Madras Staff Corps.

Augustus Berkeley Portman, Bombay Staff Corps.

Theodore Methven Ward, Bombay Staff Corps.

Robert Francis Taylor, Madras General List, Infantry.

10th December, 1889.

John Edward Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

10th November, 1889.

Michael King Martin.

8th December, 1889.

Robert Francis Trotter.

Aubrey de Vere Alexander.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1042.—Colonel Welby Wroughton Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th December, 1889.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1043.—Sergeants Samuel Duke, Jeremiah O'Leary, Michael Walsh, and Louis Murray, Barrack Sergeants, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductors, supernumerary, Sergeant Charles Gentry, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 8th November, 1889, *vice* Sub-Conductor Robert Edwards, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1044.—Jemadar Dulare Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st November, 1889.

No. 1045.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Jemadar Sâhib Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaikh Muhammad Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghamanda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th July, 1889.

Jemadar Nihâl Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Mîr Hasan Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulâm Jilani, deceased, with effect from the 19th August, 1889.

Jemadar Ahmadzai Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Râm Khilâwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mûsa Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th September, 1889.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

No. 1046.—In G. G. O. No. 815 of 1889, to the statement of the war services of Colonel E. F. Chapman, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, add—

Burma 1885-86.—(India medal and clasp.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1047.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer of the control of the South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1048.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers.*

The Hon'ble *Sir* Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Captain.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1049.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Captains J. Pile and W. Pendlebury and Lieutenants R. A. Flanagan and F. C. Crawford resign their commissions.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1050.—Deputy Assistant Commissary James Tuck, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from 11th April, 1888.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1889.

No. 382.—Mr. W. E. Meares, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Railway Branch, is transferred permanently to State Railways.

No. 383.—It is hereby notified for information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in Railway Despatch, No. 112, dated 10th October, 1889, sanctioned an estimate, amounting to ₹25,42,235, for the construction of an extension of the Tirhoot State Railway from Durbhanga to Bairagnia.

The 10th December, 1889.

No. 384.—Babu Nursing Chunder Mookerjee, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is permitted to retire from Government service.

No. 385.—Mr. J. Y. Davidson, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 9th December, 1889.

The 11th December, 1889.

No. 386.—Mr. J. J. Jones, class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Rail-

ways, Locomotive Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th April, 1889.

No. 387.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in his Railway Despatch, No. 123, dated 7th November, 1889, sanctioned the estimate, amounting to ₹11,79,752, of the cost of the prolongation of the Chaman Extension of the North-Western Railway to the New Chaman Station.

The 12th December, 1889.

No. 388.—Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted an extension of special leave from the 26th January, to the 1st February, 1890.

No. 389.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 349, dated the 19th November, 1889, Mr. H. M. Baines, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Madras, is transferred to the Punjab.

The 13th December, 1889.

No. 390.—Mr. H. Martindell and Babu Nogendro Nath Mookerjee, passed students of the Seebpore College, are appointed to the Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted to Burma and Bengal, respectively.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
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Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0

For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement, 8 as.

For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1889.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Carey Morgan, Esq., of No. 33, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th November, 1889.

No. 27.—Babu Ashutosh Bose is entertained as a 3rd grade Hospital Assistant for permanent civil employment in Burma.

A. BARCLAY, M.B.,

for Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th December, 1889.

No. 22.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of November, 1889:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1889.	
Arsikere	Mysore	16th Nov.	Opened.
Baracca (Camp Office.)	Punjab	11th "	Closed.
Birur	Mysore	16th "	Opened.
Gan-shkhind	Bombay Presdy.	7th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	16th "	Closed.
Hassan	Mysore	20th "	Opened.
Khushab	Punjab	19th "	Ditto.
Lalitpur	N.-W. Provinces	2nd "	Ditto.
Lungleh (Field Office.)	.....	25th "	Ditto.
Lushai Expedition)	Chin-		
Mangaldai	Assam	8th "	Ditto.
Mulkapect Race Course.	Hyderabad (Decan)	16th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	23rd "	Closed.
Naraya	Bengal	1st "	Opened.
Nathagali	Punjab	31st Oct.	Closed.
Panruti	Madras Presdy.	9th Nov.	Opened.
Pezoo (H. R. the Viceroy's Camp Office.)	Baluchistan	8th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	12th "	Closed.
Rajnandgaon	Central Provinces	25th "	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	N.-W. Provinces	2nd "	Closed.
Simla Boileauganj	Punjab	30th "	Ditto.
Sirhaul (Camp Office.)	Ditto	15th "	Opened.
Sonpur Fair (Camp Office.)	Bengal	1st "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	14th "	Closed.
Tret (Camp Office)	Punjab	9th "	Ditto.
Tummar	Central Provinces	7th "	Opened.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1889.	
Alur	Kurnool Canal	20th Nov.	Closed.
Jupad	North-Western Railway.	6th "	Opened.
Kiamari (Erskine Wharf.)			

J. H. LANE,

*Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director General of Telegraphs.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1889.

No. 33.—Mr. G. S. E. Rice, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated in class II, from 1st August, 1889, to the 21st October, 1889.

The 11th December, 1889.

No. 34.—Mr. V. Rigny, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for two years under Chapter XIII, Article 340 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 27th November, 1889.

No 1265—331.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) Mr. Tara Singh, Tehsildar of Ajmere, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District, with effect from the 19th November, 1889.

The 29th November, 1889.

No. 1272.—Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under Section 7 (1) (c) (w) of the Ajmere Government Wards Regulation, 1888.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare Shamsheer Khan of Rajosi in the Ajmere District, on his own application, incapable of managing his estate, and has sanctioned the assumption of its superintendence by the Court of Wards of that district.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, Major,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

The 3rd December, 1889.

No. 46-C.—331.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) Rai Damodar Lal is invested, from date of assuming charge of the office of Tehsildar of Beawar, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the Merwara District.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, Lieut.,

*for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Oodeypore, the 2nd December, 1889.

No. 4331-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5, Sub-Section 2, of the Ajmere Rural Boards' Regulation, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to nominate Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as a Member of the District Board of Ajmere-Merwara, *vice* Pandit Jia Lal, transferred to Kashmir.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

*Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere & Merwara
in the P. W. D.*

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December, 1889.

No. 765.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th October, 1889, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, appointed under Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification, No. 537—16—44-S., dated 17th October, 1889, to officiate as Deputy Surveyor General:—

Colonel A. Pullan, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Colonel J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. F. Grant, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

No. 766.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 28th October, 1889, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification, No. 825, dated 20th September, 1889, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 29th October, 1889:—

Mr. F. W. Kelly, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 767.—Colonel D. Macdonald, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 30th November, 1889, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department Notification, No. 888, dated 18th October, 1889, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 1st December, 1889:—

Colonel W. H. Wilkins, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Steel, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

NOTIFICATION.

An illustrated descriptive Catalogue of the Instruments obtainable at the Mathematical Instrument Office, No. 15, Wood Street, published under the direction of the Surveyor General, is now ready for issue to Public Officers on Book-debit, and to the Public on cash payment.
Price Rs.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
In charge, Mathl. Instrument Office.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 11th December, 1889.

	₹	₹
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th December, 1889	10,09,324	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	18,51,532	
ADD—		28,60,856
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	179	
Ditto ditto Government	2,17,304	
		2,17,483
DEDUCT—		30,78,339
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,42,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	5,048	
		2,47,048
Balance on the evening of the 11th December, 1889	...	28,31,291
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	10,09,503	
Ditto ditto Government	18,21,788	
		28,31,291
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th December, 1889.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Meean Meer, this 6th day of December, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. Wils.—1586, Lance Corporal Henry Jarvis.	Parish and County in which born,—Camberwell, London, Surrey.
Age,—23 years 10 months.	Marks,—Tattoo "H." & bracelet left forearm, in- direct cross right forearm.
Size,—5 feet 11 inches	
Colour of—	Trade,—Clerk.
Complexion, fresh, Hair, dark brown; Eyes, Hazel.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches,— Trowsers,—
Date of Desertion,—27th November, 1889.	REMARKS,—Deserted in company with Private John Brooks, 2nd West York- shire Regiment, whose des- cription is not known. Under 4 years' service.
Place of Desertion,— Meean Meer, Bengal.	
Date of Enlistment,—23rd September, 1886.	
At what place Enlisted,— Kingston on Thames.	

R. B. COTTON, *Major,*
for Col. Comdg. 2nd Battn. Wilt. Regt.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st January, 1890.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 10th January, 1890, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this Department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

Arithmetic . . . The whole.
Algebra . . . To Simple Equations.
Euclid . . . Books I and II.
English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in February next, and twenty-two on the reduced fee list.*

For Natives there will be at least two vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced fee list.†

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

* Rs per mensem.

† Rs per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Professor in charge, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE.

The 27th November, 1889.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th December, 1889.

Angelino, S.	Howman, A. H.	Wroughten, W. R.
Davis, Mrs. L. S.	Schvartz, L.	& Co.
Haseltine, H.	Syall, O. A.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allchin, J.	Elliston, Major.	Meyer, A. T.
Anderson, W.	Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.	Mitchel, Mrs. D.
Atkinson, F. S.	Fisk, F. M.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Bain, Donald.	Flack, F. F.	Owen, T. C. S.
Barker, F. W.	Fletcher, Neil.	Partridge, Guard.
Barnes, W.	Fowler, Miss.	Penny, A. S.
Barrington, H. E. W.	Fraiser, H. C.	Percival, Percy.
Bates, Miss E. K.	Freedman, J. J.	Rancourt, E. DeM
Bather, H. R.	Gibb, C.	Ray, F.
Baxter, Mrs.	Godwin, George.	Reinard, J. R.
Baynton, W. M.	Grove, E. C.	Revis, S.
Beckford, C.	Hamilton, J. R.	Robins, J.
Belitski, R.	Harper, A.	Rogerson, Miss A.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	Rubic, Phil. C.
Berkeley, C. M.	Herklots, A.	Sander, C. J.
Boland, J.	Hewett, A. B.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Boldchild, Capt. R.	Hodwil, A.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
L.	Keane, J. J.	Smith, M. O.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Lamb, E. G.	Stutcher, C.
Carrapact, Mr.	Lauie, Miss E.	Stevens, John.
Carpentale, W. M.	Latham, Mrs.	Taylor, C.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Leblan, Geo.	Thompson & Co.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Lightfoot, Sydney.	Tomkyus, Geo.
Corfuld, Capt.	Lovermore, H. A.	Waddell, Alex.
Courage, R.	Lloyd, Willis.	Wallace, Henry.
Cox, Charles.	MacBrayne, I.	Walter, F.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Madden, J. H.	Westmacott, H. H.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Maitland, A.	Williamson, C.
Deane, Miss Jewell.	Marly, Chas.	Winckley, Mrs.
DeJersey, J. E.	Homan.	Winter, William.
Drakeford, A.	McAdoo, Mr.	Wood, E. F. B.
Duff, George.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Woodhouse, G.
Edwards, A. B.	McNair, Miss.	Young, W.

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T.	Guiseppa, Celestini.	Madden, J. H.
Eglinton, C. A.	MacLeod, D. J.	West, P. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th December, 1889.

Acharya, Mrs. T. H.	Debonceiras, Dr. P.	Howatson, F. P. A.
Cannall, Maj.-Genl.	Ferguson, H. F.	Hudson, Mrs. M. E.
W.	Gerry, W.	Johnston, G.
Corbett, R. dela	Hastings, S. J. S.	King, Peter W.
Cour.	Haswell, N.	Present, Mr.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th December, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1889. 17th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Hook Post and Pattern Packets)	16th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	16th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	16th "	Ditto.
Straits, China and Japan	19th "	Per Steamer <i>Wingsang</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	17th "	Per Steamer <i>Madura</i> .
Ditto ditto	20th "	Per Steamer <i>Coconada</i> .
Akyah, Kyaukpadaung, Sandoway and Rangoon	18th "	Per Steamer <i>Commilla</i> .
Port Blair	17th "	Via Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Debenture, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for ₹100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram, and last endorsed by Mr. E. Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889.

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, last endorsed to C. Chengalvaraya Naidu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the notes in question and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement :—

Government Promissory Note, No. 197376, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bolly Chand Roy.

Government Promissory Note, No. 202844, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110326, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110324, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

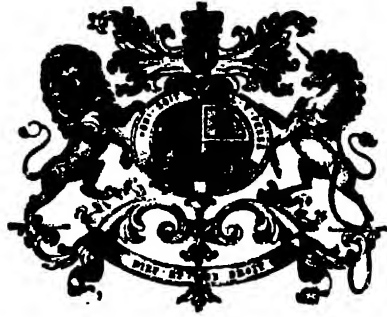
Government Promissory Note, No. 190265, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras.

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Government Promissory Note No. 143101, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st February, 1843, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Canacavully Ammal.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU,
*Residing at Siruvungunam,
Madurantakam Taluq,
Chingleput District.*

MADRAS,
The 4th December, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th December, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1889.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL ACT.

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*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-5. Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 6-7.)*

An Act to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.
Title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1890.

XI of 1873.

2. (1) The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1873, is hereby repealed:
Repeal.

(2) But all municipalities constituted, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and bye-laws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
Definitions.

(1) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality:

(2) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act:

(3) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway:

(4) "owner", used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant:

(5) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act by the Local Government.

4. (1) The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in the prescribed manner within the local area affected, declare its intention to constitute as a municipality under this Act any town or any group of towns in the immediate neighbourhood of one another.
Notification of intention to constitute a municipality.

(2) Every notification under this section shall define the limits of the town or group of towns to which it refers, and may include within those limits any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity of any such town:

Provided that it shall not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, so include any part of a military cantonment.

5. (1) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section may, if he objects to the constitution of the proposed municipality, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.
Consideration of objections and constitution of the municipality.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, declare the local area to be a municipality.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

6. (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.
Number and appointment of members of committee.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods.

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the official Gazette.

7. (1) The Local Government may make rules regarding—
Rules regarding term of office, wards, class-representation and elections of committees.

(a) the term of office of members of committees;

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(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 8-14.)

- (b) the division of any municipality into wards;
- (c) the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward, and the manner of their appointment, whether by virtue of their office, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods;
- (d) the provision, if any, to be made for the special representation of any classes of the community;
- (e) the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election;
- (f) the registration of electors;
- (g) the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and
- (h) any other matters regarding the system of representation and election.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

8. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, and, subject to the rules under section 129, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

9. (1) There shall be a president and vice-president of every committee.

(2) The Local Government may appoint the president or vice-president, or both of them, or may authorize any committee to elect its president or vice-president, or both of them, subject to such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf.

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for such term as may be prescribed.

(5) When a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president.

10. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president or vice-president or any other member of a committee—

- (a) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;
- (b) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee or of a sub-committee appointed under section 19;
- (c) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable in the interests of the public or the municipality.

Conduct of Business.

11. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by this Act or the rules thereunder to be transacted at a special meeting.

12. (1) A committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17.

(2) The president or, in his absence, the vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

13. (1) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant, or the president is absent from the meeting, and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this section, the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

14. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the committee.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 15-20.)*

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by bye-laws under section 17, but shall be not less than three :

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

15. Except as otherwise provided by this Act or by rules or bye-laws thereunder, all questions which come before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

16. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a committee shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in the manner prescribed, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the municipality.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within six days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

17. (1) Every committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make bye-laws consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder for regulating—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings ;
- (b) the conduct of its business ;
- (c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings ;
- (d) the division of duties among the members of the committee ;
- (e) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension, fining and removal of the officers and servants of the committee ;
- (f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the committee for money received under this Act ; and
- (g) all other similar matters.

(2) In the case of such officers and servants as may be prescribed, all orders of a committee fining or removing an officer or servant shall be appealable to the Deputy Commissioner.

Joint Committees.

18. (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment-authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities, and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between committees, councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner of the division if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division, or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Sub-committees.

19. (1) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, a committee may, from time to time, appoint the members appointed for any one or more wards to be a sub-committee for the management of the ward or wards, and may delegate to the sub-committee all or any of the powers of the committee to be exercised within the ward or wards subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) The sub-committee shall, if necessary, from time to time appoint in the manner prescribed one of its members to be chairman of the sub-committee.

Officers and Servants.

20. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting and subject to the approval of the Local Government, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may at a like meeting and subject to the like approval remove any person so appointed.

(2) When a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary he shall receive no

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter II.—Organization of Committees.—Sections 21-27.)*

remuneration in respect of his services. In other cases the committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, assign to a secretary such salary as the committee thinks fit.

(3) Every sub-committee may, from time to time, appoint and remove its secretary in the like manner and subject to the like approval and with the like sanction as provided in the case of a committee by sub-section (1), and the provisions of sub-section (2) shall apply to a secretary of a sub-committee.

21. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, and to such rules as the Local Government may make prescribing the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such pay as it thinks fit.

22. If, in the opinion of the Commissioner of the division, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the remuneration assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, is excessive, the committee shall, on the requirement of the Commissioner, reduce the number of those persons or the remuneration, as the case may be:

Provided that the committee may appeal against any such requirement to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on any such appeal shall be final.

23. In the case of a Government official a committee may—

(1) if his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; and

(2) if he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

24. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(1) grant him leave-allowances and, if he is not entitled to pension, or if his monthly pay be less than ten rupees, a gratuity; and,

(2) if empowered in this behalf by the Local Government,—

(a) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; or

(b) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no pension, gratuity, leave-allowance or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government.

Contracts.

25. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees or into any class of such contracts.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

26. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds twenty rupees shall be in writing.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary:

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 25, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

Privileges and Liabilities.

27. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee or any of its officers or any person acting under its direction for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been, in the case of a committee, delivered or left at its office and, in the case of an officer or person, delivered to him or left at his office or usual place of abode, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff and the relief which he claims.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter II.—Organisation of Committees.—Section 28.**Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 29—30.)*

(2) Unless service of such notice be proved the Court shall dismiss the suit.

(3) Every such suit shall be dismissed unless it is instituted within six months from the date of the accrual of the alleged cause of action.

(4) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was instituted tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs or anything beyond the amount of such tender, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

(5) This section shall not apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

1 of 1877.

28. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to, or under the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

CHAPTER III.**TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.***Taxation.*

29. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor may impose, General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in the manner prescribed by section 30, any of the following taxes, namely:—

(1) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

- (a) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;
- (b) a tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the municipality according to their circumstances and property within the municipality;
- (c) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, in the municipality;
- (d) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden when such vehicles or animals are kept within the municipality;

(e) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the municipality, and on boats moored therein;

(f) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the municipality for consumption or used therein;

(g) market-dues on dealers using any building, structure, market, bazar or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to the Government or to the committee or under its control;

(h) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the municipality;

(i) a latrine or conservancy cess upon private latrines, premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a cess for the use of public latrines; and

(j) a water-rate when water is supplied by the committee;

(2) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any other tax.

30. (1) A committee may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) When a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1) the committee shall publish in the manner prescribed a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within a month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a month under sub-section (3), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections, if any, which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(5) The Local Government on receiving proposals under sub-section (4) may sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) When the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 29, clause (2), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit those proposals to the Governor General in

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 31—37.)*

Council, with the objections, if any, received through the committee; and the Governor General in Council may sanction the proposals, or refuse to sanction them, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) When the proposals of the committee have been sanctioned by the Local Government or by the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with those proposals from such date as may be sanctioned by the Local Government.

31. A tax imposed under this Act shall not be invalid for defect of form, and, when any property is described for the purpose of assessing any such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier.

32. Any tax imposed under this Act and payable periodically shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments, if any, as the committee, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may, by rule, from time to time direct.

33. A committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under this Act or suspend the operation of any tax within any part of the municipality for any specified period.

34. For reasons to be recorded in writing the Local Government may exercise the powers conferred on a committee by the last foregoing section.

35. (1) Arrears of any tax imposed under this Act may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within those limits.

(2) If the arrear is due in respect of immovable property, it shall, subject to any claim on behalf of Her Majesty, be a first charge on the property, and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the committee to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, as if the property were land assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

Municipal Fund and Property.

36. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

- (a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee;
- (b) all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the municipality against this Act or the rules thereunder or against section 34 of Act V of 1861 (*for the Regulation of Police*) or against Act III of 1867 (*to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses*);
- (c) the balance (if any) standing at the commencement of this Act at the credit of the municipal fund under the control of the committee.

37. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

- (a) *first*, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;
- (b) *secondly*, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 23 and 24, and such sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter IV;
- (c) *thirdly*, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for Education, Sanitation, Vaccination, Medical Relief and Public Works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these Departments;
- (d) *fourthly*, the cost of the construction and maintenance of buildings for the offices of the committee.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such rules as the Local Government may make with respect to the priority to be given to the several duties of the committee, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the limits of the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, to the payment of the like charges and expenses outside those limits when such

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter III.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 38-39. Chapter IV.—Municipal Police.—Sections 40-41.)*

application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely :—

- (a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, tanks and water-courses ;
- (b) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them ;
- (c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, and other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public health, and of rest-houses, sarais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, recreation-grounds, gardens, parks, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions ;
- (d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions ;
- (e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships ;
- (f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity ;
- (g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals ;
- (h) the planting and preservation of trees ;
- (i) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths ;
- (j) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure ;
- (k) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions ; and
- (l) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants.

38. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

(3) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and vary such

investments for others of the like nature. The income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

39. (1) All streets, roads and bridges over Vesting of public which the public have a property in committee right of way, all tanks, wells, ghats, channels, sewers and drains within the municipality, not being private property or specifically excepted by an order of the Local Government, together with the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the committee and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (1) in the committee shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

40. (1) Every committee shall, unless it is Police-establishment. relieved of this obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police requirements within municipal limits and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment maintained XIII under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other ; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances, gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

41. (1) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the whole Relief of committee or a part of the cost of the from police-charges. police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the amount thereof, or undertake any services within

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter IV.—Municipal Police.—Sections 42-44.)**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 45-50.)*

the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than the amount of the relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment as it considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of Act V of 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

42. (1) If the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall—

- (a) be under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;
- (b) be appointed and promoted, and be liable to dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine, under such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf;
- (c) perform such duties as the Local Government may, subject to the provisions of this Act, direct; and
- (d) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under Act V of 1861.

(2) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

43. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861 or in any other Act for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

44. When special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, or any religious ceremony or festival held within the municipality, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

CHAPTER V.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

45. When any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

46. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof, of for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

47. The committee may grant permission in writing for the temporary occupation of any street or land, or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building-materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

48. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

49. The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

50. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits, to be fixed by it, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials unless with the permission of the committee in writing; and the committee may, by notice, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 51-54.)*

51. (1) If any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, whenever the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice the building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

52. (1) Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building shall, if required to do so by rule made by the committee in this behalf, give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and shall, if required to do so, submit a plan showing the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, and specifications of the works intended to be constructed, and the materials to be used, and shall obey all written directions consistent with this Act which may be given by the committee within one month after receiving such notice, either prohibiting the erection or re-erection, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

- (a) free passage or way in front of the building;
- (b) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging;
- (c) ventilation and drainage;
- (d) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and
- (e) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building or of the committee requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(1) If any such building is erected or re-erected, wholly or in part, without such notice being given, or without the submission of particulars as aforesaid when required, or in contravention of the lawful directions of the committee issued within one month, the committee may by notice require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression “erect any building” includes erecting any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling-house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

53. (1) It shall not be lawful, unless with the written permission of the committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a street to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on the street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction built or placed against or in front thereof, if the same overhangs or projects into or encroaches on any street or projects into or encroaches on any drain, sewer or aqueduct in the street:

Provided that, in the case of a projection, encroachment or obstruction being lawfully in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation to any person who suffers damage by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may give written permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

Bathing and Washing Places.

54. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality;

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 55-62.)*

and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

55. The committee may fix places within or with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beyond the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

56. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) When such places are fixed by the committee beyond municipal limits, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if they were within those limits.

(3) When any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

57. Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner of the district to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division, prohibit or regulate, by notification published in the manner prescribed, the slaughter within the limits of a municipality of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and prescribe the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

Burial and Burning Places.

58. (1) The committee may by public notice order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion, dangerous to the

health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf:

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of this Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

59. The committee may by public notice prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials.

60. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

61. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land in which any privies, drains or cesspools are situate, inspect any such privies, drains or cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where the committee or person may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the privies, drains or cesspools.

(2) If, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land; but if it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have arisen, the ground shall be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expense of opening, closing and making it good shall be borne by the committee.

62. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or,

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 63-69.)*

If there is no occupier, to the owner of any building, at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect the building, and may by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons.

63. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, if there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

Other powers of entry on buildings or land.

- (a) enter on and survey and take levels of any land;
- (b) enter, inspect and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;
- (c) enter into any building or on any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

64. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place where—
 Power to enter for discovery of animals or vehicles liable to taxation.
 in there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which a license has not been duly taken out.

65. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for food or drink for man, or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any food or drink, animal or drug which may be there in; and, if any article of food or drink or any animal therein appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same or, if the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption;

Power to inspect places for sale of food or drink, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected to be adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause it to be brought before a Magistrate for inquiry whether

any offence has been committed in respect thereof, and for his orders as to its disposal.

(2) If the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase any article of food or drink exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

66. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land with the consent of the occupier of the building or land or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

Power of entry for purpose of scavenging.

(2) When the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter on the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter on the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

67. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and, before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who according to custom does not appear in public, is entered under this Act, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.

68. The committee may by notice require the owner of any building in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street.

Troughs and pipes for rain-water.

69. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee

Provision of privies or cesspools.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 70-78.)*

directs, any privy or cesspool, or additional privies or cesspools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building.

(2) The committee may by notice require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

70. (1) The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter or put in good order any privy, drain or cesspool, or to close any cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may by notice require any person who constructs any new privy, drain or cesspool without its permission in writing, or contrary to its directions or regulations or to the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, rebuilds or opens any privy, drain or cesspool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the privy, drain or cesspool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

71. The committee may by notice require any person who without its permission in writing newly erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

72. The committee may by notice require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use to remove or close the same within one week.

73. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

74. If any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

75. If any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may by notice require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto as the committee considers necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in Insanitary Condition.

76. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

77. The committee may by notice require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

78. If the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may by notice require him to cleanse the same

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 79-84.)*

or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

79. If any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may by notice prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

80. The committee may by notice require the owner or person claiming to be the owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

81. (1) If the Sanitary Commissioner reports that the cultivation of any description of crop or the use of any kind of manure or the irrigation of land in any specified manner in any place within the limits of any municipality is injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit the cultivation of the crop, the use of the manure or the irrigation so reported to be injurious, or regulate it by imposing such conditions as may prevent the injury.

(2) When on any land to which the notification applies that description of crop has been cultivated, that kind of manure has been used or irrigation has been practised in that manner during the five years preceding the notification with such continuity as the ordinary course of husbandry admits of, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested in that land for any damage caused to them by the prohibition or regulation.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

82. (1) The owner or occupier of every place situate within the municipality and used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

- melting tallow; or
- boiling bones, offal or blood; or
- as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery; or
- as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime kiln; or

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material; or

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha or any inflammable oil, spirit or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the committee, which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The committee may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it may think necessary.

83. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee, at a meeting, that any place registered or licensed under the last foregoing section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may by notice require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Power to make and enforce Rules.

84. (1) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting, make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the municipality being the property of Her Majesty or of the committee;
- (b) for prohibiting or controlling the establishment or maintenance of markets, sarais, halting-places and slaughter-houses, and inspecting and regulating the same and any places of public entertainment and resort;
- (c) for licensing, controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality;
- (d) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;
- (e) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds;

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter IV.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 85-88.)*

- (f) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood;
- (g) for rendering licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;
- (h) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;
- (i) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;
- (j) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family;
- (k) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and, when water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;
- (l) for prohibiting the offering of meat or any specified description of meat for sale except at a shop or stall or in a market-place;
- (m) for controlling and regulating the duties of sweepers employed by the committee and prescribing the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment;
- (n) when the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purposes of that tax; and,
- (o) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In making any rule under this section a committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.
- (3) A rule under this section shall not come into force until it has been confirmed by the

Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing portion of this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, is in force shall not make rules under sub-section (1) in respect of any vehicles to XIV of 1879, which that Act applies.

85. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, a committee may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code.

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86. (1) The Local Government may invest, within the limits of the municipality, a committee with the powers of a District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under rules made in exercise of the power conferred by section 84, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b), (e), (j) and (k).

(2) Sections 133 to 142 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers:

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

(3) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw the powers with which it has under this section invested a committee.

87. A committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 85, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 86.

Supplemental.

88. (1) When any notice under this Chapter requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) When the owner or occupier of any building or land fails to comply with the terms of any notice under this Chapter requiring him to do any act in, upon or in respect to that

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter V.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 89—91.)**Chapter VI.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 92—94.)*

building or land, the committee may, after six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

89. (1) Where the owner or occupier of property is required under this Act by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) If the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due or from time to time accruing due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (2) any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which, after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipality by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and if payable by the owner of property shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any contract between an owner and an occupier.

90. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the committee, its officers or servants, under this Act, and shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) If any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such

manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, sections 3, 8 to 42, X of 51 to 53, and 56 to 59, so far as they can be made applicable.

91. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 58, 79 or 83 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Deputy Commissioner of the district; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal:

Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the division or other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying the order appealed against shall be final:

Provided that the order appealed against shall not be confirmed, set aside or modified until the appellant and the committee have had reasonable opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

92. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

93. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee, causes any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones,

94. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones,

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter VI.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 95-107.)*

ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

95. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the channels, sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

96. Whoever makes, without the permission in writing of the committee, or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice to remove or close issued under section 72, any drain, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, when a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

97. Whoever keeps any swine in disregard of any orders which the committee may give to prevent them from becoming a nuisance, or keeps any other animals so as to be injurious to health or to become a nuisance, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

98. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on deleterious substances, filth or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or may be used for food shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

99. Whoever drives any vehicle of any kind after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

100. Whoever drives any vehicle without having the proper means of controlling the animal harnessed therein shall be

punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

101. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons, or flies kites, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

102. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of any vehicle drawn by bullocks, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

103. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee, takes an elephant along a street shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

104. Whoever, contrary to any orders of the committee made with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument, so as to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

105. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

106. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building-materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

107. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber, or carries on building-operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause,

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danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

108. Whoever, contrary to the orders of the committee, pickets animals or collects carts on any public ground, or uses any such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals of any kind or as a place of encampment, or causes or permits animals to stray, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

109. Whoever, when suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, makes or offers for sale any article of food for man shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

110. Whoever, without being authorised by the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light maintained by the committee in any street or public place, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

111. Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any name or number put up under section 49 by order of the committee, or puts up any different name or number, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

112. Whoever contrary to the provisions of section 56 slaughters for sale any animal at any place within the municipality other than the place fixed under that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

113. Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter contrary to any prohibition, regulation or order under section 57 shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

114. If any person buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed contrary to the provisions of section 58, or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

115. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

116. (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article of food or drink for the consumption of man which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely :—

(a) when any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drink, in order to make the food or drink fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or to conceal the inferior quality thereof ;

(b) when the food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(3) The provisions of this section apply to the purchase under section 65 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

117. If the owner or the person in possession of any food or drink or animal which is seized under section 65, sub-section (1), does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, the Magistrate, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man, and may direct that such owner or person shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees :

Provided that a person who is in possession of food or drink or of an animal as a carrier or bailee thereof shall not be liable to a fine under this section.

118. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of section 65, sub-section (2), refuses to sell any article of food or drink shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

119. If any person cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions notified under section 81, sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with a further fine which may

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter VI.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 120-123.)**(Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 124-125.)*

extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

120. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of section 82, uses without registration or without a license any place for any purpose mentioned in that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

121. Whoever, after notice has been given under section 83, uses any place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

122. Whoever disobeys any lawful directions given by the committee by public notice under the powers conferred upon the committee by the last foregoing Chapter, or any written notice lawfully issued by the committee under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by the committee to him under those powers, shall, if the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues:

Provided that, when the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

123. Any prosecution for an offence punishable under section 114, or section 121, or section 122, when the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal; and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section.

CHAPTER VII.

CONTROL.

124. The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district (not being a member of the committee) may—
Control by Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

(a) enter on and inspect, or cause to be entered on and inspected, any immovable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee;

(b) by order in writing call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits;

(c) by order in writing require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for; and

(d) record in writing, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

125. (1) The Commissioner of the division or the Deputy Commissioner of the district may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act, which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order, or the doing of the act, is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) When a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.
(Chapter VII.—Control.—Sections 126-129.)

126. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner of the district may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner of the division every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

127. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) If that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the district to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) If the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

128. (1) If at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the

official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) When a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue :—

- (a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members ;
- (b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf ;
- (c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in Her Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted, and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

129. (1) The Local Government may frame forms for any proceedings of a committee for which it considers that forms should be provided, and may make rules consistent with this Act—

- (a) for the assessment and collection of taxes imposed under this Act, and for preventing evasion of the same ;
- (b) as to the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund ;
- (c) as to the conditions on which property vested in the committee or placed under its management by the Local Government may be transferred by sale, mortgage, charge, lease, exchange or otherwise ;
- (d) as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed by the committee to offices requiring professional skill ;
- (e) as to the intermediate office or offices, if any, through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers, and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass ;
- (f) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned ;

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter VII.—Control.—Section 130. Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 131-135.)*

- (g) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (i) as to the sanction (if any) to be required before committees incur any expenditure;
- (j) as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of the committee are to be conducted and recorded;
- (k) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees; and,
- (l) generally, for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1), clause (a), the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

130. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

General powers of Local Government and Commissioners.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

131. (1) Every notice issued by a committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served or the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be invalid for defect of form.

132. When any notice is under the provisions of this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property, and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, if there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

133. Every public notice given by a committee under this Act or any rule thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner.

Alteration of Limits of Municipality.

134. The Local Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette and in the prescribed manner within the local area affected, declare its intention—

(a) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein and defined in the notification, or

(b) to include within a municipality any local area situate in the vicinity thereof and defined in the notification:

Provided that, where the local area is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, a notification shall not be published under this section in respect of it without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

135. (1) Any inhabitant of a municipality or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under the last foregoing section

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 136-145.)*

may, if he objects to the alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within three months from the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

(2) When three months from such date have expired, and the Local Government has considered the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, exclude the local area from the municipality or include it therein, as the case may be.

136. (1) When a local area is excluded under the last foregoing section from a municipality,—
Effect of exclusion of local area from municipality.

(a) this Act, and all rules, orders, bye-laws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply thereto; and

(b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal fund and other property vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty for the benefit of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council, and, on the publication of the scheme in the local Official Gazette, the property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (1) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharging the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council under that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area.

137. When a local area is included under section 135 in a municipality, this Act, and all rules, orders, bye-laws, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act and in force throughout the whole municipality at the time the local area is so included, shall apply to the local area.
Effect of including local area in municipality.

Miscellaneous.

138. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Commissioner of the division, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.
Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

(2) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be held to be interested in any contract entered into between the com-

pany and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

139. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable only under this Act or a rule thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the committee or of some person authorized either generally or specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the committee in this behalf.
Initiation of prosecutions.

140. Where any building or land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, X of 1870, and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act, and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.
Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

141. The power to make rules under section 7, section 84 or section 129 is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.
Procedure for making rules.

142. (1) When the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government may make rules—
Power to make rules regulating conservancy of reservoir and catchment area.

(a) prohibiting the doing in the reservoir, or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired; and

(b) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and the catchment area.

(2) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

143. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879. XI of 1879.

144. Every member of a committee constituted under this Act shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of every enactment for the time being in force; and a Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed to be a party to or to be personally interested within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in any prosecution for an offence punishable under this Act, or any rule thereunder, merely because he is a member of the committee by the order or with the approval of which the prosecution has been instituted.
Member of committee to be municipal commissioner.

145. (1) If the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889.**(Chapter VIII.—Supplemental.—Sections 146-147.)*

provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by notification.

(2) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

146. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, withdraw any municipality from the operation of this Act.

Power to withdraw municipal area altogether from operation of this Act.

(2) When a notification is issued under sub-section (1) in respect of any municipality, this Act, and all rules, bye-laws, orders, directions and powers made, issued or conferred under this Act, shall cease to apply to the local area comprised

in the municipality, the balance of the municipal fund and all other property which at the time of the issue of the notification is vested in the committee shall vest in Her Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in Her Majesty under sub-section (2) shall be applied under the orders of the Local Government to discharge the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council by that sub-section, or for the promotion of the health, comfort, convenience or interest of the inhabitants of the local area comprised in the municipality.

147. Anything done or any proceedings taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th December, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIX OF 1889.

An Act to make better provision for Sanitation in Villages in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for sanitation in villages in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Title, extent and Provinces Village-sanitation Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) When the sanitary condition of a village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses and not being a municipality, is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the village is situate, such as to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, he may, by an order in writing, published in such manner as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, declare that the village is in an insanitary state.

(2) After the publication of the order the Local Government may—

(a) on the application of the mukaddam and ten or more other inhabitants of the village, or,

(b) if no such application is made within three months after the date of the publication of the order, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner,

by notification in the official Gazette extend to the village the provisions of this Act from such date as may be specified in the notification.

3. In every village to which this Act is extended a panchayat shall be formed, consisting of the mukaddam and such number of representatives of the village-community, not being less than four, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, who shall be chosen by election from among the inhabitants of the village.

4. The panchayat shall, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, determine the sum which is annually required for the following purposes:—

- (a) the proper cleansing and conservancy of the village;
- (b) the provision and maintenance of a supply of wholesome water for the inhabitants of the village and their cattle;
- (c) the maintenance of the roads in the village.

5. (1) The sum determined to be necessary under the last foregoing section shall be raised, by the panchayat by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village with reference to the circumstances of, and property possessed by, the owners or occupiers of such houses and lands.

(2) An assessment shall not be valid until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

6. (1) The Local Government shall make rules—

- (a) defining the limits of villages for the purposes of the Act;
- (b) regulating the mode of election and the proceedings of the panchayats, the term of office of members of a panchayat and the circumstances under which, and the authority by whom, they may be removed;
- (c) limiting the amount of tax and regulating its assessment, realization, safe custody and application and the auditing of the accounts thereof;
- (d) regulating the village-conservancy and defining and prohibiting public nuisances; and,

(e) generally, for giving effect to the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, in making such rules, direct that the breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

(3) Arrears of taxes imposed under this Act may, subject to the rules, if any, made under this section, be realized by the Deputy Commissioner as arrears of land-revenue.

7. The Local Government may direct that the provisions of this Act shall cease to have operation in any village from a date to be fixed by the Local Government, and may make over any moneys

in the hands of the panchayat to the district council or local board having authority under the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883.

8. While the provisions of this Act are in force in any village, the authority of the district council or local board under section 9 of the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act, 1883, shall be suspended in respect of all matters made over to the management of the panchayat.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th December, 1889, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XX OF 1889.

An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the authority of the Governor General in Council with respect to the appointment of asylums for the reception and detention of lunatics and with respect to the transfer of any lunatic from any one to any other lunatic asylum in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For section 17A of Act XXXVI of 1858

Substitution of new section for section 17A, *(an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums)*, as amended by Act XVIII of 1886 (*an Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Provision for provinces having insufficient or no asylums. "17A. In either of the following cases, namely:—

- (a) when an executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics,

- (b) when it appears to the Governor General in Council that a public asylum established within such limits is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the territories administered by such Government or does not afford sufficient or, in the case of any class of lunatics, suitable accommodation,

the Governor General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum in any part of British India beyond the limits of such Government to be an asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics or any class of lunatics as to an asylum established under this Act for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate."

2. After section 17B of the said Act XXXVI of 1858 the following section shall be added, namely:—

"17C. Any lunatic may be removed from any lunatic asylum established or licensed under this Act, by order of an Executive Government, to any other such asylum within the limits of such Government, and, by order of the Governor General in Council, to any other asylum in any part of British India."

3. Section 11 of the said Act XXXVI of 1858 is hereby repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 50. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA FOR THE
YEAR 1888-89.

No. 6308, dated Calcutta, the 13th December 1889.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, on the operations of the Savings Banks in India for the year 1888-89, and annexed statements.

Ordered that the report and the statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. LAWRENCE,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No 117, dated Calcutta, the 4th December 1889.

From—E. GAY, Esq., Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Savings Banks in India for the year 1888-89. With the exception of a few which have been established exclusively for the benefit of certain special classes of Government employés, such as Railway non-pensionable servants, Civil Engineers and non-commissioned officers and privates of British Regiments, these Banks are open to the public, and, judging from the yearly increase in the number of depositors, seem to be steadily gaining in popularity. As before Bombay shows a larger number of depositors and average deposit balance than any other province.

2. I annex the usual statements, marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year. It will be seen that on the 31st March 1889 there were 6,237 Savings Banks in India maintained by Government, consisting of

383,471 accounts which earned interest from Government to the amount of Rs 26,14,830, and owned balances at their credit aggregating Rs 7,62,58,967 exclusive of Government securities of the value of Rs 4,81,400 held in custody by Government on behalf of depositors. There has thus been an increase this year of 85 in the number of Banks and 51,295 in the number of depositors as compared with 1887-88. During the year under review the receipts and withdrawals and interest exceeded those of last year by Rs 66,61,650, Rs 59,61,570, and Rs 3,76,221 respectively.

3. The transactions of the several classes of Banks are shewn in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION OF BANKS.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Interest earned.	Bank Balances.	Nominal value of Government Promissory Notes held for depositors.
			R	R	R
Presidency, Calcutta	1	10,931	1,01,349	26,98,378	30,000
Ditto, Madras	1	3,295	25,525	7,21,167	9,500
Ditto, Bombay	1	25,230	2,97,176	81,86,940	19,400
Railway	12	14,372	95,491	32,94,805	18,000
Civil Engineers'	1	500	36,963	10,78,619	.....
Military	165	18,142	70,430	13,53,779	.....
Post Office	6,056	311,001	19,87,896	5,89,25,279	4,04,500
TOTAL	6,237	383,471	26,14,830	7,62,58,967	4,81,400

4. The subjoined statement compares the figures for the year under report with those of last year for each class of Bank. The improvement in the Post Office Banks is greater even than last year, but as, since the 1st April, the yearly as well as the total limits of deposits have been ordered to be reduced, a check to this increase may in future be expected, and in the six months already elapsed has actually occurred. The increase in the Railway and Civil Engineers' Provident Institutions is normal as explained in the last report. The Presidency Banks, Calcutta and Madras, show a falling-off owing to depositors having shewn a preference for the Presidency Post Office Banks, but the Presidency Bank, Bombay, which shewed a considerable reduction in 1887-88, has greatly increased this year, notwithstanding that the balance in the Post Office Bank in Bombay has also increased by four lakhs. The fluctuations in the Military Banks are, as usual, dependent on the movement of troops.

NAMES OF BANKS.	NUMBER OF BANKS.		NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.		BANK BALANCES.		GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.		AVERAGE OF DEPOSITORS' BALANCES.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
					R	R	R	R	R	R
Presidency, Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	50	...	...	60,149	13,400	...	...	7
Ditto Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	166	...	65,150	8,500	...	9	...
Ditto Bombay . . . . .	...	...	169	...	1,02,181	...	300	...	...	2
Railway . . . . .	...	...	1,524	...	9,86,852	...	5,600	...	50	...
Civil Engineers' . . . . .	...	...	35	...	2,82,556	...	...	...	446	...
Military . . . . .	...	5	...	161	...	1,20,004	...	...	...	3
Post Office	90	...	49,844	...	83,69,366	...	...	2,200	...	4
TOTAL	90	5	51,622	327	97,40,955	2,45,303	27,800	2,200	505	16

5. The investments by depositors in Government Promissory Notes continue to rise as indicated in Statement VI, and from Statement VII, which gives particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined, it will be observed that the general growth of depositors' balances is spread over all the Provinces.

6. My ledgers relating to the Railway and Civil Engineers' Provident Institutions have been agreed with the accounts kept by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and the Examiners of the Accounts of the several State Railways, but the Finance and Revenue Accounts are not finally closed and the figures supplied by those officers are subject to revision.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on 31st March 1888-89.

BANKS.	NUMBER OF WORKING BANKS.		NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.		Increased (+) or decreased (—) in number of Depositors.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	1	1	10,881	10,931	+ 50	...	...
Madras	1	1	3,461	3,295	—166	...	...
Bombay	1	1	25,061	25,230	+ 169	...	...
Post Office Banks	5,966	6,056	261,157	311,001	+ 49,844	43	51
TOTAL	5,969	6,059	300,560	350,457	+ 49,897	...	...
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	12	12	12,848	14,372	+ 1,524	1,070	1,197
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1	1	465	500	+ 35	...	...
Military Banks	170	165	18,303	18,142	—161	107	109
TOTAL	183	178	31,616	33,014	+ 1,398	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,152	6,237	332,176	383,471	51,295	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1878-79 to 1888-89.

BANKS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—											
Presidency Banks—											
Calcutta	12,320	9,926	10,283	11,063	11,850	11,912	12,016	11,546	11,155	10,881	10,931
Madras	11,740	12,344	13,737	15,187	10,597	10,826	11,120	10,126	3,713	3,461	3,295
Bombay	30,761	32,751	37,186	42,206	43,145	46,120	48,535	48,428	26,700	25,061	25,230
Post Office Banks . . . . .	...	...	...	...	39,121	84,818	122,599	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001
District Banks	13,040	14,982	18,977	21,880	21,972	22,661	23,695	10,618	168	...	...
TOTAL	67,861	70,003	80,183	90,336	127,085	176,367	217,965	235,727	260,746	300,560	350,457
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—											
State Railway Provident Institutions . . . . .	...	568	4,720	6,331	6,956	6,625	8,972	11,638	12,168	12,848	14,372
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	313	380	465	500
Military Banks	16,644	20,717	17,260	18,161	13,557	20,447	16,100	15,518	16,151	18,303	18,142
TOTAL	84,505	91,288	102,163	114,828	147,598	203,439	243,270	263,196	289,445	332,176	383,471

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals, and Balances in the several classes of Savings Banks from 1857-58 to 1898-89 (in thousands of Rupees)
as entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

Year.	DEPOSITS.						WITHDRAWALS.						BALANCE.					
	Presidency Banks.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Rail-way Prov-ident Institutions.	Civil Engi-neers' Prov-ident Fund.	Mili-tary Banks.	Total.	Presidency Banks.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Rail-way Prov-ident Institutions.	Civil Engi-neers' Prov-ident Fund.	Mili-tary Banks.	Total.
	Cal-cutta.	Mad-ras.	Bom-bay.							Cal-cutta.	Mad-ras.	Bom-bay.						
1857-58	12.01	5.45	5.38	...	...	...	...	...	22.84	8.18	4.12	3.67	...	...	...	...	...	36.98
1858-59	24.92	8.61	11.34	...	...	...	...	...	44.87	17.23	5.68	4.92	...	...	...	...	...	56.02
1859-60	8.15	8.75	11.05	...	...	...	...	...	36.99	25.11	7.71	11.83	...	...	...	...	17.72	57.04
1860-61	8.19	7.52	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	32.76	6.40	8.69	3.64	...	...	...	...	25.38	62.37
1861-62	7.00	7.01	5.73	...	...	...	...	...	33.45	7.02	6.82	5.27	...	...	...	...	23.29	60.91
1862-63	8.26	6.25	2.25	...	...	...	...	...	32.55	6.74	5.97	...	...	...	...	...	23.97	65.64
1863-64	7.27	4.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.75	8.09	4.87	93	...	...	...	...	24.82	64.21
1864-65	6.85	4.36	7.25	...	...	...	...	...	33.63	7.19	4.91	6.59	...	...	...	...	22.45	61.61
1865-66	8.21	5.02	9.02	...	...	...	...	...	38.04	7.61	4.20	6.36	...	...	...	...	20.14	63.38
1866-67	11.20	6.18	14.35	...	...	...	...	...	44.44	8.83	4.76	5.84	...	...	...	...	18.50	74.04
1867-68	15.58	7.40	13.21	...	...	...	...	...	54.91	10.70	5.58	8.12	...	...	...	...	20.89	88.22
1868-69	21.92	8.96	14.07	...	...	...	...	...	64.36	14.65	6.82	11.51	...	...	...	...	20.93	101.13
1869-70	22.95	9.58	16.89	...	...	...	...	...	66.50	20.40	8.63	12.85	...	...	...	...	20.36	108.10
1870-71	24.39	9.02	19.79	1.76	...	...	...	...	67.41	19.82	8.94	13.66	28	...	...	...	17.30	115.00
1871-72	24.01	10.41	21.74	4.22	...	...	...	...	75.04	21.48	8.13	15.21	1.62	...	...	...	18.50	130.14
1872-73	27.61	10.91	28.90	5.95	...	...	...	...	89.90	23.28	9.20	16.44	2.60	...	...	...	20.79	154.28
1873-74	25.97	13.07	54.20	7.99	...	...	...	...	117.73	27.88	12.81	32.38	3.90	...	...	...	22.40	180.15
1874-75	13.30	9.23	22.32	10.33	...	...	...	...	73.09	17.43	9.62	22.79	5.51	...	...	...	23.56	181.14
1875-76	12.45	8.69	23.23	10.95	...	...	...	...	73.75	14.51	7.93	17.97	6.54	...	...	...	23.60	189.55
1876-77	12.29	8.93	21.87	11.27	...	...	...	...	71.79	13.56	8.80	19.70	7.85	...	...	...	23.22	193.62
1877-78	11.48	9.04	19.02	14.98	...	...	...	...	72.36	12.55	8.22	23.72	11.44	...	...	...	23.55	197.54
1878-79	10.70	8.90	16.67	13.68	...	...	...	...	67.79	11.61	10.39	19.40	9.28	...	...	...	22.98	191.24
1879-80	15.99	10.73	29.38	21.78	...	...	...	...	99.62	12.38	8.73	11.27	10.26	...	...	...	24.76	228.29
1880-81	20.48	14.62	62.04	39.71	...	...	...	...	204.48	21.06	13.95	53.48	37.44	...	...	...	25.94	321.37
1881-82	19.23	10.89	54.21	36.02	...	...	...	...	164.59	21.06	13.95	53.48	37.44	...	...	...	18.37	327.27
1882-83	17.16	11.06	55.16	34.00	...	...	...	...	186.23	20.72	14.34	44.12	35.34	...	...	...	16.83	361.64
1883-84	16.82	11.43	53.41	35.04	...	...	...	...	245.54	20.97	12.79	58.13	34.58	...	...	...	14.30	400.59
1884-85	15.73	10.22	49.94	28.13	...	...	...	...	309.21	17.50	12.10	49.92	32.45	...	...	...	72	468.71
1885-86	13.05	3.67	28.10	67	...	...	...	...	377.22	16.47	11.59	63.12	73.92	...	...	...	291	508.12
1886-87	13.77	3.06	26.52	96	...	...	...	...	532.93	14.31	21.77	11.073	30.20	...	...	...	490	579.52
1887-88	13.79	3.16	27.04	...	...	...	...	...	465.48	12.95	3.27	27.14	55	...	...	...	796	667.55
1888-89 (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532.10	14.39	3.82	26.92	...	...	...	...	1079	762.59

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Presidency and Post Office Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions, and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, according to their professions, on 31st March 1889.

	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	TOTAL.
	A Having fixed Incomes.	B Having variable Incomes.						
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.								
Presidency Banks	13,846	1,494	2,557	2,388	104	1,481	17,586	39,456
Post Office Banks	109,955	26,944	37,286	13,240	3,859	10,533	109,184	311,001
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	10,104	...	4,268	...	...	...	...	14,372
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Military Banks . . . . .	...	...	18,142	...	...	...	...	18,142
TOTAL { 1888-89 1887-88	134,405 120,270	28,438 22,889	62,253 54,956	15,628 12,340	3,963 2,982	12,014 7,883	126,770 110,856	383,471 332,176
INCREASE IN 1888-89	14,135	5,549	7,297	3,288	981	4,131	15,914	51,295
Percentage of each class in—								
Presidency Banks	35.1	3.8	6.5	6.1	.3	3.7	44.5	100
Post Office Banks	35.4	8.7	12.0	4.2	1.2	3.4	35.1	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	70.3	...	29.7	...	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks . . . . .	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
TOTAL	48.16	2.5	29.64	2.06	.3	1.42	15.92	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1887-88 and 1888-89 and the Balances held at the close of each year.

	INTEREST EARNED IN		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK.		AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—										
Presidency Banks—										
Calcutta	97,732	1,01,349	+ 3,617	27,58,527	26,98,378	— 60,149	27,58,527	26,98,378	253	246
Madras	26,667	25,525	— 1,142	7,86,317	7,21,167	— 65,150	7,86,317	7,21,167	224	233
Bombay	2,85,295	2,97,176	+ 11,881	80,84,759	81,86,940	+ 1,02,181	80,84,759	81,86,940	322	320
TOTAL	4,09,694	4,24,050	+ 14,356	1,16,29,603	1,16,06,485	— 23,118	...	...	...	...
Post Office Banks	16,73,504	19,87,896	+ 3,14,392	5,05,55,913	5,89,25,279	+ 83,69,366	8,474	9,730	193	189
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—										
State Railway Provident In- stitutions	74,299	95,491	+ 21,192	23,07,953	32,94,805	+ 9,86,852	1,92,329	2,74,567	179	229
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	25,032	36,963	+ 11,931	7,96,063	10,78,619	+ 2,82,556	7,96,063	10,78,619	1,711	2,157
Military Banks—										
Bengal	34,624	49,612	+ 14,988	9,62,849	8,81,861	— 80,988	9,258	8,398	65	61
Madras	11,590	10,764	— 826	2,77,254	2,28,089	— 49,165	7,701	8,146	134	123
Bombay	9,866	10,054	+ 188	2,33,680	2,43,829	+ 10,149	7,789	7,619	141	153
TOTAL	56,080	70,430	+ 14,350	14,73,783	13,53,779	— 1,20,004	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	22,38,609	26,14,830	3,76,221	6,67,63,315	7,62,58,967	94,95,652	...	...	...	...

Statement V.

Interest earned and Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors, respectively, as recorded in the Savings Banks' Ledgers.

	NATIVE DEPOSITORS, INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTITUTION.				EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS, INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.			
	Number of Accounts.		Amount of Interest earned.		Number of Accounts.		Amount of Interest earned.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—								
Presidency Banks—								
Calcutta	7,739	7,729	55,409	59,283	16,14,467	16,01,010	R	R
Madras	2,244	1,148	13,523	11,769	3,98,610	3,22,057	R	R
Bombay	19,027	19,088	2,00,976	2,10,124	56,45,999	57,11,790	R	R
Post Office Banks	227,865	273,696	13,91,239	16,86,351	4,22,32,521	5,00,82,032	R	R
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—								
State Railway Provident Institutions	9,433	11,061	34,024	46,488	11,01,124	16,46,270	R	R
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	36	40	1,656	2,559	51,989	76,207	R	R
Military Banks—								
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	R
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	R
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	R
TOTAL	266,344	312,762	16,96,827	20,16,574	5,10,44,710	5,94,39,366	5,38,599	5,94,462
							1,55,28,727	1,66,39,961

(a) Exclusive of Dead Accounts which cease to be shown in Savings Bank Ledgers.

Statement VI.

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks' Depositors.

	NOTES PURCHASED FOR DEPOSITORS.						NOTES RECEIVED FROM DEPOSITORS.						NOTES SOLD OR RETURNED.						NOTES REMAINING IN CUSTODY OF CONTROLLER GENERAL AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.						
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1883-89.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—																									
Presidency Banks—																									
Calcutta . . .	...	...	...	...	28,900	21,800	1,000	7,600	2,000	2,500	500	100	3,500	7,500	2,000	...	28,900	8,500	16,000	13,500	13,500	16,100	16,500	...	30,000
Madras . . .	4,500	500	1,000	500	1,000	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	500	1,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	9,500(a)	
Bombay . . .	94,500	58,500	73,300	13,500	12,300	3,800	4,000	3,000	8,000	3,500	2,000	500	86,500	58,000	73,700	30,000	13,500	4,000	8,300	20,300	31,300	18,300	19,100	19,400(b)	
Post Office Banks.	1,78,800	2,04,600	3,59,400	4,40,600	3,33,300	3,55,000	16,500	46,500	1,34,200	88,900	14,400	14,300	1,57,000	2,48,900	3,42,600	4,33,000	3,19,800	3,71,500	800	39,100	1,31,300	2,82,300	3,78,800	4,06,700	4,04,500
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—																									
State Railway Provident Institutions . . .	23,800	6,200	1,000	5,500	19,200	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,300	5,500	3,000	4,000	11,000	3,400	500	4,000	4,700	2,700	4,200	12,400	18,000
TOTAL . . .	3,01,600	3,59,800	4,34,600	4,60,100	3,94,700	3,98,100	21,500	57,100	1,44,200	94,900	16,900	14,900	2,71,800	3,20,400	4,22,300	4,67,500	3,73,200	3,87,400	25,600	76,900	1,73,400	3,29,900	4,17,400	4,55,800	4,81,400

(a) In custody of the Secretary, Presidency Bank.
(b) R. 16,900 do. do.

Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on 31st March 1889.

	CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS.										INTEREST EARNED IN		BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF	
	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.		
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.												
India	5,612	743	2,971	422	35	731	4,789	15,303	1,13,750	1,29,694	34,32,268	38,02,729		
Central Provinces	3,994	346	890	240	36	109	2,367	7,982	42,848	51,610	13,09,916	15,38,450		
Burma	2,598	401	5,923	432	58	505	1,296	11,213	37,247	50,746	14,35,603	17,99,100		
Assam	2,547	406	1,686	163	86	160	2,326	7,374	32,527	38,594	10,24,485	11,87,792		
Bengal	36,721	12,311	6,484	3,427	1,384	4,155	40,708	105,190	4,57,645	5,57,933	1,41,49,850	1,66,94,104		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,431	3,237	6,129	1,038	444	828	9,908	35,015	1,89,952	2,20,156	56,68,051	66,63,634		
Punjab	8,767	1,686	2,493	651	133	443	5,868	20,041	1,44,808	1,67,818	43,19,490	50,40,598		
Berar	1,489	105	391	140	45	47	1,169	3,386	20,271	23,256	6,12,424	6,98,262		
Madras	17,822	3,820	5,871	3,392	1,189	1,661	15,946	49,701	1,99,062	2,22,746	59,41,370	65,53,007		
Bombay	30,820	5,383	7,005	5,723	553	3,375	42,393	95,252	8,45,088	9,49,393	2,42,24,504	2,65,54,088		
Post Office Dead Accounts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,555	...
TOTAL	123,801	28,438	39,843	15,628	3,963	12,014	126,770	350,457	20,83,198	24,11,946	6,21,85,516	7,05,31,764 ^(a)		

(a) Includes Dead Account balance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Monday, December 2nd, 1889.**

The weather of the past week has been remarkable for its exceeding quietness throughout the whole of the Indian region. The geographical positions of the areas of high and low pressure have been maintained unaltered throughout the week, so that, though, owing to variations in the intensity of the barometric changes in different parts of the country, the relations existing between the areas of high and low pressure have undergone modifications, the general weather, winds, &c., over India have remained comparatively unaffected.

The chart of the 26th showed an area of high pressure overlying Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, Berar and Khandesh. From this region pressure decreased in all directions, was relatively low in the Indus Valley and along the foot of the Himalayas and lowest over the Andaman Sea. Calm and variable winds prevailed over the Punjab, westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain, northerly and north-north-westerly winds over Bengal and the east of the Peninsula, north-easterly winds on the west coast, calms in the Central Provinces, and variable breezes in Burma. The force was generally light or moderate. On the following day the general distribution of pressure was the same except that the barometer had risen along the Himalaya range and the low-pressure area had disappeared from that region. Calms had extended over Northern India, but otherwise the winds showed little change. On the 28th the chart still showed the same distribution of pressure and the same circulation of the winds. On the 29th the chart showed that the high-pressure area had undergone considerable extension, and that it covered nearly the whole of North-Western and Central India as well as the greater part of the Peninsula. Owing to this extension of the high-pressure area gradients had increased somewhat over the Bay and the wind had shifted to the northward over Burma. Between the morning of the 29th and that of the 30th pressure increased over North-Western India and fell elsewhere, so that at 8 A.M. on the 30th a difference of over $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch existed in the pressures of the Punjab and of Burma. With this increase in the barometric differences the calms which had previously prevailed over the Gangetic Plain disappeared and a steady westerly or west-north-westerly current set in. Elsewhere the wind circulation was generally unchanged. On the following day the barometer was falling almost everywhere, but the change was fairly uniform, and the general distribution of pressure and circulation of the winds were the same as those reported on the preceding day. On the 2nd the chart showed that the barometer had fallen over the western half of the Indian region and risen over

the eastern half : hence there had occurred a slight decrease in the barometric gradient. This, however, was the only important change.

Temperature.—The past week has on the whole been warm over Northern and Central India and Burma and cool over the Peninsula. The excess for the week ranged from only $0^{\circ}\cdot 1$ in Burma to $1^{\circ}\cdot 8$ in Guzerat and Central India, while the deficiency ranged from $0^{\circ}\cdot 4$ in Madras to $1^{\circ}\cdot 5$ in Bombay. The warmest day relatively to the average was the 26th when every Province in India recorded an excess of temperature.

The following table shows the excess or defect of the mean average temperatures of the different Provinces for the present and for the preceding week :—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	—0'3	+0'1
Bengal	+2'7	+1'0
North-Western Provinces	+2'3	+1'4
Punjab	—0'7	+0'4
Bombay	—1'2	—1'5
Central Provinces and Berar	+1'4	+1'1
Guzerat and Central India	—0'6	+1'8
Sind and Rajputana	—0'6	+1'2
Madras	+1'4	—0'4

This table shows that, except in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Peninsula, the weather of the past week has been relatively warmer than that of its predecessor.

Rain.—The rainfall, except in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, has been lighter than usual in all parts of the Indian region, and over a very large part of the country no rain whatever has fallen during week. The normal rainfall of the week is of course ordinarily very light, except in the Carnatic. This is shown by the rainfall of Tenasserim and Lower Burma, where, as noted above, there has been a slight excess, and where the average rainfall only equals $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Still in ordinary years there are only three of the rainfall districts which do not receive any rain during the week, while in the present year there are no fewer than 37 districts which have not received a drop of rain.

The charts show that slight showers were reported from Travancore on the 26th and 27th November, from Burma on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th November and December 1st and 2nd, and from Assam on the 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th November. Showers also occurred in the North Canara and Belgaum districts on one day. On the East Coast the rainfall was confined to the Kistna, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevely districts. The seasonal deficiency in the Carnatic ranges from 66 per cent. in Madras South, to 32 per cent. in the East coast central. To the north of the Kistna district there is an excess.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND DECEMBER 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 15TH OCTOBER TO 2ND DECEMBER 1889.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 15th October to and December.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0'25	0'15	+0'10	16'66	5'02	+232
	Lower Burma	0'26	0'20	+0'06	7'38	5'87	+26
	Central do.	0	0'15	-0'15	6'06	4'05	+50
	Upper do.	0'05	?	?	3'62	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	7'39	5'35	+38
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0	0'12	-0'12	7'33	3'63	+102
	Assam (Surma)	0'03	0'08	-0'05	4'56	3'56	+28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'10	0'27	-0'17	1'36	2'52	-46
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'03	-0'03	9'52	2'85	+234
	Central do.	0	0'02	-0'02	4'02	2'35	+74
	North do.	0	0'02	-0'02	0'69	2'40	-71
	Orissa	0	0'22	-0'22	15'44	5'29	+192
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0'11	-0'11	2'99	1'68	+78
	Behar (South)	0	0'10	-0'10	0'54	1'52	-64
	Do. (North)	0	0'05	-0'05	0'42	1'31	-68
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'01	-0'01	1'23	0'89	+38
	Oudh (South)	0	0'03	-0'03	0'05	0'35	-86
	Do. (North)	0	0'02	-0'02	0'04	0'13	-69
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'01	-0'01	0'01	0'39	-97
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'08	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0'03	-0'03	0'14	0'34	-59
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'13	-100
	Do. (Central)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'23	-100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'16	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'16	-0'16	0	0'61	-100
	Do. (North-west)	0	0'25	-0'25	0'01	0'82	-99
	Do. (West)	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'19	-100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'09	0'57	-0'49	10'60	10'17	+4
	Madras (South Central)	0'12	0'65	-0'53	4'86	10'14	-52
	Coorg	0'22	0'24	-0'02	11'76	8'29	+42
	Mysore	0'03	0'17	-0'14	2'10	3'83	-45
	Konkan	0'07	0'06	+0'01	4'90	1'07	+149
	Bombay Deccan	0'02	0'16	-0'14	5'10	3'27	+56
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0'19	-0'19	1'26	2'71	-54
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0'14	-0'14	3'14	2'07	+52
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'09	-0'09	2'95	1'07	+176
	Do. (Central)	0	0'09	-0'09	1'72	0'94	+83
	Do. (East)	0	0	0	1'97	1'04	+89
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0'04	-0'04	0'02	0'48	-96
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0'24	-100
	Sind	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'10	-100
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0'13	-0'13	0'13	0'65	-80
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'30	-100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'12	-100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0	0'50	-0'50	12'26	7'63	+61
	Do. (North)(a)	0	?	?	8'90	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'10	-0'10	2'46	1'97	+25
	Madras (Central)	0	0'37	-0'37	4'56	4'25	+7
	East Coast (Central)	0'05	1'48	-1'43	8'75	12'81	-32
	Do. (South)	0'01	1'33	-1'32	5'34	13'49	-60
	Madras (South)	0'07	0'86	-0'79	3'58	10'63	-66

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 5th December, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of
the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th December.*—Rainfall very slight in Vizagapatam and Tinnevely; none elsewhere. Dry crops perishing from failure of north-east monsoon over considerable areas in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, and over limited areas in Tanjore, Madras, Tinnevely, Coimbatore and Salem; wet crops under rain-fed tanks also perishing in some tracts; crops elsewhere good. Prices risen largely in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevely, slightly in other districts. Prospects in all districts named largely dependent on early fall of rain.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Late crops in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak require rain. Cotton and other standing crops good. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing. Opium sowing continues in Baroda. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th December.*—No rain during the week. General agricultural prospects are favourable. Rice harvest is progressing. In many districts the outturn is estimated to be 16 annas or nearly 16 annas. In Hooghly it is about 10 annas for the whole district, and in parts of Burdwan it is poor. *Rabi* crops are doing well, and are generally satisfactory, except in Orissa where the loss by the recent storm and heavy rain has been considerable. Sugarcane is reported on well except in Pubna and Furreedpore where it will be a short crop. Poppy promises to be an excellent crop in Behar and Hazareebagh. Tobacco prospects are good, and *ganja* is a promising crop in the Rajshaye district. Prices of common rice continue to fall in almost all the Behar districts. In some districts of Bengal Proper and in Balasore a rise in the price has been reported. In Chota Nagpore prices have been stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Clear cold weather prevails, and the *rabi* crops generally are doing well. Rain much wanted in unirrigated tracts. Poppy sowings in Partabgarh are reported to have failed in many villages and the fields are being resown. Locusts have appeared in one pargana of the Rae Bareilly district and in the sadr tahsil of Fatehgarh. Food stocks are ample and prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Slight rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prices stationary in all districts except Delhi and Rawalpindi where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly over. Sowings of *rabi* still in progress. Prospects of standing crops on well-irrigated lands good; but they are generally unfavourable on other soils for want of rain which is urgently needed. Fodder sufficient throughout the province.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Young *rabi* crops in excellent condition. Cotton, *jowari* and rice being harvested and are yielding good outturn. Prices generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Slight rain fell in the following districts of Lower Burma:—Pegu, Moulmein, Amherst, Tavoy and Mergui; in Upper Burma there was no rain. The rainfall has been a little short in Meiktila. The crop prospects in both Upper and Lower Burma are good, and the food supply is sufficient throughout the province. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen in Thayetmyo and risen slightly in Tharrawaddy and Bassein, in other districts prices show no fluctuations. In Upper Burma a fall is notice-

able in the Ruby Mines and Sagaing districts, and a slight rise in Katha, Pakoku and Magwe.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Weather cold. Reaping of cold weather rice continues. Tea and other crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Crops generally good. Prospects favourable, but more rain is required for lately sown crops in the Kolar district. Outturn of harvests fair. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore and Mysore districts.

Picking of coffee crops commenced in Coorg. Rice harvest begun.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th December.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. Cutting of *jowari* commenced in some places. Picking of cotton continues. *Rabi* in good condition. Prices almost stationary. Fodder sufficient.

No rain during week at Hyderabad. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th December.*—The following changes have occurred since last report. Condition of agricultural stock indifferent in Bhopal and prices steady. Condition of standing crops in Bhopawar Agency very good and outturn expected equal to average. Prices have fallen in Manpur and are steady in other parts of the Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th December.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops generally good, but slightly damaged by locusts in Marwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder dear in Marwar, sufficient elsewhere. Prices rising in Jhallawar, steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th December.*—No rain, weather cold; mornings foggy. Agricultural operations satisfactory.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE
MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1889.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TRINIDAD.				FIJI.				MAURITIUS.				NATAL.				SURINAM.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years . . .	17	18	35	54.48 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 2 to 10 years . . .	66	43	109		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 " 20 " . . .	34	17	51		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 20 " 30 " . . .	219	128	347		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 30 " 40 " . . .	44	18	62		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 40 " 50 " . . .	4	1	5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 " . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	384	225	609		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	76	52	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces	200	126	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh	100	46	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal and Native States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed, Bombay & Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	384	225	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	14	22	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculturists . . .	150	62	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artisans	52	18	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Low castes	127	84	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musulmans	4	39	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	384	225	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MEMORANDUM.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	343	186	529
2. Musulmans	41	39	80
3. Christians . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	384	225	609

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 17TH NOVEMBER, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 16TH NOVEMBER, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17TH NOVEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 16TH NOVEMBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
1st Nov., 1889	East Indian	1,514	9,46,097	625	1,526	(a) 9,01,324	591	2,65,96,778	532	(a) 2,66,67,029	530	70,281	...
1st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,483	184	57	10,220	179	3,15,122	167	3,09,480	164	...	5,642
...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	760	63	...	(b)	...	40,687	103	(b)	...	...	40,687
...	Sindia	75	6,414	86	...	(c)	...	2,24,651	91	(c)	...	...	2,24,651
1st Nov., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,36,850	202	1,672	3,38,000	214	1,12,33,859	205	1,18,03,090	216	5,69,231	...
1st ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	183	24,967	136	305	(e) 37,263	122	8,80,971	144	(e) 10,73,287	109	1,86,316	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	79,596	93	978	79,374	81	24,69,167	88	25,24,570	87	55,403	...
1st ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	12,120	87	296	22,071	75	3,73,422	81	5,89,734	71	2,16,312	...
1st ditto	Indian Midland	136	11,448	84	746	(g) 81,036	109	4,18,312	93	(g) 18,04,921	81	13,86,609	...
1st ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st ditto	Nellore Branch	83	4,700	57	83	4,357	52	1,56,997	57	1,57,674	58	677	...
1st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,394	67	36	2,003	56	50,930	44	62,163	54	11,230	...
	TOTAL	4,754	14,35,829	302	5,699	14,95,708	262	4,27,66,896	272	4,49,91,945	250	22,25,049	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
1st Nov., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,469	5,44,159	220	2,478	5,53,679	223	1,59,00,103	195	1,72,94,932	212	13,94,829	...
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,60,885	232	692	1,55,424	225	42,36,766	186	46,00,137	205	4,53,371	...
1st ditto	Bengal Central	125	15,040	120	125	14,380	115	4,60,357	112	4,83,512	117	23,155	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	22,589	502	45	10,761	372	4,83,148	325	4,80,931	329	3,783	...
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,33,937	348	747	2,62,660	352	66,36,245	299	68,63,619	290	2,27,374	...
1st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,848	68	27	1,990	74	62,712	72	60,705	70	...	2,000
1st ditto	Tirhoot	273	44,599	163	273	50,862	186	10,21,605	122	11,93,179	137	1,71,574	...
1st ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sih-ramau	105	6,236	59	105	6,277	60	1,58,242	46	1,98,240	57	39,998	...
1st ditto	Jorhat	31	815	26	25	895	36	38,366	38	39,219	48	853	...
1st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj.	7	280	40	7	409	58	4,886	21	6,177	27	1,291	...
1st ditto	Burma (i)	441	65,376	148	553	89,160	161	18,35,118	149	28,62,123	162	10,27,005	...
	TOTAL	4,888	10,95,734	224	5,077	11,52,497	227	3,08,37,548	194	3,41,78,774	206	33,41,226	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies</i>												
1st Nov., 1889	Madras	840	1,77,290	211	840	1,93,543	230	53,63,933	194	58,59,632	212	4,95,679	...
1st ditto	South Indian	654	1,06,863	163	654	1,08,830	165	33,15,025	163	36,80,823	171	1,65,798	...
1st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,514	(j) 7,21,412	480	1,447	(k) 7,61,454	526	(l) 2,50,59,836	500	(k) 2,97,01,154	416	...	53,58,66
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,41,337	524	461	2,47,000	536	75,99,384	500	77,80,736	514	1,81,352	...
	TOTAL	3,459	12,46,902	360	3,402	13,10,827	385	4,15,38,198	364	3,70,22,345	331	...	45,15,86
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,101	37,78,465	288	14,178	39,59,032	279	11,51,42,642	268	11,61,93,064	254	10,50,422	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,84,107	140	6,07,38,908	133	6,54,801	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,50,58,535	128	5,54,54,156	121	3,95,621	...
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
1st Nov., 1889	Tarakeswar	22	5,259	239	22	5,383	245	1,77,400	244	1,73,157	240	...	4,2
1st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,512	96	78	8,359	107	2,82,852	110	3,04,415	118	21,563	...
1st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	48,031	128	376	41,810	111	14,26,542	115	14,92,993	121	66,451	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,787	131	67	12,370	185	2,41,467	113	2,63,785	123	22,318	...
	TOTAL	543	69,589	128	543	67,922	125	21,28,261	119	22,34,350	125	1,06,089	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
1st Nov., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	33,552	108	354	35,257	156	10,46,603	109	14,43,262	124	3,96,659	...
1st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	3,511	59	59	2,480	42	82,101	42	84,001	43	1,900	...
1st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Virangam	21	974	46	27	850	31	28,461	41	32,764	37	4,303	...
1st ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	209	23,854	114	329	26,972	82	6,25,090	95	8,04,311	89	1,79,221	...
1st ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal	68	3,042	43	68	2,751	40	1,04,879	49	1,19,332	53	10,453	...
1st ditto	Junagarh-Portbandar	124	5,703	46	124	6,200	50	2,17,633	53	2,14,996	53	...	3,2
1st ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	791	70,636	89	961	94,510	98	21,08,767	84	26,09,176	91	5,88,999	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sinda and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

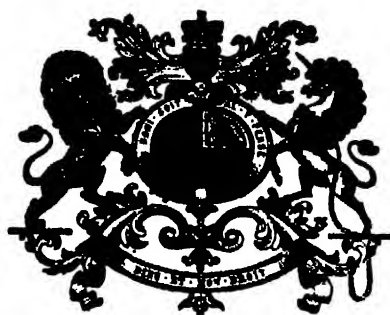
(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon and Amraoti State Railways.

(l) Includes the Patri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th December, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th December, 1889:—

Railways Bill.

Charitable Endowments Bill.

Central Provinces Municipal Bill.

Central Provinces Conservancy Bill.

Act XXXVI of 1858 Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 28.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, one month and three days, of the leave granted to Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, in Notification No. 9, dated the 18th April last, is hereby cancelled.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 29.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, one day, of the privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-nine days granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in Notification No. 21, dated the 18th October last, is hereby cancelled.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 20th December, 1889.

No. 30.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, one month and eight days, of the leave granted to Mr. H. T. Hyde, Reporter for the Indian Law

Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, in Notification No. 24, dated the 25th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1889.

No. 2401.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso shall be added to Home Department Notifications No. 927, dated the 4th May 1888 and No. 1541, dated the 29th August 1889, prescribing the forms of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed to be granted in Burma:—

Proviso.—Provided that by order of the Chief Commissioner in special cases licenses to possess and carry arms may also be issued in Form VIII of the forms appended to the Rules under the Indian Arms Act issued with the Government of India Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

The 19th December, 1889.

No. 2429.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 678, dated 4th April 1889, the following revised Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information:—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. Officers who obtain 5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain 8 will be noted as qualified to be "Interpreters" in Russian.

3. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows:—

Dictation	50	}	800
Translation from Russian into English	100		
Translation from English into Russian	200		
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150		
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from <i>ex tempore</i> reading	300		

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—(a) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (b) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and to no one who has not to his credit a sufficient amount of furlough to enable him to complete the full course of study and appear for the final examination within its limit. The whole time so passed will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and the officer will be entitled to furlough pay during it. The Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. On starting for Russia he will be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100; and such advance will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

8. Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. Two months before his final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

12. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £82 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he may earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. If, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate it will be necessary for him as usual to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

14. An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia.

No. 2443.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Forms VII, VIII and XI of the forms of licenses published with Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, which may hereafter be issued in Assam:—

.. If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest Police Station.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 737.—Lieutenant E. C. Townsend, B.S.C., is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, with effect from the 26th August 1889.

POLICE.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 862.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the Military Police in Upper Burma by Home Department Notification No. 87, dated the 20th February 1889, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1889.

No. 26-F. C.—Consequent on the return to duty from sick leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, the following appointments and reversions are made, with effect from 24th November, 1889, and until further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey—to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators, and to resume charge of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Forest School at Dehra Dûn from Colonel G. J. van Someren, M.G.L.I., Conservator of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade.

Colonel van Someren—to receive charge, as a temporary measure, of the Northern Circle in the Central Provinces, from Mr. F. B. Dickenson, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade.

Mr. Dickenson—to revert to Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Assam—to revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Punjab—to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade.

No. 33-F. C.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 259-F., dated 15th March, 1889, the services of Mr. F. S. Barker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 19th December, 1889.

No. 45-S.I.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 15th October, 1889, is republished for general information:—

India Office, October 14, 1889.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint John Clerk, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, and formerly Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

for Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1889.

No. 2186-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Von Heyking as Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta, *vice* Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich.

The 19th December, 1889.

No. 2195-G.—Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 20th November, 1889, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1889.

No. 6427.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

November 1889.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,05	93	10,15	9,79	24,02	23,67
Opium	86	77	6,00	5,73	8,26	8,56
Salt	76	70	5,42	5,06	8,03	7,67
Stamps	35	30	2,65	2,56	3,96	3,93
Excise	38	36	3,19	3,06	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	25	19	1,60	1,49	3,26	3,09
Customs	10	8	89	76	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	12	11	1,07	1,04	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	22	21	45	43
Registration	2	2	23	22	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	2	30	28	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	19	26	2,06	2,00	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
Gross	4,08	3,77	33,87	32,20	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 50	— 55	— 3,05	— 3,05	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 1	— 2	— 1,42	— 2,40	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,69	— 1,69	— 13,96	— 13,05	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
Gross	— 2,20	— 2,26	— 18,43	— 19,10	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
(The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.)						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	— 1	+ 5	+ 6	+ 83	+ 79	+ 81
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 2	+ 15	+ 7	+ 6	+ 11
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 35	+ 32	+ 2,43	+ 2,83	+ 4,25	+ 4,31
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	— 4	+ 7	— 42	— 53	— 61	— 51
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 7	+ 38	+ 47	+ 87	+ 76
Military Issues	— 1,27	— 1,25	— 9,14	— 9,30	— 14,67	— 14,22
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 39	+ 39		
Do. Issues	— 6	— 6	— 41	— 40	— 4	—
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 78	+ 73	+ 5,77	+ 4,86	+ 27	+ 7,91
Do. Issues	— 54	— 59	— 5,19	— 5,30		— 8,3
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 33	+ 34	+ 2,55	+ 2,49	+ 2,73	+ 3,8
Do. Issues	— 17	— 19	— 1,02	— 1,00		— 1,4
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 9	+ 10	+ 1,13	+ 1,06		+ 1,6
Do. Issues	— 49	— 51	— 4,40	— 4,44	— 5,38	— 7,2
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 92	— 98	— 7,72	— 7,97	— 11,73	— 12,1
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)		— 15	+ 1,93	+ 2,84	+ 2,42	+ 2,1
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 6	—	— 2	— 3	+ 8	+ 1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 44	— 53	— 4,45	— 3,74	— 6,37	— 6,1
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 95	— 99	— 9,29	— 8,80	— 14,69	— 15,1
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 11	— 20	+ 7	— 59	—
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,30	— 1,56	— 12,03	— 9,66	— 19,15	— 18,1
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 34	— 1,03	— 4,31	— 4,53	— 35	—
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,33	10,38	13,30	13,88	12,00	12,1
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,99	9,35	8,99	9,35	12,55	12,1

J. F. FINLAY,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 20th December, 1889.***APPOINTMENTS.****ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**

No. 1051.—With reference to G. G. O.s Nos. 258 and 259 of 1889, the following officers of the Military Accounts Department are confirmed in their appointments as Controllers of Military Accounts, with effect from the dates shown:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Thomas,—20th March, 1889.

Colonel M. A. Rowlandson,—1st September, 1889.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1052.—Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, to be District Staff Officer, 1st class, *vice* Major N. P. O'Gorman, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 18th November, 1889.

Captain F. C. Carter, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class *vice* Major R. C. B. Lawrence. Dated 18th November, 1889.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 1053.—Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to command a District of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major General Sir F. B. Norman, K. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, who has vacated his command on promotion. Dated 8th December, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.*2nd Cavalry.*

No. 1054.—Captain J. W. B. Meade, Squadron Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Major R. A. Gilchrist, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1889.

3rd Cavalry.

Captain F. R. B. Knox, 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, 2nd Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major C. E. Gubbins, retired. Dated 1st April, 1889.

No. 1055.—No. 4 Field Battery—

Lieutenant H. S. Langhorne, R. A., Supernumerary Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, to be Supernumerary Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Worsley transferred to No. 1 Field Battery.—Dated 24th September, 1889.

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant H. F. Head, R. A., to be Supernumerary Subaltern, *vice* Langhorne, transferred to No. 4 Field Battery.—Dated 29th November, 1889.

4th Infantry.

No. 1056.—Lieutenant E. J. M. Wood, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy, but to continue to do duty with the 6th Infantry until further orders. Dated 6th July, 1889.

Lieutenant T. M. Kirkwood, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th July, 1889.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Mullaly, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 11th February, 1889.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant F. V. Whittall, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain D. W. Purdon, who vacates on promotion. Dated 1st May, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1057.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Charles Malleson Waterfield, 1st Dragoon Guards, Officiating Squadron Officer 11th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 12th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Waterfield will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th May, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**No. 1058.—2nd Punjab Cavalry—**

Jemadar Fakir Muhammad, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 841 of 1887, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 24th November, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1059.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain A. Elderton, Bengal S. C., 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—11th year commenced 15th January, 1889.

Surgeon J. G. Jordan, M. B., for 122 days. Pension Service—4th year commenced 11th November, 1889.

No. 1060.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Surgeon Major A. B. Strahan, M. B., 44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—20th year commenced 1st January, 1889.

No. 1061.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules published in special India Army Circular dated 8th November, 1889; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Sub-Conductor P. Arnaud, Commissariat Department, for one year.

The furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 924 of 1889 is cancelled.

No. 1062.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain J. M. A. Retallick, Bengal S. C.; (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. J. H. Vanrenen, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

No. 1063.—Captain J. H. Young, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, is granted an extension of furlough, (p. a.) from the 4th to the 6th October, 1889, under Rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

No. 1064.—The leave granted to Major W. T. Shone, D.S.O., R.E., in G. G. O. No. 655 of 1887, has been extended to the 23rd September, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1065.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of January, 1890, as the day on which the Cantonment Act, XIII of 1889, shall come into force.

No. 1066.—The following draft of proposed rules under section 26, clause 21, of the Cantonments Act, 1889, is, as required by section 27 of that Act, hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification—

DRAFT RULES.

Under section 26, clause (21), and section 27, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Cantonment Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall be general for every cantonment in British India:—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, within or without the limits of the cantonment as the cantonment authority with the concurrence of the District Magistrate may determine, shall be maintained, at the expense wholly or in part of the cantonment fund, for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.
2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.
3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and, if such person is without means of support and is either a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistence allowance not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the cantonment authority may determine.
4. If the medical officer, for the time being in charge of a hospital maintained under these rules for the treatment of persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, certifies in

writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from the disorder, and any such person either refuses to go to the hospital, or, having gone to the hospital, leaves it before such medical officer has pronounced such person to be free from the disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment, within 24 hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

5. If a person having been prohibited under the last foregoing rule from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment, remains in, or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, for every breach of the said prohibition.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1067.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th November, 1889, pages 6066 and 6067.

India Office, 15th November, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Henry Stoddart. Dated 11th September, 1889.

Major James Graves Kelly. Dated 11th September, 1889.

Major Henry Vere Hunt. Dated 11th September, 1889.

* * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mellish Madden, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 4th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Cautley, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 4th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Salmon Blaxland, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godlieb James Van Someren, Madras Infantry. Dated 7th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Douglas Branson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 8th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank William Chatterton, Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th September, 1889.

* * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

Colonel John Liston, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th November, 1889.

Colonel Stephen Beckett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1889.

Colonel Henry Charles Kemble, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 7th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Oldham, Bengal Infantry. Dated 14th November, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Ramsden, Bengal Infantry. Dated 5th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Eyles Gordon, Bombay Infantry. Dated 4th November, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Walker, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 31st October, 1889.

Brigade Surgeon Edward Sexton, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Surgeon-Major John Robb, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 2nd November, 1889.

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"London Gazette," dated the 19th November, 1889, page 6137.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
19th November, 1889.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Dated 20th November, 1889.

* * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Pensioned Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Cornelius O'Gorman, Bengal Establishment, having been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary from 1st November, 1884, to have his honorary rank antedated accordingly, and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement, with effect from 2nd November, 1884.

Local Lieutenant T. J. Ryves, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, North Western Provinces, and Captain in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted the local rank of Captain. Dated 20th November, 1889.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary William John Routleff, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th August, 1889.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Stephens, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th August, 1889.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Kincaid Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 30th October, 1889.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 30th October, 1889.

Major-General John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 30th October, 1889.

India Office, 19th November, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 2nd January, 1888, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 26th January, 1888, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Frederic George Lucas, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st August, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Second Lieutenant Francis Heale Taylor, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1888.

"London Gazette," dated the 26th November, 1889, page 6502.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
26th November, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonels:—

Valentine Birch, Bombay. Dated 20th August, 1887.

Samuel Barrett Miles, Bombay. Dated 20th August, 1887.

Edward Gordon Lillingston, Bengal. Dated 30th August, 1889.

Duncan George Pitcher, Bengal. Dated 3rd September, 1889.

Edward James Gunthorpe, Madras. Dated 7th September, 1889.

Campbell Walker, Madras. Dated 7th September, 1889.

George John Skinner, Bengal. Dated 16th September, 1889.

Edward George Blenkinsop, Madras. Dated 20th September, 1889.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Manley Wemyss, C.B., Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th November, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1068.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name

of Colonel W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, on the 30th October, 1889.

No. 1059.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

20th December, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hopkinson, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Reddie Becher, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

15th December, 1889.

Captain Edward Archibald Young.

To be Captain.

18th December, 1889.

Lieutenant James Gibbon Turner.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1070.—The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal:—

Second Grade Senior Apothecary William Marcus Mitchell, to be First Grade Senior Apothecary from 1st September, 1889, *vice* First Grade Senior Apothecary H. Russell, retired.

Second Grade Supernumerary Senior Apothecary Robert Johnson is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st September, 1889, *vice* Second Grade Senior Apothecary W. M. Mitchell promoted.

First Grade Assistant Apothecary William Alexander Heppollette, to be Second Grade Apothecary from 1st September, 1889, *vice* Second Grade Supernumerary Senior Apothecary R. Johnson, confirmed.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Frederick George Henderson, to be Second Grade Assistant Apothecary from 1st September, 1889, *vice* First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. A. Heppollette, promoted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1071.—*Ghazipur Light Horse*—

Mr. Herbert Harry Sandilands, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Pickford, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1072.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Alfred Coyle Flynn to be Captain, *vice* Kirkpatrick, resigned.

Mr. Harry Young Spencer to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1073.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. W. K. Martin resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 20th December, 1889:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon T. Pottinger.	2nd November, 1889.	Umballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 20th December, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Arthur de la Cour Travers.	Lieutenant.	9th Bengal Lancers.	15th August, 1888.	Intestate.	R a. p. 3,660 9 8		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.***Calcutta, the 16th December, 1889.*

No. 391.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is transferred to the Madras Government for employment on Railways.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 392.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan for duty.

No. 393.—The services of Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are

placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State.

No. 395.—The following temporary promotions are made to class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 26th October :—

Major W. Pitt, R.E., Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and officiating in class I, grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and Officiating Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

No. 396.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on his return from furlough is posted to the Madras Government for duty as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

The 20th December, 1889.

No. 397.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

NAME.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. E. Godfrey . . .	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, permanent.	29th November, 1889.
Mr. W. G. Bayly . . .	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, permanent.	
Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. LeM. Carey, S.C.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	
Captain E. A. Waller, R.E. .	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	
Mr. R. P. English . . .	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	4th December, 1889.
Mr. F. Rawson . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	
Mr. W. E. Curry . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	4th December, 1889.
Mr. G. H. Le Maistre . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	29th November, 1889.
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats . . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	4th December, 1889.

No. 398.—The services of Mr. R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 399.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 398 of this date, Mr. C. Vincent, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Madras, is appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH.*The 17th December, 1889.*

No. 394.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, Officiating Superintendent, class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	Rs. 15 0 0
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 768.—Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th December, 1889, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

No. 769.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th December, 1889, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

No. 1638.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rs.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to Aug., 1888.	April, 1889 to Aug., 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	7,726,000	7,996,600	270,600	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	3,522,800	3,705,500	182,700	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	3,113,400	3,346,600	233,200	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	1,737,100	1,775,700	38,600	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	1,924,900	1,992,800	67,900	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	1,114,600	1,253,400	138,800	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	508,300	615,800	107,500	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	688,400	672,700	...	15,700
IX	Forest	1,269,600	383,700	434,400	50,700	...
X	Registration	331,100	153,100	161,200	8,100	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	208,600	224,100	15,500	...
XII	Interest	690,300	357,800	371,600	13,800	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	527,300	559,000	31,700	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	269,800	289,300	19,500	...
XV	Mint	228,600	69,500	74,200	4,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	326,800	146,400	151,600	5,200	...
		Jails	270,100	78,500	93,700	15,200
XVII	Police	346,000	127,700	144,600	16,900	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	65,500	59,100	...	6,400
XIX	Education	212,400	78,800	77,100	...	1,700
XX	Medical	52,500	18,400	16,800	...	1,600
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	31,600	30,200	...	1,400
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	76,200	72,400	...	3,800
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	26,400	27,900	1,500	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	100,500	135,100	34,600	...
		63,223,500	23,055,300	24,281,400	1,226,100	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	4,537,000	5,430,600	893,600	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	2,154,400	1,801,200	...	353,200
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	12,300	14,500	2,200	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	455,800	527,200	71,400	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	59,600	61,700	2,100	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	14,900	14,900	...	...
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	170,600	318,300	147,700	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	365,700	328,400	...	37,300
	„ Non-effective	56,600	18,300	19,100	800	...
		82,621,600	30,843,900	32,797,300	1,953,400	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	119,600	104,300	...	25,400
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	37,800	50,200	...	7,600
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	31,021,300	32,951,700	1,930,400	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

five months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

Rs to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to August, 1888.	April, 1889 to August, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	99,700	93,900	...	3,800
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	390,000	434,000	44,000	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	1,380,000	1,436,000	47,900	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	1,902,500	1,079,200	...	883,300
5	Salt (do. do.)	401,900	200,800	194,600	...	6,200
6	Stamps	85,100	37,100	37,400	300	...
7	Excise	154,100	44,100	44,900	800	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	26,300	20,400	3,100	...
9	Customs	138,000	55,200	56,200	1,000	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	10,700	11,000	300	...
11	Forest	798,200	244,500	260,600	16,100	...
12	Registration	194,700	84,900	82,800	...	2,100
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	1,754,800	1,823,000	68,800	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	40,600	35,400	...	5,200
15	Post Office	1,270,100	510,100	520,700	10,600	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	219,900	223,500	3,600	...
17	Mint	84,800	36,400	39,400	3,000	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	542,500	552,400	9,900	...
19	Law and Justice {Courts of Law Jails	2,718,700	1,109,500	1,116,100	6,600	...
20	Police	841,800	337,800	358,700	20,900	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	3,945,000	1,524,200	1,579,800	55,600	...
22	Education	455,100	159,100	151,900	800	...
23	Ecclesiastical	1,352,300	454,400	458,700	4,300	...
24	Medical	163,600	64,000	65,700	1,700	...
25	Political	781,900	307,200	309,500	2,300	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	642,000	271,500	222,400	...	49,100
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	303,800	201,200	188,400	...	12,800
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	504,300	216,800	216,900	100	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	9,100	400	700	300	...
30	Stationery and Printing	759,300	306,200	315,600	9,400	...
31	Miscellaneous	457,600	167,600	186,000	19,000	...
32	Famine Relief	252,700	141,800	109,500	...	32,300
33	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	20,500	1,100	26,200	25,100	...
34	...	80,000	33,100	26,500	...	6,600
35	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	31,053,200	12,945,000	12,297,100	...	647,900
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	6,500	3,600	...	2,900
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	2,497,200	2,755,600	258,400	...
39	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	4,900	4,900	...
40	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	17,000	25,600	8,600	...
41	Interest	30,100	1,800	1,500	...	300
42	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	10,500	24,100	13,600	...
43	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	23,000	40,000	17,000	...
44	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	280,100	293,700	7,600	...
45	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	282,300	331,400	49,100	...
46	Military Works	1,134,000	307,900	326,100	18,200	...
47	Civil Works	4,111,700	1,275,900	1,374,700	98,800	...
48	Army: Effective	14,231,900	5,509,700	5,416,800	...	152,900
49	Non-effective	875,100	390,700	396,300	600	...
50	Special Defence Works	545,000	135,500	127,500	...	8,000
51	...	61,245,500	23,754,100	23,418,900	...	335,200
52	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	6,700,200	6,845,900	145,700	...
53	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	3,236,400	3,296,200	59,800	...
54	...	83,469,800	33,690,700	33,561,000	...	129,700
55	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	...	...	...	...	...
57	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—	...	...	...	...	...
58	In India—	...	...	...	...	...
59	State Railways	1,697,100	635,000	634,800	...	200
60	Irrigation Works	527,500	173,800	138,100	...	35,700
61	In England—	...	...	...	...	...
62	State Railways	1,273,000	401,400	477,200	75,800	...
63	Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	2,000	400	...	1,600
64	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
65	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	194,900	230,000	35,100	...
66	...	4,089,500	1,407,100	1,480,500	73,400	...
67	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	35,097,800	35,041,500	...	56,300

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
	Of 1890-93.	Of 1893-96.	Of 1896-98.	Of 1898-99.	Transfer of 1899.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1899.	Total.	Of 1890.	Transfer Loan of 1890, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1890, 5 per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1890-91.
Balance of 30th November, 1889	10,97,280	25,43,800	2,50,53,200	1,03,69,600	4,21,53,700	2,06,09,700	10,18,27,280	49,700	71,12,000	11,76,54,800	1,33,800	39,200
Add—	...	...	...	...	30,000	10,000	40,000	...	30,000	30,000	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th December, 1889	...	...	3,000	...	5,00,500	500	5,04,000	...	5,500	3,53,500	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December, 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December, 1889	32,107	...	2,01,000	2,000	50,400	5,300	2,90,807	...	30,500	30,500	...	...
Deduct—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount written off in the London Registers	11,29,387	25,43,800	2,52,57,200	1,03,71,600	4,27,34,600	2,06,25,500	10,26,62,087	49,700	71,17,500	11,80,68,800	1,33,800	32,200
Balance on 15th December, 1889	...	...	4,96,100	82,400	14,60,500	1,100	20,40,100	...	20,000	2,30,000	...	...
	11,29,387	25,43,800	2,47,51,100	1,02,99,200	4,12,74,100	2,06,24,400	10,06,21,987	49,700	70,97,500	11,78,38,800	1,33,800	32,200

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1887, to 15th Oct., 1889, enforced from India 6,12 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,90 lakhs.

15th Oct., 1889, to 31st "	7 "	8 "
1st Nov. " to 15th Nov. "	4 "	4 "
15th " to 30th "	18 "	12 "
1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. "	22 "	22 "
	6,175 lakhs.	5,347 "
	5,347 "	6,128 lakhs

Balance against India

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th December, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th December, 1889	10,09,503	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	18,21,788	
ADD—		28,31,291
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	3,88,024	
		3,88,024
Deduct—		32,19,315
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,90,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		1,90,000
Balance on the evening of the 18th December, 1889	...	30,29,315
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	10,09,503	
Ditto ditto Government	20,19,812	
		30,29,315
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th December, 1889.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been lost, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
D 25—65739	10	Babu Pran Krishna Paul, Sehora Road.	

A. S. MILLS,

*Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.*

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th December, 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th December, 1889.

No. 28.—First grade Assistant Apothecary W. H. Robinson, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted privilege leave from 12th December, 1889, to 20th January, 1890.

A. BARCLAY, M.B.,
for Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th December, 1889.

No. 5500.—Captain E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury, from the forenoon of the 29th October, to the afternoon of the 14th December, 1889, during the temporary absence of Colonel G. R. Peart, on duty. *Vide* Notification, No. 3065, dated 17th July, 1889.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th December, 1889.

No. 1324.—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J. A. Bell, on the afternoon of the 28th November, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th December, 1889.

No. 4127—3898.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. B. Lingiah to be a Municipal Commissioner in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. T. Vijiaragavalu Naidu, deceased.

No. 4133—4909.—It is hereby notified, under Section 4 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), that the undermentioned land is required for a public purpose, *vis.*, for building huts for the men of the police force of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

A vacant plot of ground in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, adjoining the Blackpally Police lines and owned by one Papannah. The land measures approximately one (1) acre thirty-six (36) goontas, and sixty-seven (67) square yards.

A plan of the land has been made and can be seen at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

Asst. to the Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd November, 1889.

No. 5871-B.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Treasury Officer, Didwana, on return from leave assumed charge of the Didwana Division on the 31st October, 1889, forenoon. The unexpired portion of his leave, *vis.*, one day, is hereby cancelled.

A. D. CAREY,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th December, 1889.

No. 31-A.—Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Meerut Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, Colonel,

Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 35.—Mr. W. H. Price, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, officiated in class II, from 11th August, 1889, to the 10th October, 1889, both days inclusive.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 28th October, 1889, treasure consisting of one silver girdle, weighing thirty-one tolas, and two silver knife sheaths, weighing together six tolas, and valued at about ₹35, was found in an earthen pot by Payaningal Unnichennan, while digging up the ground floor of his house (which was being renewed) in Puthentheruvu, in Neduva Amsam and Desam of the Ernad Taluk, Malabar District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar, at his office at Calicut, on the 7th May, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Collector of Malabar.

CALICUT,

The 7th December, 1889.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 28th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Mooltan, this 13th day of December, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. R.A.—65430, Trumpeter George Ralph Affleck.	Parish and County in which Born,—Woolwich, Kent.
Age,—16 years 11 months.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Transferred from 77th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Nowgong.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—None.
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—None.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th December, 1889.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mooltan.	REMARKS,—Supposed to have left Mooltan with a party of T. E. men proceeding to Deolali.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd January, 1888.	Under 2 years' service.
At what Place Enlisted,—London.	

S. K. MACKENZIE, Major, R.A.,

Comdg. 28th Field Batty., R.A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th December, 1889.

Allan, Jones & Co.	Dickson, L. F.	Parker, H. Denham.
Angelino, S.	Eichberg, M. H.	Reiding, H. H.
Austin, H. G.	Elliott, J. J.	Schoenfeld & Co.
Boyse, Don. T. H.	Forbes, H.	Syall, O. A.
Bradley, John & Co.	Graham, A. W.	Turnbull, H.
Campbell, S. T. & Co.	Hamilton, Mrs. Geo.	Westland, W.
	Haseltine, H.	Wrenn, Bennett & Co.
Darley, Butler & Co.	Hautelmann & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allchin, J.	Flack, F. F.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Anderson, W.	Fletcher, Neil.	Owen, T. C. S.
Ashworth, Miss C.	Fowler, Miss.	Partridge, Guard.
Atkinson, F. S.	Fraiser, H. C.	Percival, Percy.
Barker, F. W.	Gellott, Cecil S.	Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Barker, J. P.	Gibb, C.	Remington, Capt. F. A.
Barnes, W.	Godwin, George.	Rennard, J. R.
Barrington, H. E. W.	Gracewood, Geo.	Revie, S.
Bates, Miss E. K.	Grove, E. C.	Robins, J.
Bather, H. R.	Hamilton, J. R.	Rogerson, Miss A.
Baxter, Mrs.	Hamion, Alexes.	Rubic, Phil. C.
Beckford, C.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	Samuel, Joseph.
Belitaki, R.	Herklotz, A.	Sano, T.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Hewett, A. E.	Sheumon, John.
Berkeley, C. M.	Hodwil, A.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Boland, J.	Hucker, Geo.	Shworth, T. K.
Boldchild, Capt. R. J.	Keane, J. J.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
	Lamb, E. G.	Smith, M. O.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Landie, Miss E.	Taylor, C.
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Brownlow, Miss.	Leblan, Geo.	Tienas, Richard.
Bruce, R. G.	Livemore, H. A.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Lloyd, Willis.	Travers, Mrs. Hope.
Carpentale, W. M.	MacBrayne, L.	Waddell, Alex.
Claudius, Mrs. R. B.	Madden, J. H.	Wallace, Henry.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Maidland, A.	Wallace, Mrs. W. V.
Corfuld, Capt.	Major, Alfred, Mrs.	Walter, F.
Courage, R.	Marly, Chas.	Watson, C. N.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Homaa.	Westmacott, H. H.
Davis, Mrs. G.	McAdoo, Mr.	Williamson, C.
DeJersey, J. E.	McArthur, Jas.	Wincley, Mrs.
Drakeford, A.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Wood, E. F. H.
Duff, George.	McNair, Miss.	Woodhouse, G.
Earl, T. S.	Meyer, A. T.	Young, W.
Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.	Mitchell, M. C.	
Fisk, F. M.	Murdock, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T.	Guiseppe, Celestini.	Mitchell, M. C.
Eglinton, C. A.	MacLeod, D. J.	Wallace, Miss H.
Gibbs, Chas.	Madden, J. H.	Westmacott, F. H.

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Ashburner, Geo.	Hasting, S. J. S.	Martin, C. N.
Boulmer, Capt.	Howatson, Mrs.	Scaife, T. J. E.
Cock, C.	Hudson, Mrs. M. E.	Shakespeare, Capt. J.
Corbett, R. delo Cour.	King, Peter W.	Taylor, A. E.
Debonceicas, Dr. P.	Lawrence, J., Major.	Thompson, H. D.
Ferguson, H. F.	Geal.	

JOHN OWENS

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 21st December, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	24th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	23rd "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	24th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	30th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	30th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	26th "	Per French Str. Meinam.
Straits, China and Japan	30th "	Per Steamer A. Apcar.
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Per Steamer Khandalla.
Ditto ditto	27th "	Per Steamer Purnea.
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	25th "	Per Steamer Euphrates.
Port Blair	24th "	Via Rangoon.
Colombo	25th "	Per Steamer Nepaul.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and inland letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st January, 1890.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 10th January, 1890, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this Department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

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- Algebra . . . To Simple Equations.
- Euclid . . . Books I and II.
- English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in February next, and twenty two on the reduced fee list *

For Natives there will be at least two vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced fee list.†

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

* Rs per mensem.

† Rs per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Professor in charge, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,

The 27th November, 1889.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہ دوا کوئناٹین کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک مفت بیس پونٹ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر لہجے کے لکھ ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیوں کے تیس روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیوں کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونٹ کے ٹیوں کے چودہ روپی اور موالفاس ہوائی گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد لہجے کے لکھ ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیوں کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیوں کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونٹ کے ٹیوں کے ستر روپی آٹھ آنے ' یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دکانی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے تیس مذکورہ بالا کے معقول قای چار ونس کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹیوں کے آٹھ آنے ; اور ایک پونٹ کے ٹیوں کے بارہ آنے '۔

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate communication.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Debenture, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for ₹100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram, and last endorsed by Mr. E. Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 062851, of the 16th January, 1872, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Pramatha Nath Bose, and last endorsed to Srimati Surnomoyi Debi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SRIMATI SURNOMOYI DEBI,
*No. 4, Gossain's Lane,
Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277677, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Roger

Thompson Darwin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

R. T. DARWIN,
*Civil Surgeon,
Fort Stedman,
Upper Burma.*

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, last endorsed to C. Chengalvaraya Naidu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the notes in question and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement :—

Government Promissory Note, No. 197376, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bolly Chand Roy.

Government Promissory Note, No. 202344, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110326, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110324, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 190265, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 190266, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras.

Government Promissory Note No. 143101, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st February,

1843, for Rs 1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Canacavully Ammal.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU,

*Residing at Siruvungunam,
Madurantakam Taluk,
Chingleput District.*

MADRAS,

The 4th December, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th December, 1889:—

NO. 16 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXV of 1867 (*an Act for the regulation of Printing-presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of part of preamble to Act XXV, 1867.

1. In the preamble to the said Act the word "three" is hereby repealed.

2. In section 1 of the said Act, in the definition of the word "Magistrate"

Repeal of part of section 1, Act XXV, 1867.

the words "and a Justice of the Peace" are hereby repealed.

3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words

Amendment of section 6, Act XXV, 1867.

"other Court within the local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction" the words "other principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the place where" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new Part for Part III, Act XXV, 1867.

4. For Part III (sections 9, 10 and 11) of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. Printed or lithographed copies of the whole of every book which shall be printed or lithographed in British India after this Act shall come

Copies of books printed after commencement of Act to be delivered gratis to Government.

into force, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same shall be produced, and also of any second or subsequent edition which shall be so produced with any additions or alterations, whether the same shall be in letter-press or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, and whether the first edition of such book shall have been produced before or after this Act shall come into force, shall, notwithstanding any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and publisher thereof, be delivered by the printer at such place and to such officer as the Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct, and free of expense to the Government, as follows, that is to say:—

(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press, two such copies, and,

(b) if within one calendar year from such day the Local Government shall so require, then within one calendar month after the day on which such requisition shall be made on the printer, another such copy, or other such copies not exceeding two in number, as the Local Government may direct,

the copies so delivered being bound, sewed or stitched together and upon the best paper on which any copies of the book shall be printed or lithographed.

"The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings finished and coloured as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

"Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to any periodical work published in conformity with the rules laid down in section 5 of this Act.

"10. The officer to whom a copy of a book is delivered under the last foregoing section shall give to the printer a receipt in writing therefor.

"11. Of the two copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act one shall be disposed of as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time, by general or special order, direct, and the other shall be deposited in such public library, or be otherwise disposed of, as the Local Government shall from time to time determine.

Any copy or copies delivered pursuant to clause (b) of the said paragraph shall be transmitted to the British Museum or the Secretary of State for India, or to the British Museum and the said Secretary of State, as the case may be."

5. In sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the said Act the words "on conviction before a Magistrate" are hereby repealed.

6. For sections 16 and 17 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"16. If any printer of any such book as is referred to in section 9 of this Act, or of any second or subsequent edition of any such book, shall neglect to deliver copies of the same pursuant to that section, he shall for every such default forfeit to the Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the book was printed may, on the application of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any

person authorised by that officer in this behalf, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate may determine to be the value of the copies which the printer ought to have delivered.

"If any publisher or other person employing any such printer shall neglect to supply him, in the manner prescribed in the second paragraph of section 9 of this Act, with the maps, prints or engravings which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of that section, such publisher or other person shall for every such default forfeit to the Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as such a Magistrate as aforesaid may, on such an application as aforesaid, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate may determine to be the value of the maps, prints or engravings which such publisher or other person ought to have supplied.

"17. Any sum forfeited to the Government under the last foregoing section may be recovered, of and of fines, under the warrant of the Magistrate determining the sum or of his successor in office, in the manner authorised by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force, and within the period prescribed by the Indian Penal Code, for the levy of a fine under the warrant of the Magistrate imposing the fine or of his successor in office.

"All fines or forfeitures under this Part of this Act shall, when recovered, be disposed of as the Local Government shall from time to time direct."

7. In section 18 of the said Act, for the words and figure "pursuant to section 9" the words, letter and figure "pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9" shall be substituted.

8. Section 22 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal objects of this Bill are—

- (a) to reduce, from three to two, the number of the copies of every book which are to be delivered by the printer to the Government;
- (b) to authorize the Local Government to require the delivery of additional copies for transmission to the British Museum and the Secretary of State; and
- (c) to abrogate the rule that copies delivered under the Act shall be paid for by the Government.

Two copies of every book are required for preservation in India, and, if the book is deemed by the trustees of the British Museum and the Secretary of State to be a work which ought to be preserved in England also, additional copies are required for transmission to the Museum and the India Office.

In England the copies which are required by the Statute 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 45, to be presented to the British Museum without demand, and to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin, on demand, have to be delivered to those institutions without payment; and it appears to the Government that the time has come for requiring the presentation, without payment, of such copies as may be required by Indian law to be delivered to the order of the Local Government. When the Bill which became Act XXV of 1867 was introduced, it was feared that the obligation to pay for copies delivered might lead to extravagant demands being made on the Government, and this apprehension has been realized.

The other objects of the Bill are to repeal certain portions of the Act of 1867 which have become obsolete (sections 2, 5 and 8), to indicate the District Court as the Court in which, beyond the limits of the presidency-towns, one of the originals of the declaration made under section 5 of the Act is to be deposited (section 3) and to amend the expression of sections 16 and 17 of the Act (section 6).

The 19th December, 1889.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th December, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, K.C.I.E., Mahārājā of
Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rājā Durga Churn Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, Kt.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER WILSON took his seat as an Additional Member.

RAILWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, the Hon'ble the Mahārājā of Vizianagram and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson

be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to Railways in India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to provide for the Vesting and Administration of Property held in trust for charitable purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, the Hon'ble Rájá Durga Charn Laha, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said:—

" Since the Bill was introduced it has been carefully considered by the officers of the Central Provinces and by the municipal committees, and there is a general agreement of opinion that its provisions are suited to the requirements of the province and will effect a valuable improvement in the law.

" It will be in the recollection of the Council that on a former occasion I explained that there was no intention of materially changing the constitution of the municipalities in the Central Provinces or of introducing new principles. It has been found necessary to legislate because the existing Municipal Act of 1873 is no longer sufficient to meet the requirements of municipal administration. That Act is a short Act of twenty-three sections, which gives large powers to the Local Government and provides in very general terms for taxation and expenditure. As regards the powers of committees for sanitary purposes and the definition of offences against the municipal law, it leaves almost everything to be provided for by rules to be made under the Act and to be confirmed by the Local Government. Such a measure was well adapted for the commencement of municipal institutions, when it had not been ascertained by actual experience what forms of taxation were most suitable, what powers were required by municipal committees, and what powers might be safely conferred upon them. It was necessary, therefore, to confer powers in general terms, to leave much to be done by rules, and to give a wide discretion to the Local Government. But now that the people have become accustomed to local self-government it is expedient that the responsibility of governing their towns should rest more extensively on municipal committees, and that their powers should be more precisely defined and should be capable of more independent exercise. Moreover, with increased prosperity and the growth of the towns, new wants have arisen which must be provided for, and matters which in former days adjusted themselves, or were adjusted by the authorities without law, cannot now be dealt with unless the Legislature confers the necessary powers.

" In preparing the measure which is now before the Council, the Local Administration had the advantage of the experience gained by many years of municipal government, and the municipal laws in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and other parts of India afforded also valuable assistance in framing a municipal law for the Central Provinces. The Bill retains the present constitution of the municipalities, and it adopts, with such changes as local circumstances render necessary, those provisions of the municipal law of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab which are required for the full development of municipal administration, and which are, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces.

" The Bill, my Lord, has not been materially altered in Select Committee, and there are only a few provisions with regard to which it is, I think, neces-

sary for me to make any remarks. It was suggested by some of those who gave opinions on the Bill that, as the municipalities had made so much progress and the committees had acquired so much experience in local self-government, advantage should be taken of this opportunity to alter the constitution of municipalities by providing that a larger proportion of members of a committee should be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, and in this way to make the committee more really a self-governing body. It was said that under the existing law there is a danger that the official members of a committee may have too much power and may interfere with the free action of the non-official members. After carefully considering this question, the Select Committee decided that it was not expedient to amend the law in this respect. The law is that not less than two-fifths of the members of the committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, but it is not necessary to have a single salaried officer of the Government on the committee. If the people wish to elect a majority of such officers, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do so within certain limits. Moreover, comparing the provisions of the Bill with the provisions of the Municipal Acts in force in other Provinces, it does not appear that the rule for the Central Provinces is calculated to give the committees there more official members than can be appointed for committees in other provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Burma there is no limit imposed on the number of Government officers who can be elected members of a committee. The limitation is only provided in the case when the members are appointed otherwise than by election. In the Bill now before the Council the rule that not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than the salaried officers of the Government applies in every case whether appointments are made by election or by nomination. Having regard also to the circumstances of the Central Provinces, it was considered inexpedient to enact that the non-official members of a committee shall in all cases be more than two-fifths of the whole committee. There may be municipalities in which such a rule, if enacted, would cause the greatest inconvenience and deprive the municipality of the services of its most useful members. In framing an Act which is to apply to municipalities of all kinds some discretion must be allowed to the Local Government, which must be trusted to use that discretion rightly and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India.

"It would seem from what has been said in one or two of the opinions on the Bill that there is some misapprehension as to the provisions of sections 40 and 41 relating to the municipal police. It will be therefore as well to explain that section 40 follows the existing law in imposing on the committee the obligation of maintaining the police-establishment, and that section 41, which is taken from the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, empowers the Local Government to relieve any committee of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment on the condition that the committee shall pay, or spend on objects to which the municipal fund can be applied, a sum not exceeding the cost of the police-establishment which the Government undertakes to maintain. As a fact, municipalities have, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, been relieved of the cost of the municipal police, and the sections make no change in this respect, but are in accordance with the existing state of things.

"I have a few words to say with respect to Chapters V and VI of the Bill, which contain provisions regarding the powers of a committee for sanitary and other purposes, and regarding offences against the municipal law. Here the Bill follows the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. When that Act was before the Council the question whether these matters should be left to be provided for by rules made under the Act, or should be provided for by enactments contained therein, was fully considered, and it was decided that the latter course should be adopted. There can be no question that if it is intended to confer on municipal committees important powers for sanitary purposes, such as powers regarding the building of houses, the regulation of burial and burning places and of slaughter-houses, the entry

and inspection of houses, and the control of places used for carrying on dangerous or offensive trades within a municipality, it is expedient to confer these powers by express enactment and not to leave them to be provided for by rules. Municipal committees would necessarily seldom be equal to the task of framing rules on such matters. So also I think it will be generally admitted that the definition and punishment of offences against the public health, safety and convenience should, in the interests of the public, be provided for by the Legislature instead of by municipal committees. The only objections to the withdrawal of the power to provide by rule for these matters are that the Legislature will probably omit to provide for the prevention of some acts which, in consequence of local peculiarities, may in some places amount to a nuisance, and that the inclusion of so many provisions with regard to powers and offences renders the Municipal Act too lengthy and elaborate. I do not think that these are weighty objections. The circumstances of the Central Provinces have been considered in framing the chapter on offences, and all local peculiarities have as far as possible been provided for. If there should happen to be a nuisance which is not included in the chapter, it will probably amount to a public nuisance punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or else it will be a private nuisance which only affects an individual and with which the municipal committee should not interfere. The answer to the second objection is that given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert when the Punjab Municipal Act was under consideration. If the powers of committees and the offences against the municipal law are left to be provided for by rules, the Municipal Act is shortened, but the law which will have to be administered is to be found, not in the Act alone, but in the Act plus the rules made under it, and the more you put into the Act the less you will have to put into the rules. 'My belief,' he said, 'is that by adding to the bulk of the Act, and thereby reducing the bulk of the rules, we have made the law more and not less easy to work.'

"There are a few amendments made in the Bill in Select Committee which I think I should mention. By section 65 power was given to the committee to enter and inspect places used for the sale of articles intended for food or drink for man, to examine such articles, and to seize them if they appeared to be unfit for the consumption of man. It has been found that in some places there is a practice of carrying about meat for sale, and it was apprehended that in this way diseased meat might be sold notwithstanding the provisions of section 65. We have therefore added to the first sub-section of section 84 a clause (l) giving the committee power to make rules for prohibiting the offering of meat or any specified description of meat for sale except at a shop or stall or in a market. We have also in clause (m) of the same section given to the committee power to control and regulate the duties of sweepers employed by it and to prescribe the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment. This provision was suggested by the Nagpur Peoples' Association and by some of the persons consulted on the Bill. The sweepers who are employed by a committee for purposes of conservancy have it in their power, by suddenly refusing to work, to cause very great inconvenience, and we considered that it would be reasonable and proper to empower the municipality to regulate the duties of sweepers and prescribe the conditions on which sweepers who undertook conservancy work in a town might withdraw from their employment. Another important amendment made is the insertion of section 145 of the Bill, which is taken from section 170 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and gives to the Local Government power to except any municipality from any provisions of the Act which are in the opinion of the Local Government unsuited thereto. I need scarcely say that the necessity for this section arises from the fact that the municipal institutions in the Central Provinces are in different stages of growth. Some committees, such as those of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur, are capable of exercising all the powers conferred by the Bill; others require control and guidance. If, moreover, it is thought advisable to create a new municipality, it may not be expedient to place it at once on the same footing as the committee of a large town where municipal institutions have been in existence for years. It may also be the case that some provisions of the Act

may, owing to local peculiarities, cause inconvenience in a municipality, and it is desirable, therefore, that the Government should have the power of excepting the municipality from those provisions.

"I do not think, my Lord, that there is any other provision of the Bill which requires notice. The expansion of the municipal law from an Act of twenty-three sections to an Act of 147 sections has been disapproved of by some of those who have criticised the Bill; but I fear this cannot be helped. As the country progresses, new wants arise and legislation is required to provide for matters which sixteen years ago gave rise to no difficulties. It is a matter for congratulation that municipal institutions have so prospered that they have outgrown the law which formerly sufficed for them, and I trust that this measure will be found to supply the deficiencies in the present law and to assist the committees in the administration of municipal affairs. There are few provisions in the Bill which have not already been in force in the Central Provinces or in other provinces; and the law, therefore, contained in the Bill is for the most part a law which has already been found by experience to work satisfactorily."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the words and figures "or of a sub-committee appointed under section 19" be added to clause (b) of section 10 of the Bill. He said:—

"This clause gives the Local Government power to remove any member of a committee who without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee. The object of the amendment is to show that members of a sub-committee appointed under section 19 who duly attend the meetings of the sub-committee are not liable to removal from office if they fail to attend the meetings of the committee. Section 19 of the Bill is intended to provide for the appointment of a sub-committee to manage any ward or wards for which, owing to peculiar circumstances, a committee possessing special knowledge or other qualifications is required. For instance, for the civil station of Nagpur, which is situate within the Nagpur municipality, it has been found expedient to appoint a sub-committee including among its members persons who understand the wants and requirements of the European residents. When a ward in a municipality is entrusted to a sub-committee to manage, the principal duty of the members of the sub-committee will be to attend to the business of that ward, and they will not be concerned with the executive administration of other wards. They will not, therefore, be ordinarily required or expected to be present at the meetings of the committee."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the following be substituted for section 117 of the Bill:—

"117. If the owner or the person in possession of any food or drink or animal which is seized under section 65, sub-section (1), does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, the Magistrate, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man, and may direct that such owner or person shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

"Provided that a person who is in possession of food or drink or of an animal as a carrier or bailee thereof shall not be liable to a fine under this section."

He said:—

"This amendment is merely an amendment in the drafting, and is proposed with the view of making the provisions of the section clearer regarding the power of the Magistrate to order the destruction or disposal of the food, drink or animal which has been seized under section 65 and which is proved to be unfit for the consumption of man. Sections 65 and 117 of the Bill are adapted

from the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and Bengal Act III of 1886. Section 65 gives the committee power to enter into and inspect places used for the sale of articles intended for food or drink for man or as a slaughter-house, and to seize and remove any article of food or drink or any animal which appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor. If the owner or the person in whose possession the article or animal is found consents, the article or animal may be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man. If the owner or person does not consent, then under section 117 a Magistrate, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man and may also fine the owner or person in whose possession it was seized."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said :—

"This Bill, drafted on the lines of a measure prepared by Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, is an attempt to effect a reform in the sanitary condition of the villages in the Central Provinces, and is based on the principle that village-sanitation can best be carried out with the co-operation of the villagers themselves. It has been seen that municipalities can satisfactorily manage the sanitation of towns, and it may, therefore, be hoped that in the larger villages the inhabitants will, if given the necessary powers, follow the example of municipalities and improve the condition of their villages. The measure, accordingly, has been framed with the view of enabling the authorities to enlist on the side of sanitary reform local knowledge and popular sympathies and to make use of the power of local self-government which has always existed in some form or other amongst the village-communities. I have already on a former occasion given an outline of the provisions of the Bill. Like the enactments which were first framed for the constitution of municipalities, they are very simple and leave a great deal to the discretion of the Local Government, because it is considered that the provisions of a new and tentative measure of this kind should be elastic, so as to enable the Government to ascertain by practical experiment how the intention of the Legislature can best be carried out. It is necessary also to proceed with great caution, to show the people that the sanitation of their villages is possible and is for their benefit, and to avoid any action which might irritate them and arouse opposition.

"The plan of the Bill is briefly as follows. In the first place, its provisions can be applied only to a village of a certain size which the Deputy Commissioner declares by an order in writing to be in an insanitary state. When this declaration has been made, the Local Government may, either on the application of the mukaddam, or village-headman, and ten or more of the inhabitants of the village, or, if they do not apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend the Act to the village. Then a panchayat is to be formed consisting of the mukaddam, and of persons elected by the inhabitants. The panchayat will determine the sum which will be annually required for the conservancy of the village, the provision of a supply of wholesome water and the maintenance of the roads in the village, and it will proceed to raise this sum by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village. This assessment will require the sanction of the Local Government, to which also is given power to make rules regarding the election and term of office of members of the panchayat, the amount

of the taxes which can be imposed, the regulation of conservancy, the defining of nuisances, and other matters.

"The opinions on the Bill are generally favourable and the alterations which have been made in Select Committee are few and not of much importance. We considered that the number of inhabited houses in a village would be a better condition for the application of the Act than the number of inhabitants. In section 2 of the Bill, therefore, the words 'a village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses' have been substituted for the words 'a village containing not less than three hundred inhabitants.' We have given to the Local Government power to direct that there shall be more than four members on a panchayat, and we have struck out clause (d) of section 4 of the Bill, which authorized the expenditure of money on village-schools, inasmuch as we considered that money raised by taxation under the Act should be spent on the sanitation of the village and not on education. The maximum fine which can be imposed for the breach of a rule made under the Act has been reduced to ten rupees. The other amendments do not, I think, call for remark.

"The measure, my Lord, is new and experimental, and in asking the Council to pass it I may say that I am assured that its provisions will be worked with caution, and discretion, and that there is no intention of carrying out a sudden and extensive reform in the sanitation of the villages."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*Lunatic Asylums*) be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I have to move regarding a Bill which I introduced at Simla to amend the law relating to asylums for lunatics. I then explained fully the defects in the existing law which it is sought to remove, and I would not trouble the Council with any further observations but for the fact that there are several Hon'ble Members here now who were not present on that occasion. For their benefit I will state the provisions of the measure very shortly.

"In 1886 it was found that the law required the lunatics of each province to be sent to an asylum established by the Local Government of that province, but, as some provinces were unable to maintain separate asylums, the Government of India took power to appoint asylums elsewhere to which the Magistracy of such provinces might commit insane persons brought before them. It has now been brought to notice that, even when a Local Government has established an asylum within its own limits, there may be some parts of its territory more conveniently situated with regard to an asylum in some other province. I therefore proposed to extend the power to appoint an extra-territorial asylum to cases in which the provincial asylum is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the province, or does not provide sufficient accommodation for the whole of it: and to these cases in Select Committee we have added one other, namely, the case in which the accommodation contained in the provincial asylum is unsuitable for any particular class of lunatics, such as females. All these cases will now be found provided for in the first section of the Bill on the table.

"The second section merely gives to Local Governments and the Government of India in respect of the transfer of civil lunatics from one asylum to another the same powers which they already possess in regard to criminal lunatics. A Local Government is authorized to transfer such persons within its own limits, but when it is desired to move them from one province to another an order of the Governor General in Council is required.

"By the third section an old enactment is repealed which vested in the Inspector of Jails a power similar to that now conferred on the Local Government. This has become obsolete since lunatic asylums are no longer under the Jail Department.

"It will be seen that the Bill is of a very simple character."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

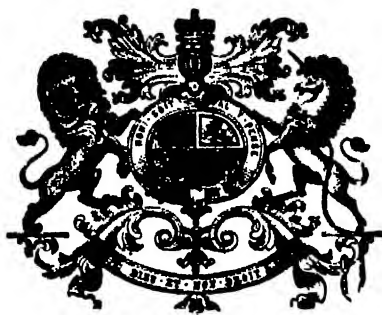
The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th December, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 18th December, 1889. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 51. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

No. 122 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 7th November 1889.

From—The Right Honourable VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

IN continuation of my Despatch No. 45, dated the 24th of March 1887, I enclose, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, a copy of the Rules for the guidance of Indian Scholars while in this country, as recently revised by me.

2. I request that these revised Rules may be substituted for the Rules forwarded with the Despatch above mentioned.

Rules for Indian Government Scholars in England.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 200*l.* a year for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, December 9th, 1889.

Exceptionally fine settled weather has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. With the single exception of the 5th, when a slight and temporary modification occurred, the distribution of pressure and the general direction of the various wind currents have continued uninterruptedly the same throughout the week. In consequence the weather has also been settled, and with one or two local exceptions there has been no rain throughout the whole country.

The chart of the 3rd showed a large high pressure area overlying North-Western India and a low pressure area over the Andaman Sea. The difference of pressure was not large, readings ranging from 30·077" at Jeypore to 29·868" at Diamond Island. The winds were feebly cyclonic over Sind and Guzerat and the neighbouring portions of the Arabian Sea. Elsewhere the directions were generally normal, except over the Bay, where they were unusually northerly and north-westerly. Many calms were reported from North-Eastern India. The only changes of importance on the 4th were the brisk barometric fall at Jacobabad and Dera Ismail Khan and the shift of wind south-east at some stations in the Punjab. These changes pointed to the existence of a low pressure area over the Indus Valley.

In other respects the distribution of pressure, the winds, and the weather were unchanged. The observations of the 5th showed that a shallow depression had crossed the Punjab, and that the centre lay between Lahore and Sirsa. Slight cyclonic movements were shown by the winds in the Punjab, but the influence of the depression was restricted to that Province, and conditions elsewhere were unaltered. By the morning of the 6th the depression had disappeared and pressure decreased steadily from a maximum in the Indus Valley to a minimum over the Andaman Sea. The wind directions remained fairly normal except for the unusual amount of westing in the winds over the west of the Bay. On the 7th the low pressure area, which has previously been located over the Andaman Sea, commenced a movement in a south-westerly direction. This was accompanied by a fall of the barometer at Colombo and a rise elsewhere. This was the only important change on this day. On the 8th pressure began to give way over the whole of the Indian region; but as the fall was fairly uniform the relative distribution remained un-

altered, and the wind circulation was unchanged. On the 9th pressure was still falling, but the decrease continued general and fairly uniform, and hence there was no alteration in the relative distribution.

Temperature.—During the past week a steady rise of the general temperature over India occurred till the 5th when it reached its maximum. From that date a steady fall set in and lasted till the close of the week. The mean temperature was above the normal average during the whole week in the Central Provinces and Madras, and for five out of the seven days in all other provinces except Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, where the majority of days were cooler than the average. A sudden fall of temperature occurred over Baluchistan on the 5th, and this fall subsequently spread into Sind and Rajputana. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average:—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	o	o
Burma	+0.1	+0.7
Bengal	+1.0	+0.6
North-Western Provinces	+1.4	+1.5
Punjab	+0.4	+0.8
Bombay	—1.5	—0.3
Central Provinces	+1.1	+2.9
Guzerat and Central India	+1.8	+1.6
Sind and Rajputana	+1.2	—1.3
Madras	—0.4	+1.2

This table shows that the general temperature exceeded the average in all regions except Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, and that in all provinces except Sind and Rajputana and Bengal the mean temperature relatively to the average was higher than in the previous week.

Rain.—The past week has been practically rainless throughout the whole of the Indian region. The highest average fall was in Tenasserim, where it slightly exceeded one-tenth of an inch. In forty-two divisions no rain whatever fell during the week, and in three others the average fall of the division was only 0.01 inch. As will be seen from the second column of the accompanying table, the average rainfall over the greater part of India during the week under review is exceedingly slight, but in Malabar, the East Coast, North, Central and South, and Madras South, the average is between half an inch and an inch, and in some of these divisions, where the deficient fall of the present week exceeds deficient falls in several preceding weeks the want of rain is very serious.

What little rain fell during this week, occurred on the following dates:—

In Tenasserim	on the 3rd and 4th.
„ Lower Burma	„ 5th „ 6th.
„ Assam	„ 6th „ 7th.
„ North-West Punjab	„ 5th „ 6th.
„ Malabar	„ 6th „ 8th.
„ Sind	„ 3rd.
„ South Madras	„ 9th.

The heaviest falls during the week were 1 inch at Quilon, 0.5 inch at Tinnevely, and 0.4 inch at Murree. The rainfall in the North-West Punjab was very slight and confined to the montane and submontane districts close to the North-West frontier.

The concluding column of the table shows that practically no rain whatever has fallen over the whole of the Punjab and Rajputana, and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Sind, Guzerat, and Kattiawar, since the 15th of October up to the present date, and that over the south of the Peninsula, the seasonal rainfall is from 35 to 65 per cent. short of the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH DECEMBER 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO DECEMBER 9TH 1889.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 9th Dec- ember.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	0'11	0	+0'11	16'77	5'02	+234
	Lower Burma	0'04	0'06	-0'02	7'42	5'93	+25
	Central do.	0	0'02	-0'02	5'06	4'07	+49
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3'62	?	?
	Arakan	0	0'07	-0'07	7'39	5'41	+37
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0	0'39	-0'39	7'33	4'02	+82
	Assam (Surma)	0'02	0'03	-0'01	4'58	3'59	+28
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0'06	0'13	-0'07	1'41	2'05	-47
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'14	-0'14	9'52	2'99	+218
	Central do.	0	0'08	-0'08	3'57	2'43	+47
	North do.	0	0'03	-0'03	0'09	2'43	-72
	Orissa	0	0'20	-0'20	15'44	5'49	+181
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0'05	-0'05	2'99	1'73	+73
	Behar (South)	0	0	0	0'54	1'52	-64
	Do. (North)	0	0	0	0'42	1'31	-68
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	1'23	0'89	+38
	Oudh (South)	0	0'03	-0'03	0'05	0'38	-87
	Do. (North)	0	0'08	-0'08	0'04	0'21	-81
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0	0	0'01	0'39	-97
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'12	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0	0'05	-0'05	0'14	0'39	-64
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'20	-100
	Do. (Central)	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'28	-100
	Do. (Sub-montane) . . .	0	0'21	-0'21	0	0'37	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts) . .	0	0'26	-0'26	0	0'87	-100
	Do. (North-West) . . .	0'01	0'16	-0'15	0'02	0'98	-98
	Do. (West)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'23	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'06	0'52	-0'46	10'66	10'68	0
	Madras (South Central) .	0	0'61	-0'61	4'86	10'76	-55
	Coorg	0	0'07	-0'07	11'76	8'36	+41
	Mysore	0	0'11	-0'11	2'10	3'24	-52
	Konkan	0	0'02	-0'02	4'90	1'99	+146
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0'17	-0'17	5'10	3'44	+48
	Hyderabad (North) Khandeish	0	0'01	-0'01	1'26	2'72	-54
CENTRAL PROVIN- CES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0'16	-0'16	3'14	2'23	+41
	Central Provinces (West) .	0	0'09	-0'09	2'95	1'16	+154
	Do. (Central)	0	0'16	-0'16	1'72	1'10	+50
	Do. (East)	0	0'09	-0'09	1'97	1'14	+73
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0'02	-0'02	0'02	0'50	-99
	Kattiawar	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'26	-100
	Sind	0'01	0'01	0	0'01	0'10	-99
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0'13	0'71	-82
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'32	-100
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'13	-100
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . .	0	0'83	-0'83	12'26	8'45	+45
	Do. (North) (a)	0	?	?	8'90	?	?
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	2'46	2'02	+22
	Madras (Central)	0	0'05	-0'05	4'56	4'31	+6
	East Coast (Central) . .	0	0'81	-0'81	8'75	13'62	-36
	Do. (South)	0'01	1'04	-1'03	5'35	14'54	-63
	Madras (South)	0'07	0'98	-0'91	3'65	11'60	-68

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 13th December, 1889.

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of
the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Rainfall very slight in Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, and none elsewhere. Crops perishing from continued failure of rains in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, and parts of Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, and Trichinopoly; elsewhere generally good. Prospects in all districts named not improved: rain urgently wanted. Prices continue to rise, especially in the Southern Districts and Nellore. Since receipt of above reports, good rain has been falling from 17th at Madras and adjacent districts, over 2 inches reported from Trichinopoly, and 2 to 4 inches at four stations in South Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Rain generally wanted in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops in parts diseased or suffering for want of moisture, otherwise good. Cotton prospects generally favourable. Opium sowing in Baroda, and harvesting and sowing operations generally progressing. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th December.*—Weather has been cold and dry. No rain. Rice harvest is in full progress, and is expected to yield a good crop in most districts. In some quarters, however, the outturn is reported to be somewhat below the average, and in Burdwan it is only 8 annas, in Hooghly 10 annas, and in Bankoora 11 annas. *Rabi* crops are generally in good condition and promising, except in Orissa where they have suffered considerable loss from the late storm and heavy rain. Poppy prospects are favourable except in the Hajipore sub-division of Mozufferpore, where the later sowings are more or less a failure for want of moisture. Tobacco is a promising crop. Sugarcane is reported to be a good crop in many districts, but in Pubna it is deficient. Price of rice is said to have fallen in many districts owing to the appearance of the new crop in the market.

North-West Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th December.*—The weather continues seasonable, and the *rabi* crops generally are thriving, but rain is wanted. Markets are well supplied and prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th December.*—No rain. Prices stationary in all districts, except Rawalpindi, where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops over; sowings of *rabi* going on slowly for want of rain. Prospects of standing crops good, but rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. Fodder sufficient, except in Sialkot. Poppy sowings commenced in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Weather cold and slightly cloudy at times. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues. Outturn good. Young *rabi* crops in good condition, but some rain is now required for wheat and gram. Prices steady or falling.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th December.*—No rain fell anywhere in the Province. The price of paddy has fallen in Prome, Shwegyin, and Toungoo, and risen in the Lower Chindwin owing to exhaustion of local supplies; elsewhere the price remains stationary. The crop prospect remains unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Weather seasonable. No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Tea season closing. Outturn of winter potatoes in Khasi Hills reported bad.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Crops in good condition in Mysore, except in parts of Bangalore district, where more rain want-

ed. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in Bangalore and Kolar districts slightly.

Rice harvest in progress in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th December.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. Picking of cotton continues; cutting and in some places threshing of *jowari* commenced. *Rabi* in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

No rain during week at Hyderabad. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues; *rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Condition of agricultural stock in Bundelkhand improved. Crops damaged by locusts in Sirsi, in Goona Agency. With these exceptions conditions remain unchanged.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops generally good, but somewhat damaged by locusts in parts of Marwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th December.*—No rain. Weather very cold and partly cloudy. Sowing of wheat still in progress.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																										
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	4,79	29,86	2,58	37,23	86	86	1,17	2,89	2,29	8,15	9,00	19,44	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42					
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	81	1,49	3,03	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,62	17,20	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35					
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	67	77	2,22	2,37	8,96	8,74	20,07	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99					
1874-75	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	87	2,10	2,20	9,16	8,66	20,02	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92					
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,97	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	67	95	2,45	2,79	9,55	8,18	20,52	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25					
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	26,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	16	1,67	3,54	8,21	5,48	17,23	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66					
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	27	2,21	3,56	5,60	1,38	10,54	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03					
1878-79	8,67	45,10	9,11	62,88	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	16	1,81	3,72	6,20	2,95	12,87	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89					
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	14	2,69	3,39	6,18	4,53	14,10	23,85	77,14	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51					
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	15	3,99	3,31	7,17	5,52	16,00	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86					
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,65	30,82	1,01	38,48	2,56	91	22	3,69	3,21	6,61	3,49	13,31	25,51	80,97	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61					
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	19,35	6,57	1,05 ⁸	92	6,44	2,27	3	38	2,68	3,59	2	2,65	6,26	26,94	—90 ⁸	26,04	43,29	69,33					
1883-84	9,28	17	11,48	20,93	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	2	33	2,77	3,35	8	3,48	6,91	27,33	68	28,01	37,60	65,61					
1884-85	7,88	22	6,54	14,64	6,81	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	4	34	2,94	3,19	3	3,66	6,78	25,46	63	26,09	27,27	53,36					
1885-86	8,51	16	8,62	17,29	7,75	35	72	8,92	2,04	3	49	3,46	3,17	8	2,44	5,69	26,52	67	27,19	36,69	63,88					
1886-87	8,52	31	6,83	15,65	7,92	36	79	9,07	3,20	8	63	3,91	3,97	12	3,59	7,68	29,38	97	30,35	32,92	63,27					
1887-88	8,12	34	8,87	17,33	9,57	34	1,07	10,98	3,32	5	50	3,87	6,52	6	3,07	9,65	33,58	80	34,38	35,56	69,74					
1888-89	9,67	4,29	2,68	23,64	9,51	2,64	90	13,05	3,44	62	27	4,33	6,85	69	3,52	11,06	35,14	8,87	44,01	28,62	72,63					
1889-90	9,48	6,25	7,23	22,96	10,30	2,00	1,13	13,43	3,63	47	37	4,47	6,77	51	4,75	12,03	35,78	11,00	46,78	37,59	84,37					

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 20th December, 1889.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
CIVIL
Irriga

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.		SOWN 1888 TO SECOND	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.
						Increase	Decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Godavari anicut	<i>Ganjam.</i>							
	Government land	2,690,264	438,529	341,924	144,806	...	10,667	9,305
	Inam land . .	157,136	136,908	116,194	36,972	...	1,057	2,503
	Zemindari land .	2,472,888	846,968	60,714	10,042	...	28	475
	TOTAL .	5,320,288	1,422,405	518,832	191,820	...	11,752	12,283
	<i>Visagapatam.</i>							
	Government land	1,193,406	129,690	105,201	19,244	...	8,303	3,494
	Inam land . .	50,819	50,479	21,368	7,391	...	7,009	1,819
	Zemindari land .	9,630,655	8,926	8,926	8,926	...	1,924	...
	TOTAL .	10,874,880	189,095	135,495	35,561	...	17,236	5,313
Godavari anicut	<i>Godavari.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	290,057	7,869	...	17,290
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	16,881	8,567	...	11,335
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	126,245	...	583	6,786
All other works	TOTAL .	...	...	...	585,183	15,853	...	35,411
	Government land	...	...	...	38,263	...	11,495	3,445
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	15,701	...	7,043	2,193
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	526	...	6	30
TOTAL	TOTAL .	...	...	...	54,490	...	18,544	5,668
	Government land	2,443,763	1,086,621	678,980	328,320	...	3,626	20,735
	Inam land . .	548,073	471,977	375,468	184,582	1,524	...	13,528
	Zemindari land .	2,037,576	797,039	479,698	126,771	...	589	6,816
Kistna anicut	TOTAL .	5,029,409	2,355,637	1,534,146	639,673	...	2,691	41,079
	<i>Kistna.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	233,876	4,109	...	4,255
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	77,733	19,918	...	182
Kistna anicut	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	75,509	872	...	12
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	387,118	24,899	...	4,449
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	112,819	83,513	...	16,953
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	26,386	22,179	...	19,011
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	3,545	393	...	1,030
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	142,750	106,085	...	36,994
TOTAL	Government land	3,508,092	2,314,936	21,436,995	346,695	87,622	...	21,208
	Inam land . .	682,628	645,596	426,765	104,119	42,097	...	19,193
	Zemindari land .	1,183,360	327,569	253,005	79,054	1,265	...	1,042
	TOTAL .	5,374,080	3,288,101	2,116,765	529,868	130,984	...	41,443
Ponner anicut	<i>Nellore.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	34,299	...	866	9,611
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	9,617	...	971	3,786
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangam anicut	TOTAL .	...	...	...	43,916	...	1,837	13,397
	Government land	...	...	...	41,084	14,555	...	3,381
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	9,017	2,782	...	287
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangam anicut	TOTAL .	...	...	...	50,101	17,337	...	3,668

OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT.
WORKS.
Don.

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1888-89.

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency.

IRRIGATED.

FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., CROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		
Increase.	Decrease		Increase.	Decrease.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
2,490 1,548 475	... ... ...	154,111 39,475 10,517	... 491 447	8,177	— 5'04 + 1'26 + 4'44
4,513	...	204,103	...	7,239	— 3'43
... 721 ...	236	22,738 9,210 8,926	... ... ...	8,539 6,288 1,924	— 27'30 — 40'57 — 17'13
485	...	40,874	...	16,751	— 29'07
7,626 4,639 2,033	... ... ...	307,347 180,216 133,031	15,495 13,206 1,450	... ... ...	+ 5'31 + 7'91 + 1'10
14,298	...	620,591	30,151	...	+ 5'11
548 391 ...	... ... ...	41,708 17,894 556	... ... ...	10,947 6,652 6	— 20'79 — 27'10 — 1'07
939	...	60,158	...	17,605	— 22'64
8,174 5,030 2,033	... ... ...	349,055 198,110 133,587	4,548 6,554 1,444	... ... ...	+ 1'32 + 3'42 + 1'09
15,237	...	680,752	12,546	...	+ 1'88
2,384 ... ...	... 2,924 42	238,131 77,915 75,521	6,493 16,994 830	... ... ...	+ 2'80 + 27'89 + 1'11
...	582	391,567	24,317	...	+ 6'62
15,843 18,952 ...	... ... 746	129,772 45,397 4,575	99,356 41,131 ...	... ... 353	+ 326'66 + 964'16 — 7'16
34,049	...	179,744	140,134	...	+ 353'78
18,227 16,028 ...	... ... 788	367,903 123,312 80,096	105,849 58,125 477	... ... ...	+ 40'39 + 18'17 + 0'60
33,467	...	571,311	104,451	...	+ 40'42
... 61 ...	4,825	43,910 13,403 ...	... ... ...	5,691 910 ...	— 11'47 — 6'36 ...
...	4,764	57,313	...	6,601	— 10'33
...	13,324 2,168 ...	44,465 9,304 ...	1,231 614 ...	... ... ...	+ 2'85 + 7'06 ...
...	15,492	53,769	1,845	...	+ 3'55

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Months.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
16	17	18	19
	Inches.	Inches.	
S.-W. monsoon .	31'55	18'13	— 41'79
N.-E. do. .	10'07	7'6	— 20'95
TOTAL .	41'62	26'09	— 37'31
S.-W. monsoon .	40'69	25'23	— 37'99
N.-E. do. .	8'11	9'67	+ 19'23
TOTAL .	48'80	34'90	— 28'48
.....
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.....
S.-W. monsoon .	26'78	21'69	— 19'00
N.-E. do. .	10'60	9'55	— 9'91
TOTAL .	37'38	31'24	— 16'43
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
S.-W. monsoon .	23'53	18'39	— 21'84
N.-E. do. .	9'18	8'37	— 8'82
TOTAL .	32'71	26'76	— 18'19
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Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for 1888.

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.		Sown 1888, 2 nd crop.	Total acres.
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88	De-crease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All other works	Nellore—contd.	...	...	...	84,947	...	13,289	23,996
	Government land	...	...	...	16,873	...	2,531	4,724
	Inam land	...	...	...	21	...	5	616
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	101,841	...	15,825	29,336
TOTAL	Government land	2,589,369	1,617,931	824,772	160,330	400	..	36,988
	Inam land	643,191	560,352	320,013	35,507	...	720	8,797
	Zemindari land	2,375,040	46	46	21	...	5	616
	TOTAL	5,609,600	2,178,329	1,144,831	195,856	...	325	46,401
Cuddapah.	Government land	4,795,123	1,788,405	1,195,735	72,937	...	7,659	63,605
	Inam land	791,786	693,541	492,677	40,613	...	10,753	41,323
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5,586,909	2,481,946	1,688,412	113,550	...	18,412	104,928
Anantapur.	Government land	2,757,912	2,023,504	949,821	45,692	...	14,656	57,820
	Inam land	617,448	607,198	382,942	15,143	...	2,403	13,750
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,375,360	2,630,702	1,332,763	60,835	...	17,059	71,570
Bellary.	Government land	2,765,124	2,267,245	1,383,110	29,222	143	...	5,279
	Inam land	822,076	817,800	621,038	11,555	...	463	1,454
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,587,200	3,085,045	2,004,148	40,777	...	320	6,733
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	Government land	...	...	...	18,607	9,107	...	4,190
	Inam land	...	...	...	9,619	5,146	...	1,470
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	28,226	14,253	...	5,660
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	22,686	...	4,670	6,872
	Inam land	...	...	...	15,084	...	4,913	6,084
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	37,770	...	9,583	12,956
TOTAL	Government land	3,955,087	1,583,696	1,099,598	41,293	4,437	...	11,062
	Inam land	1,017,073	1,006,662	736,245	24,703	233	...	7,554
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,972,160	2,590,358	1,835,843	65,996	4,670	...	18,616
Chembrambakam tank.	Chingleput.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government land	...	...	...	8,005	7	...	4,346
	Inam land	...	...	...	2,056	113	...	525
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	10,061	120	...	4,871
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project.	Government land	...	...	...	4,538	...	255	4,769
	Inam land	...	...	...	841	...	142	308
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	98	...	46	66
	TOTAL	...	...	...	5,477	...	443	5,143
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	263,118	5,699	...	90,511
	Inam land	...	...	...	48,510	...	9,088	16,332
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	2,041	...	366	490
	TOTAL	...	...	...	313,669	...	3,755	107,333

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency—continued.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL IN INCHES.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., PROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.	Months.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
555	...	108,043	...	12,734	— 10'46	.....	Inches.	Inches.	...
...	877	11,597	...	3,408	— 13'63	.....	...	...	...
565	...	637	560	...	+ 727'27	.....	...	...	...
243	...	131,177	...	15,582	— 10'62	.....	...	...	...
...	17,594	197,318	...	17,104	— 8'02	.....	...	...	...
...	2,584	44,304	...	3,704	— 7'72	S.-W. monsoon .	11'62	11'32	— 3'44
565	...	637	560	...	+ 727'27	N.-E. do. .	35'65	17'89	— 49'81
...	20,013	242,259	...	20,338	— 7'74	TOTAL .	47'27	29'21	— 38'21
...	23,044	130,512	...	30,703	— 18'36	.....	...	...	...
...	11,848	81,936	...	22,601	— 21'62	S.-W. monsoon .	17'45	15'06	— 13'70
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do. .	17'51	12'46	— 28'84
...	34,892	218,478	...	53,304	— 19'61	TOTAL .	34'96	27'52	— 21'28
12,403	...	103,512	...	2,253	— 2'13	.....	...	...	...
806	...	28,893	...	1,597	— 5'24	S.-W. monsoon .	19'80	13'66	— 31'01
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do. .	6'31	6'59	+ 4'43
13,209	...	132,405	...	3,850	— 2'83	TOTAL .	26'11	20'25	— 22'44
1,295	...	34,501	1,438	...	+ 4'35	.....	...	...	...
246	...	13,009	...	217	— 1'64	S.-W. monsoon .	16'84	18'16	— 9'08
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do. .	5'59	4'83	— 13'59
1,541	...	47,510	1,221	...	+ 2'64	TOTAL .	22'43	19'99	— 10'88
687	...	22,797	9,794	...	+ 75'32	.....	...	...	...
...	1,047	11,089	4,699	...	+ 58'64	.....	...	...	...
...
...	360	33,886	13,893	...	+ 69'49	.....	...	...	...
...	5,854	29,558	...	10,524	— 26'5	.....	...	...	...
462	...	21,168	...	4,451	— 17'37	.....	...	...	...
...
...	5,392	50,726	...	14,975	— 22'79	.....	...	...	...
...	5,167	52,355	...	730	— 1'37	.....	...	...	...
...	585	32,257	...	352	— 1'08	S.-W. monsoon .	27'09	15'14	— 44'11
...	...	...	...	...	...	N.-E. do. .	4'59	5'58	+ 21'51
...	5,752	84,612	...	1,082	— 1'26	TOTAL .	31'68	20'72	— 34'60
719	...	12,351	726	...	+ 6'25	.....	...	...	...
39	...	2,581	152	...	+ 6'26	.....	...	...	...
...
758	...	14,932	878	...	+ 6'25	.....	...	...	...
1,050	...	9,307	1,695	...	+ 22'27	.....	...	...	...
61	...	1,149	...	81	— 6'58	.....	...	...	...
56	...	164	10	...	+ 6'49	.....	...	...	...
2,067	...	10,620	1,624	...	+ 18'05	.....	...	...	...
16,104	...	353,629	21,803	...	+ 6'57	.....	...	...	...
...	3,175	64,842	...	12,263	— 15'90	.....	...	...	...
812	...	2,531	...	154	— 5'74	.....	...	...	...
13,141	...	421,002	9,386	...	+ 2'28	.....	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for t

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA				
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.			Sov 1888 SECOI	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.			Total acres.
						Increase.	Decrease		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
TOTAL	Chingleput—contd								
	Government land	1,312,617	721,865	613,973	275,661	5,451	...	99,626	
	Inam land	265,344	258,248	147,546	51,407	...	9,117	17,165	
	Zemindari land	239,876	229,437	63,223	2,139	...	412	556	
	TOTAL	1,817,837	1,209,550	824,737	329,207	...	4,078	117,347	
Palar anicut	North Arcot.								
	Government land	...	...	...	58,578	8,796	...	22,928
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,274	...	288	3,963
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	65,852	8,508	...	26,891
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	231,995	48,764	...	111,953
	Inam land	...	...	...	30,219	2,356	...	16,118
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	262,214	51,120	...	128,771
TOTAL	Government land	2,411,716	1,154,507	884,664	290,573	57,560	...	134,881	
	Inam land	206,524	158,485	125,531	37,493	2,068	...	20,781	
	Zemindari land	2,179,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,798,080	1,312,992	1,010,195	328,066	59,628	...	155,662	
Pelendorai anicut.	South Arcot.								
	Government land	...	...	...	2,454	112	...	523
	Inam land	...	...	...	407	16	...	90
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,861	128	...	613
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	255,123	24,863	...	137,689
	Inam land	...	...	...	18,590	832	...	11,891
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	151	5	...	47
	TOTAL	...	...	...	273,870	25,700	...	149,627
TOTAL	Government land	3,110,357	2,320,585	1,236,949	257,577	24,975	...	138,212	
	Inam land	156,843	142,403	89,955	19,003	848	...	11,981	
	Zemindari land	22,400	14,080	6,585	151	5	...	47	
	TOTAL	3,289,600	2,477,468	1,333,489	276,731	25,828	...	150,240	
Upper anicut	Tanjore.								
	Government land	...	...	...	740,300	19,994	...	74,786
	Inam land	...	...	...	102,606	2,153	...	14,500
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	842,906	22,147	...	89,286
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	61,136	2,385	...	7,656
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,150	24	...	889
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	68,286	2,409	...	8,545
TOTAL	Government land	1,590,603	1,163,085	967,429	801,436	22,379	...	82,442	
	Inam land	611,662	461,982	257,349	109,756	2,177	...	15,389	
	Zemindari land	191,633	147,466	60,771	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,393,988	1,772,533	1,285,549	911,192	24,556	...	97,831	
Trichinopoly.	Government land	2,422,565	1,289,666	817,168	100,348	...	3,236	51,529	
	Inam land	214,235	174,398	114,584	3,961	...	1,722	6,286	
	Zemindari land	391,680	321,071	...	22	9	...	5	
	TOTAL	3,028,480	1,785,135	931,752	104,331	...	4,949	57,820	

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 as Presidency — continued.

IRRIGATED.

FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., CROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		
Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	
10	11	12	13	14	15
18,773	...	375,287	24,224	...	+ 6 90
...	3,075	68,572	...	12,192	— 15 09
268	...	2,695	...	144	— 5 07
15,966	...	446,554	11,888	...	+ 2 73
...	3,451	81,506	5,345	...	+ 7 02
533	...	11,237	245	...	+ 2 23
...
...	2,918	92,743	5,590	...	+ 6 41
5,974	...	343,948	54,738	...	+ 18 94
...	6,625	47,037	...	4,269	— 8 32
...
...	651	390,985	50,469	...	+ 14 82
2,523	...	425,454	60,083	...	+ 16 44
...	6,092	58,274	...	4,024	— 6 46
...
...	3,569	483,728	56,059	...	+ 13 11
46	...	2,977	158	...	+ 5 00
...	11	497	5	...	+ 1 02
...
35	...	3,474	163	...	+ 4 92
18,627	...	392,812	43,490	...	+ 12 45
1,291	...	30,487	2,123	...	+ 7 48
...	...	198	5	...	+ 2 59
19,918	...	423,497	45,618	...	+ 12 07
18,673	...	395,789	43,648	...	+ 12 39
1,280	...	30,984	2,128	...	+ 7 37
...	...	198	5	...	+ 2 59
19,953	...	426,971	45,781	...	+ 12 01
...	10,752	815,086	9,242	...	+ 1 15
989	...	117,106	3,142	...	+ 2 76
...
...	9,763	932,192	12,184	...	+ 1 35
...	2,721	68,792	...	336	— 0 48
...	134	8,039	...	110	— 1 35
...
...	2,855	76,831	...	446	— 0 58
...	13,473	883,878	8,906	...	+ 1 02
855	...	125,145	3,032	...	+ 2 48
...
...	12,618	1,009,023	11,938	...	+ 1 20
3,632	...	151,877	396	...	+ 0 26
1,003	...	10,247	...	719	— 6 56
...	19	27	...	10	— 27 03
4,616	...	162,151	...	333	— 0 20

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Months.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
16	17	18	19
	Inches.	Inches.	
S.-W. monsoon .	17 80	21 52	+ 20 90
N.-E. do. .	42 72	33 21	+ 22 26
TOTAL .	60 52	54 72	— 9 57
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
S.-W. monsoon .	17 17	20 12	+ 17 18
N.-E. do. .	29 72	18 32	— 38 36
TOTAL .	46 89	38 44	— 18 02
.....
.....
.....
.....
S.-W. monsoon .	20 20	20 92	+ 3 56
N.-E. do. .	41 44	27 23	— 34 29
TOTAL .	61 64	48 15	— 21 88
.....
.....
.....
.....
S.-W. monsoon .	15 10	15 39	+ 1 92
N. E. do. .	42 06	31 66	— 24 73
TOTAL .	57 16	47 05	— 17 69
.....
S.-W. monsoon .	15 05	14 28	— 5 12
N.-E. do. .	23 34	14 40	— 38 30
TOTAL .	38 39	28 68	— 25 29

Comparative Statement.

Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.		SOWN 1888 TO SECOND	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase.	Decrease.	Total acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srivaikuntham anicut.	<i>Madura.</i>							
	Government land	2,041,432	1,240,936	890,328	119,143	15,594	...	74,739
	Inam land . .	219,888	204,763	81,355	10,026	...	275	7,871
	Zemindari land .	3,370,240	1,342,720	...	79	...	16	...
	TOTAL .	5,631,560	2,788,419	971,683	129,248	15,303	...	82,610
	<i>Tinnevely.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	11,017	5,611	...	19,327
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	582	292	...	1,139
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	608	608	...	789
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	12,207	6,511	...	21,255
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	78,108	1,041	...	190,221
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	6,484	...	186	14,370
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	12,255	...	46	9,325
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	96,847	809	...	214,016
TOTAL	Government land	62,251,177	1,528,959	1,222,402	89,125	6,652	...	209,648
	Inam land . .	209,955	237,633	191,187	7,066	106	...	15,509
	Zemindari land .	928,950	749,105	627,072	12,863	562	...	10,114
	TOTAL .	3,450,082	2,515,697	2,040,661	109,054	7,320	...	235,271
Coimbatore.	Government land	4,587,285	2,810,492	2,159,127	85,464	461	...	29,120
	Inam land . .	336,235	322,842	258,892	8,357	569	...	3,432
	Zemindari land .	106,880	86,329	78,303	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	5,030,400	3,219,663	2,496,322	93,821	1,030	...	32,552
Barur tank project.	<i>Salem.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	413	...	216	138
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	34	...	56	20
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	447	...	272	158
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	86,261	...	6,611	30,995
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	6,694	...	73	2,363
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	274	...	2	...
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	93,229	...	6,686	33,358
TOTAL	Government land	3,571,914	1,825,275	1,289,673	86,674	...	6,827	31,133
	Inam land . .	259,606	150,781	80,579	6,728	...	129	2,383
	Zemindari land .	1,111,628	...	...	274	...	2	...
	TOTAL .	4,943,148	1,962,056	1,370,252	93,676	...	6,958	33,516
TOTAL ANICUT	Government land	...	...	...	1,443,228	68,823	...	165,344
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	388,667	37,530	...	37,605
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	202,460	851	...	7,653
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	2,034,355	107,204	...	210,802
TOTAL OF ALL OTHER WORKS	Government land	...	...	...	1,851,312	101,877	...	915,282
	Inam land . .	...	...	...	325,715	...	21,556	173,113
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	37,882	...	1,986	12,018
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	2,214,909	78,335	...	1,100,413
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING ANICUT AND OTHER WORKS	Government land	49,097,893	27,306,327	18,097,849	3,294,540	170,700	...	1,080,826
	Inam land . .	7,872,522	7,108,048	4,839,683	714,382	15,974	...	210,718
	Zemindari land .	26,242,646	4,870,786	1,638,343	240,342	...	1,135	19,671
	TOTAL .	84,113,061	39,285,131	24,575,875	4,249,264	185,539	...	1,311,215

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency—concluded.

IRRIGATED						RAINFALL IN INCHES.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., R.O.P.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.	Months.	1887-88.	1888-89	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
Increase.	Decrease		Increase.	Decrease.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10,840	...	193,882	26,434	...	+ 15.70	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	Inches.	Inches.	...
1,643	...	17,897	1,368	...	+ 8.28		10.72	9.08	-15.30
...	...	79	...	16	-16.84		21.79	21.87	+ 0.37
12,483	...	211,858	27,786	...	+ 15.09	TOTAL	32.51	30.95	- 4.79
...	1,477	30,344	4,134	...	+ 15.77	...	...	...	...
67	...	1,721	359	...	+ 26.36	...	...	...	...
...	28	1,397	580	...	+ 70.99	...	...	...	...
...	1,438	33,462	5,073	...	+ 17.87	...	...	...	...
4,242	...	268,429	5,283	...	+ 2.01	...	...	...	...
...	310	20,854	...	496	- 2.32	...	...	...	...
698	...	21,580	652	...	+ 3.12	...	...	...	...
4,630	...	310,863	5,439	...	+ 1.78	...	...	...	...
2,765	...	298,773	9,417	...	+ 3.25	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
...	243	22,575	...	137	- 0.60		6.86	7.00	+ 3.35
670	...	22,977	1,232	...	+ 5.67		27.09	30.16	+ 11.33
3,192	...	344,325	10,512	...	+ 3.15	TOTAL	33.95	37.25	+ 9.72
8,056	...	114,584	8,517	...	+ 8.03	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
...	110	11,789	459	...	+ 4.05		11.39	11.07	- 2.81
...	...	...	...	...	...		14.75	9.33	-36.74
7,946	...	126,373	8,976	...	+ 7.65	TOTAL	26.14	20.40	-21.95
...	92	551	...	308	-35.85	...	...	...	...
6	...	54	...	50	-48.08	...	...	...	...
...
...	86	605	...	358	-37.17	...	...	...	...
4,300	...	117,256	...	2,311	- 1.93	...	...	...	...
...	1,058	9,057	...	1,131	-11.10	...	...	...	...
...	4	274	...	6	- 2.14	...	...	...	...
3,238	...	126,587	...	3,448	- 2.65	...	...	...	...
4,208	...	117,807	...	2,619	- 2.17	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
...	1,052	9,111	...	1,181	-11.47		18.65	18.36	- 1.55
...	4	274	...	6	- 2.14		17.18	11.62	-32.36
3,152	...	127,192	...	3,806	- 2.90	TOTAL	35.83	29.98	-16.33
...	20,509	1,608,772	48,314	...	+ 3.21	...	...	...	...
245	...	426,272	37,775	...	+ 9.78	...	...	...	...
2,019	...	210,113	2,870	...	+ 1.38	...	...	...	...
...	18,245	2,245,157	88,959	...	+ 4.24	...	...	...	...
73,054	...	2,766,594	174,031	...	+ 6.60	...	...	...	...
2,926	...	498,828	...	18,630	- 3.59	...	...	...	...
1,181	...	49,300	...	805	- 1.59	...	...	...	...
77,161	...	3,315,322	155,496	...	+ 4.83	...	...	...	...
52,545	...	4,375,366	223,245	...	+ 5.38	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
3,171	...	925,100	19,145	...	+ 2.11		19.33	16.20	-16.19
3,200	...	260,013	2,065	...	- 0.80		20.43	15.59	-23.69
58,916	...	5,560,479	244,455	...	- 4.59	TOTAL	39.76	31.79	-20.04

P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctium</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Meerut—																										
Mergui	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 11	9 11
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	14 13	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14	17 14
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Bga (deltic)—																										
Bugha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Batavia	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Batavia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Batavia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 1	18 4	16 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230 11	230 11	14 4	14 4
Batavia (insular)—																										
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 1	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 11	139 11	14 3	14 3
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 11	10 12	13 13	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 0	490 0	11 3	11 3
Shawayya	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawayya	12 15	13 9	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 5	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63 0	63 0	17 12	17 12
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	21 9	19 10	25 6	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	24 0	24 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 1	14 11	16 8	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	24 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	16 0	16 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 8
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	7 0	7 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 7	6 7
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Shawayya . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).				BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).				MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).				KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).				GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SURAGA (<i>Cicer arctifolium</i>).				MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).				ARHAR, OR THUR, CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).				FIREWOOD.				SALT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past		Present		Past																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. 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QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).		MARDUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANONI OR KAKUN, MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR, OR TUR, CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	50 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	20 0	21 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	20 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilk	18 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	20 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	20 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Joinspur	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Mohalspur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Gardaspur	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	65 0	65 0	8 8	8 8
Kangra	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	32 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	180 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	20 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	36 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gejrat	22 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Beltem	23 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Kawalpindi	21 0	22 0	47 0	50 0	...	...	13 0	7 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	60 0	70 0	13 7	13 7
Hazira	23 0	23 0	44 0	43 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	22 0	22 0	49 0	48 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	90 0	75 0	36 0	36 0
Kohat	24 0	22 0	53 0	48 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	125 0	135 0	55 0	55 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	23 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Ilahi	20 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Multan	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bahawal	30 0	29 0	55 0	44 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	49 0	40 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	48 0	44 0	...	...	60 0	70 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	21 0	22 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	106 0	110 0	45 0	44 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	37 0	37 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Cidra Bander)	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Umar Kot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 1 1/2	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	9 11	9 11	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	11 7	11 7
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 12	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	45 0	50 0	8 0	8 0

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Sorghum cane</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARRAR, OR THOR, CADIAN PVA (<i>Crotalaria indicata</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 8	10 14	11 5	11 13	...	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 6	9 14	12 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 5	12 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 2	13 2	23 2	23 3	23 14	25 6	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	8 0	10 6	10 0	20 0	20 0	10 13	10 13	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	9 3
Salom	10 11	10 13	...	...	12 11	11 13	13 11	13 3	28 14	27 10	27 2	26 3	31 10	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 2	13 0
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 3	13 3	28 2	28 5	22 2	22 2	33 0	34 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Assanapur	10 10	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	31 6	33 0	30 2	30 2	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddipah	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 6	23 11	23 11	31 14	31 14	33 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 2	12 2
Kurnool	10 8	10 13	...	...	9 14	10 5	11 2	11 6	25 6	25 5	25 0	25 0	25 13	25 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	10 14
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjan	8 14	8 14	...	...	11 0	9 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127 5	127 5	12 13	12 13
Vizagapatnam	11 0	10 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 14	11 14	28 10	27 0	32 11	29 11	25 5	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	9 8	9 0	...	...	14 14	15 13	16 0	16 8	30 11	32 10	28 11	29 14	34 13	30 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kista	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 2	13 11	13 13	14 5	19 0	19 0	...	...	25 5	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	12 8	11 8	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 13	14 13	24 11	23 11	18 13	...	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 13	...	...	11 3	11 8	12 0	12 6	20 14	20 8	21 3	21 13	27 0	27 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 11	97 10	12 5	12 5
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	12 2	12 13	...	...	17 3	17 3	23 5	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 5	12 5
N. Arcot	9 6	10 2	...	...	12 3	11 10	13 3	13 3	32 13	32 13	28 2	28 0	34 3	35 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 2	...	...	12 3	13 2	12 11	14 0	...	...	22 5	26 3	23 2	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	13 5	13 11	15 14	16 5	20 11	20 11	30 8	34 13	29 3	29 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 14	12 6
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 14	12 3	12 5	12 11	25 3	25 3	27 14	27 14	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	12 3
South—																										
Tinnevely	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 6	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madras	9 13	9 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	12 8	25 14	25 14	23 8	23 8	27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 3	131 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	47 0	39 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 0	84 0	8 0	8 0
Kolar	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 14	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	25 0	26 2	...	...	34 0	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Tankur . . . . .	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144 0	144 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	9 8	9 8
Kadur . . . . .	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	46 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Srinoga	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Channarayana	10 8	10 8	11 9	11 9	10 8	10 8	14 11	15 12	31 8	33 10	...	...	43 1	47 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	8 6	8 6
Channarayana	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	45 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 0	350 0	8 9	8 9
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 8
Adm	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	3 0	3 0

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 23RD NOVEMBER, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH NOVEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD NOVEMBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R		
30th Nov., 1889	East Indian	1,514	9,79,468	647	1,526	(a) 9,26,089	607	2,75,76,246	536	(a) 2,75,03,118	532	16,872	...
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,171	178	57	9,247	102	3,25,293	107	3,18,727	104	...	6,566
...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	937	77	...	(b)	...	41,614	102	(b)	...	...	41,614
...	Sindia	75	5,901	79	...	(c)	...	2,30,552	90	(c)	...	...	2,30,552
30th Nov., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,77,133	227	1,672	3,85,000	230	1,16,10,092	205	1,22,03,420	216	5,92,437	...
30th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	183	28,298	155	305	(e) 30,330	119	9,15,200	145	(e) 11,10,348	108	1,95,079	...
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	83,058	97	978	75,095	77	25,52,225	88	26,05,505	87	53,340	...
30th ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	12,048	86	206	20,586	70	3,85,470	81	6,12,071	71	2,26,601	...
30th ditto	Indian Midland	130	8,987	66	746	(g) 8,15,170	111	4,27,299	92	(g) 18,92,103	82	14,64,864	...
30th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal	83	4,020	59	83	4,059	49	1,61,917	59	1,61,600	59	...	227
23rd ditto	Nellore Branch	30	2,706	75	30	3,621	101	53,030	45	65,924	55	12,288	...
	TOTAL	4,754	15,13,617	318	5,699	15,43,803	271	4,42,80,513	274	4,65,63,035	251	22,82,522	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,411	5,85,865	243	2,477	6,47,645	261	1,64,85,968	201	1,79,42,577	214	14,56,609	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,40,812	203	692	1,40,000	211	43,77,378	180	48,30,143	206	4,58,765	...
30th ditto	Bengal Central	125	16,973	130	125	11,500	90	4,77,330	112	4,05,352	117	18,022	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,102	530	45	10,431	305	5,07,250	341	5,03,550	330	...	3,691
30th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,63,327	391	747	2,71,000	363	68,99,572	282	71,27,642	292	2,28,070	...
30th ditto	Nagati	27	2,234	83	27	1,700	63	64,940	72	62,445	69	...	2,501
30th ditto	Tirhoot	273	45,512	167	273	43,530	159	10,07,117	123	12,37,269	137	1,70,152	...
23rd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sih-ramau	105	4,701	45	105	5,313	51	1,62,942	46	2,03,553	57	40,611	...
23rd ditto	Jorhat	31	1,556	50	25	948	38	30,922	38	40,107	47	245	...
30th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	267	38	7	395	50	5,153	22	6,572	28	1,419	...
23rd ditto	Burma (i)	441	63,146	143	553	74,851	135	18,68,204	149	20,38,080	162	10,39,816	...
	TOTAL	4,830	11,48,495	238	5,076	14,19,129	240	3,19,85,842	198	3,53,93,359	207	34,07,517	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	Madras	840	1,64,204	195	840	1,77,292	211	55,28,157	194	60,29,405	212	5,01,248	...
30th ditto	South Indian	654	98,699	151	654	95,633	146	30,13,724	103	37,77,707	171	1,64,043	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(j) 7,79,437	518	1,447	(k) 8,48,474	580	(l) 2,58,39,273	507	(k) 2,05,52,540	421	...	52,86,730
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,45,837	533	461	2,48,000	538	78,45,221	501	80,29,729	514	1,84,508	...
	TOTAL	3,459	12,88,177	372	3,402	13,60,307	403	4,48,29,375	364	3,83,29,441	333	...	44,36,930
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,043	39,50,289	303	14,177	41,32,329	291	11,00,02,730	270	12,03,45,835	255	12,53,105	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,21,65,803	141	6,20,39,877	133	7,74,074	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,1,26,927	129	5,74,05,958	122	4,79,031	...
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	Tarakaliwar	22	5,978	272	22	4,384	199	1,83,378	245	1,77,541	238	...	5,83
16th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(m)	...	(n) 2,82,552	110	(o) 3,04,415	118	21,563	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	52,821	140	376	30,840	716	14,79,363	116	15,30,176	120	50,813	...
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,558	68	67	6,723	100	2,40,925	111	2,71,256	143	25,201	...
	TOTAL	465	63,357	136	465	50,947	110	21,91,618	119	22,83,358	124	91,740	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	40,563	31	354	49,980	141	10,87,166	109	14,93,242	125	4,06,076	...
30th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	4,587	78	59	2,270	38	80,688	43	86,226	43	...	46
30th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam	21	748	36	27	950	35	89,209	41	33,801	37	4,592	...
30th ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	209	24,177	116	329	24,094	73	6,40,267	96	8,28,814	89	1,79,547	...
30th ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal	68	2,903	43	68	2,861	42	1,11,782	48	1,22,052	53	10,270	...
30th ditto	Junagarh-Porbandar	124	6,400	52	124	6,800	55	2,24,033	53	2,20,427	53	...	3,66
30th ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	791	79,378	100	961	86,960	90	21,88,145	84	27,84,562	91	5,96,417	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon and Amraoti State Railways.

(l) Includes the Patri Branch.

(m) Return not received.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th November 1888.

(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th November 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,

The 19th December, 1889.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th December, 1889.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, K.C.I.E., Mahārāja of
Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rājā Durga Churn Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, Kt.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER WILSON took his seat as an Additional Member.

RAILWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite, the Hon'ble the Mahārāja of Vizianagram and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson

be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to Railways in India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill to provide for the Vesting and Administration of Property held in trust for charitable purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, the Hon'ble Rájá Durga Charn Laha, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said:—

" Since the Bill was introduced it has been carefully considered by the officers of the Central Provinces and by the municipal committees, and there is a general agreement of opinion that its provisions are suited to the requirements of the province and will effect a valuable improvement in the law.

" It will be in the recollection of the Council that on a former occasion I explained that there was no intention of materially changing the constitution of the municipalities in the Central Provinces or of introducing new principles. It has been found necessary to legislate because the existing Municipal Act of 1873 is no longer sufficient to meet the requirements of municipal administration. That Act is a short Act of twenty-three sections, which gives large powers to the Local Government and provides in very general terms for taxation and expenditure. As regards the powers of committees for sanitary purposes and the definition of offences against the municipal law, it leaves almost everything to be provided for by rules to be made under the Act and to be confirmed by the Local Government. Such a measure was well adapted for the commencement of municipal institutions, when it had not been ascertained by actual experience what forms of taxation were most suitable, what powers were required by municipal committees, and what powers might be safely conferred upon them. It was necessary, therefore, to confer powers in general terms, to leave much to be done by rules, and to give a wide discretion to the Local Government. But now that the people have become accustomed to local self-government it is expedient that the responsibility of governing their towns should rest more extensively on municipal committees, and that their powers should be more precisely defined and should be capable of more independent exercise. Moreover, with increased prosperity and the growth of the towns, new wants have arisen which must be provided for, and matters which in former days adjusted themselves, or were adjusted by the authorities without law, cannot now be dealt with unless the Legislature confers the necessary powers.

" In preparing the measure which is now before the Council, the Local Administration had the advantage of the experience gained by many years of municipal government, and the municipal laws in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and other parts of India afforded also valuable assistance in framing a municipal law for the Central Provinces. The Bill retains the present constitution of the municipalities, and it adopts, with such changes as local circumstances render necessary, those provisions of the municipal law of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab which are required for the full development of municipal administration, and which are, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, suitable to the conditions obtaining in the Central Provinces.

" The Bill, my Lord, has not been materially altered in Select Committee, and there are only a few provisions with regard to which it is, I think, neces-

sary for me to make any remarks. It was suggested by some of those who gave opinions on the Bill that, as the municipalities had made so much progress and the committees had acquired so much experience in local self-government, advantage should be taken of this opportunity to alter the constitution of municipalities by providing that a larger proportion of members of a committee should be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, and in this way to make the committee more really a self-governing body. It was said that under the existing law there is a danger that the official members of a committee may have too much power and may interfere with the free action of the non-official members. After carefully considering this question, the Select Committee decided that it was not expedient to amend the law in this respect. The law is that not less than two-fifths of the members of the committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government, but it is not necessary to have a single salaried officer of the Government on the committee. If the people wish to elect a majority of such officers, there is no reason why they should not be allowed to do so within certain limits. Moreover, comparing the provisions of the Bill with the provisions of the Municipal Acts in force in other Provinces, it does not appear that the rule for the Central Provinces is calculated to give the committees there more official members than can be appointed for committees in other provinces. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Burma there is no limit imposed on the number of Government officers who can be elected members of a committee. The limitation is only provided in the case when the members are appointed otherwise than by election. In the Bill now before the Council the rule that not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than the salaried officers of the Government applies in every case whether appointments are made by election or by nomination. Having regard also to the circumstances of the Central Provinces, it was considered inexpedient to enact that the non-official members of a committee shall in all cases be more than two-fifths of the whole committee. There may be municipalities in which such a rule, if enacted, would cause the greatest inconvenience and deprive the municipality of the services of its most useful members. In framing an Act which is to apply to municipalities of all kinds some discretion must be allowed to the Local Government, which must be trusted to use that discretion rightly and in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India.

"It would seem from what has been said in one or two of the opinions on the Bill that there is some misapprehension as to the provisions of sections 40 and 41 relating to the municipal police. It will be therefore as well to explain that section 40 follows the existing law in imposing on the committee the obligation of maintaining the police-establishment, and that section 41, which is taken from the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, empowers the Local Government to relieve any committee of the whole or a part of the cost of the police-establishment on the condition that the committee shall pay, or spend on objects to which the municipal fund can be applied, a sum not exceeding the cost of the police-establishment which the Government undertakes to maintain. As a fact, municipalities have, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, been relieved of the cost of the municipal police, and the sections make no change in this respect, but are in accordance with the existing state of things.

"I have a few words to say with respect to Chapters V and VI of the Bill, which contain provisions regarding the powers of a committee for sanitary and other purposes, and regarding offences against the municipal law. Here the Bill follows the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. When that Act was before the Council the question whether these matters should be left to be provided for by rules made under the Act, or should be provided for by enactments contained therein, was fully considered, and it was decided that the latter course should be adopted. There can be no question that if it is intended to confer on municipal committees important powers for sanitary purposes, such as powers regarding the building of houses, the regulation of burial and burning places and of slaughter-houses, the entry

and inspection of houses, and the control of places used for carrying on dangerous or offensive trades within a municipality, it is expedient to confer these powers by express enactment and not to leave them to be provided for by rules. Municipal committees would necessarily seldom be equal to the task of framing rules on such matters. So also I think it will be generally admitted that the definition and punishment of offences against the public health, safety and convenience should, in the interests of the public, be provided for by the Legislature instead of by municipal committees. The only objections to the withdrawal of the power to provide by rule for these matters are that the Legislature will probably omit to provide for the prevention of some acts which, in consequence of local peculiarities, may in some places amount to a nuisance, and that the inclusion of so many provisions with regard to powers and offences renders the Municipal Act too lengthy and elaborate. I do not think that these are weighty objections. The circumstances of the Central Provinces have been considered in framing the chapter on offences, and all local peculiarities have as far as possible been provided for. If there should happen to be a nuisance which is not included in the chapter, it will probably amount to a public nuisance punishable under the Indian Penal Code, or else it will be a private nuisance which only affects an individual and with which the municipal committee should not interfere. The answer to the second objection is that given by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert when the Punjab Municipal Act was under consideration. If the powers of committees and the offences against the municipal law are left to be provided for by rules, the Municipal Act is shortened, but the law which will have to be administered is to be found, not in the Act alone, but in the Act plus the rules made under it, and the more you put into the Act the less you will have to put into the rules. 'My belief,' he said, 'is that by adding to the bulk of the Act, and thereby reducing the bulk of the rules, we have made the law more and not less easy to work.'

"There are a few amendments made in the Bill in Select Committee which I think I should mention. By section 65 power was given to the committee to enter and inspect places used for the sale of articles intended for food or drink for man, to examine such articles, and to seize them if they appeared to be unfit for the consumption of man. It has been found that in some places there is a practice of carrying about meat for sale, and it was apprehended that in this way diseased meat might be sold notwithstanding the provisions of section 65. We have therefore added to the first sub-section of section 84 a clause (2) giving the committee power to make rules for prohibiting the offering of meat or any specified description of meat for sale except at a shop or stall or in a market. We have also in clause (m) of the same section given to the committee power to control and regulate the duties of sweepers employed by it and to prescribe the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment. This provision was suggested by the Nagpur Peoples' Association and by some of the persons consulted on the Bill. The sweepers who are employed by a committee for purposes of conservancy have it in their power, by suddenly refusing to work, to cause very great inconvenience, and we considered that it would be reasonable and proper to empower the municipality to regulate the duties of sweepers and prescribe the conditions on which sweepers who undertook conservancy work in a town might withdraw from their employment. Another important amendment made is the insertion of section 145 of the Bill, which is taken from section 170 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and gives to the Local Government power to except any municipality from any provisions of the Act which are in the opinion of the Local Government unsuited thereto. I need scarcely say that the necessity for this section arises from the fact that the municipal institutions in the Central Provinces are in different stages of growth. Some committees, such as those of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur, are capable of exercising all the powers conferred by the Bill; others require control and guidance. If, moreover, it is thought advisable to create a new municipality, it may not be expedient to place it at once on the same footing as the committee of a large town where municipal institutions have been in existence for years. It may also be the case that some provisions of the Act

may, owing to local peculiarities, cause inconvenience in a municipality, and it is desirable, therefore, that the Government should have the power of excepting the municipality from those provisions.

"I do not think, my Lord, that there is any other provision of the Bill which requires notice. The expansion of the municipal law from an Act of twenty-three sections to an Act of 147 sections has been disapproved of by some of those who have criticised the Bill; but I fear this cannot be helped. As the country progresses, new wants arise and legislation is required to provide for matters which sixteen years ago gave rise to no difficulties. It is a matter for congratulation that municipal institutions have so prospered that they have outgrown the law which formerly sufficed for them, and I trust that this measure will be found to supply the deficiencies in the present law and to assist the committees in the administration of municipal affairs. There are few provisions in the Bill which have not already been in force in the Central Provinces or in other provinces; and the law, therefore, contained in the Bill is for the most part a law which has already been found by experience to work satisfactorily."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the words and figures "or of a sub-committee appointed under section 19" be added to clause (b) of section 10 of the Bill. He said:—

"This clause gives the Local Government power to remove any member of a committee who without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee. The object of the amendment is to show that members of a sub-committee appointed under section 19 who duly attend the meetings of the sub-committee are not liable to removal from office if they fail to attend the meetings of the committee. Section 19 of the Bill is intended to provide for the appointment of a sub-committee to manage any ward or wards for which, owing to peculiar circumstances, a committee possessing special knowledge or other qualifications is required. For instance, for the civil station of Nagpur, which is situate within the Nagpur municipality, it has been found expedient to appoint a sub-committee including among its members persons who understand the wants and requirements of the European residents. When a ward in a municipality is entrusted to a sub-committee to manage, the principal duty of the members of the sub-committee will be to attend to the business of that ward, and they will not be concerned with the executive administration of other wards. They will not, therefore, be ordinarily required or expected to be present at the meetings of the committee."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the following be substituted for section 117 of the Bill:—

Penalty for possession of food, drink or animal unfit for consumption.	"117. If the owner or the person in possession of any food or drink or animal which is seized under section 65, sub-section (1), does not consent to the destruction or disposal of the same, the Magistrate, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man, and may direct that such owner or person shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:
--	---

"Provided that a person who is in possession of food or drink or of an animal as a carrier or bailee thereof shall not be liable to a fine under this section."

He said:—

"This amendment is merely an amendment in the drafting, and is proposed with the view of making the provisions of the section clearer regarding the power of the Magistrate to order the destruction or disposal of the food, drink or animal which has been seized under section 65 and which is proved to be unfit for the consumption of man. Sections 65 and 117 of the Bill are adapted

from the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and Bengal Act III of 1886. Section 65 gives the committee power to enter into and inspect places used for the sale of articles intended for food or drink for man or as a slaughter-house, and to seize and remove any article of food or drink or any animal which appears to be intended for the consumption of man and to be unfit therefor. If the owner or the person in whose possession the article or animal is found consents, the article or animal may be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man. If the owner or person does not consent, then under section 117 a Magistrate, if it is proved that the food or drink or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, may order the food or drink or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the consumption of man and may also fine the owner or person in whose possession it was seized."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONSERVANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for Conservancy in Villages in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said :—

"This Bill, drafted on the lines of a measure prepared by Mr. Mackenzie, the Chief Commissioner, is an attempt to effect a reform in the sanitary condition of the villages in the Central Provinces, and is based on the principle that village-sanitation can best be carried out with the co-operation of the villagers themselves. It has been seen that municipalities can satisfactorily manage the sanitation of towns, and it may, therefore, be hoped that in the larger villages the inhabitants will, if given the necessary powers, follow the example of municipalities and improve the condition of their villages. The measure, accordingly, has been framed with the view of enabling the authorities to enlist on the side of sanitary reform local knowledge and popular sympathies and to make use of the power of local self-government which has always existed in some form or other amongst the village-communities. I have already on a former occasion given an outline of the provisions of the Bill. Like the enactments which were first framed for the constitution of municipalities, they are very simple and leave a great deal to the discretion of the Local Government, because it is considered that the provisions of a new and tentative measure of this kind should be elastic, so as to enable the Government to ascertain by practical experiment how the intention of the Legislature can best be carried out. It is necessary also to proceed with great caution, to show the people that the sanitation of their villages is possible and is for their benefit, and to avoid any action which might irritate them and arouse opposition.

"The plan of the Bill is briefly as follows. In the first place, its provisions can be applied only to a village of a certain size which the Deputy Commissioner declares by an order in writing to be in an insanitary state. When this declaration has been made, the Local Government may, either on the application of the mukaddam, or village-headman, and ten or more of the inhabitants of the village, or, if they do not apply, on the application of the Deputy Commissioner, extend the Act to the village. Then a panchayat is to be formed consisting of the mukaddam, and of persons elected by the inhabitants. The panchayat will determine the sum which will be annually required for the conservancy of the village, the provision of a supply of wholesome water and the maintenance of the roads in the village, and it will proceed to raise this sum by an assessment on the houses and lands within the village. This assessment will require the sanction of the Local Government, to which also is given power to make rules regarding the election and term of office of members of the panchayat, the amount

of the taxes which can be imposed, the regulation of conservancy, the defining of nuisances, and other matters.

"The opinions on the Bill are generally favourable and the alterations which have been made in Select Committee are few and not of much importance. We considered that the number of inhabited houses in a village would be a better condition for the application of the Act than the number of inhabitants. In section 2 of the Bill, therefore, the words 'a village containing not less than one hundred inhabited houses' have been substituted for the words 'a village containing not less than three hundred inhabitants.' We have given to the Local Government power to direct that there shall be more than four members on a panchayat, and we have struck out clause (d) of section 4 of the Bill, which authorized the expenditure of money on village-schools, inasmuch as we considered that money raised by taxation under the Act should be spent on the sanitation of the village and not on education. The maximum fine which can be imposed for the breach of a rule made under the Act has been reduced to ten rupees. The other amendments do not, I think, call for remark.

"The measure, my Lord, is new and experimental, and in asking the Council to pass it I may say that I am assured that its provisions will be worked with caution, and discretion, and that there is no intention of carrying out a sudden and extensive reform in the sanitation of the villages."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*Lunatic Asylums*) be taken into consideration. He said :—

"I have to move regarding a Bill which I introduced at Simla to amend the law relating to asylums for lunatics. I then explained fully the defects in the existing law which it is sought to remove, and I would not trouble the Council with any further observations but for the fact that there are several Hon'ble Members here now who were not present on that occasion. For their benefit I will state the provisions of the measure very shortly.

"In 1886 it was found that the law required the lunatics of each province to be sent to an asylum established by the Local Government of that province, but, as some provinces were unable to maintain separate asylums, the Government of India took power to appoint asylums elsewhere to which the Magistracy of such provinces might commit insane persons brought before them. It has now been brought to notice that, even when a Local Government has established an asylum within its own limits, there may be some parts of its territory more conveniently situated with regard to an asylum in some other province. I therefore proposed to extend the power to appoint an extra-territorial asylum to cases in which the provincial asylum is not conveniently situated with respect to any part of the province, or does not provide sufficient accommodation for the whole of it: and to these cases in Select Committee we have added one other, namely, the case in which the accommodation contained in the provincial asylum is unsuitable for any particular class of lunatics, such as females. All these cases will now be found provided for in the first section of the Bill on the table.

"The second section merely gives to Local Governments and the Government of India in respect of the transfer of civil lunatics from one asylum to another the same powers which they already possess in regard to criminal lunatics. A Local Government is authorized to transfer such persons within its own limits, but when it is desired to move them from one province to another an order of the Governor General in Council is required.

"By the third section an old enactment is repealed which vested in the Inspector of Jails a power similar to that now conferred on the Local Government. This has become obsolete since lunatic asylums are no longer under the Jail Department.

"It will be seen that the Bill is of a very simple character."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

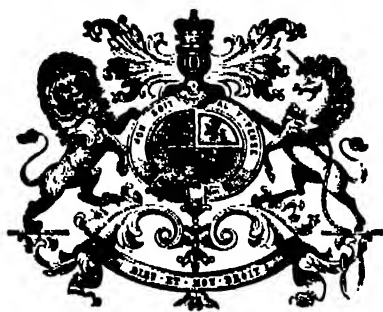
The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th December, 1889.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 18th December, 1889. }



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 51. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

No. 122 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 7th November 1889.

From—The Right Honourable VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

IN continuation of my Despatch No. 45, dated the 24th of March 1887, I enclose, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, a copy of the Rules for the guidance of Indian Scholars while in this country, as recently revised by me. •

2. I request that these revised Rules may be substituted for the Rules forwarded with the Despatch above mentioned.

Rules for Indian Government Scholars in England.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office, and report his arrival in writing.
2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.
3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each University term, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of 200*l.* a year for three years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, December 9th, 1889:

Exceptionally fine settled weather has prevailed throughout the Indian region during the week under review. With the single exception of the 5th, when a slight and temporary modification occurred, the distribution of pressure and the general direction of the various wind currents have continued uninterruptedly the same throughout the week. In consequence the weather has also been settled, and with one or two local exceptions there has been no rain throughout the whole country.

The chart of the 3rd showed a large high pressure area overlying North-Western India and a low pressure area over the Andaman Sea. The difference of pressure was not large, readings ranging from 30·077" at Jeypore to 29·868" at Diamond Island. The winds were feebly cyclonic over Sind and Guzerat and the neighbouring portions of the Arabian Sea. Elsewhere the directions were generally normal, except over the Bay, where they were unusually northerly and north-westerly. Many calms were reported from North-Eastern India. The only changes of importance on the 4th were the brisk barometric fall at Jacobabad and Dera Ismail Khan and the shift of wind south-east at some stations in the Punjab. These changes pointed to the existence of a low pressure area over the Indus Valley.

In other respects the distribution of pressure, the winds, and the weather were unchanged. The observations of the 5th showed that a shallow depression had crossed the Punjab, and that the centre lay between Lahore and Sirsa. Slight cyclonic movements were shown by the winds in the Punjab, but the influence of the depression was restricted to that Province, and conditions elsewhere were unaltered. By the morning of the 6th the depression had disappeared and pressure decreased steadily from a maximum in the Indus Valley to a minimum over the Andaman Sea. The wind directions remained fairly normal except for the unusual amount of westing in the winds over the west of the Bay. On the 7th the low pressure area, which has previously been located over the Andaman Sea, commenced a movement in a south-westerly direction. This was accompanied by a fall of the barometer at Colombo and a rise elsewhere. This was the only important change on this day. On the 8th pressure began to give way over the whole of the Indian region; but as the fall was fairly uniform the relative distribution remained un-

altered, and the wind circulation was unchanged. On the 9th pressure was still falling, but the decrease continued general and fairly uniform, and hence there was no alteration in the relative distribution.

Temperature.—During the past week a steady rise of the general temperature over India occurred till the 5th when it reached its maximum. From that date a steady fall set in and lasted till the close of the week. The mean temperature was above the normal average during the whole week in the Central Provinces and Madras, and for five out of the seven days in all other provinces except Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, where the majority of days were cooler than the average. A sudden fall of temperature occurred over Baluchistan on the 5th, and this fall subsequently spread into Sind and Rajputana. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average :—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	0	0
Burma	+0.1	+0.7
Bengal	+1.0	+0.6
North-Western Provinces	+1.4	+1.5
Punjab	+0.4	+0.8
Bombay	—1.5	—0.3
Central Provinces	+1.1	+2.9
Guzerat and Central India	+1.8	+1.6
Sind and Rajputana	+1.2	—1.3
Madras	—0.4	+1.2

This table shows that the general temperature exceeded the average in all regions except Bombay, Sind, and Rajputana, and that in all provinces except Sind and Rajputana and Bengal the mean temperature relatively to the average was higher than in the previous week.

Rain.—The past week has been practically rainless throughout the whole of the Indian region. The highest average fall was in Tenasserim, where it slightly exceeded one-tenth of an inch. In forty-two divisions no rain whatever fell during the week, and in three others the average fall of the division was only 0.01 inch. As will be seen from the second column of the accompanying table, the average rainfall over the greater part of India during the week under review is exceedingly slight, but in Malabar, the East Coast, North, Central and South, and Madras South, the average is between half an inch and an inch, and in some of these divisions, where the deficient fall of the present week exceeds deficient falls in several preceding weeks the want of rain is very serious.

What little rain fell during this week, occurred on the following dates :—

In Tenasserim	on the 3rd and 4th.
„ Lower Burma	„ 5th „ 6th.
„ Assam	„ 6th „ 7th.
„ North-West Punjab	„ 5th „ 6th.
„ Malabar	„ 6th „ 8th.
„ Sind	„ 3rd.
„ South Madras	„ 9th.

The heaviest falls during the week were 1 inch at Quilon, 0.5 inch at Tinnevely, and 0.4 inch at Murree. The rainfall in the North-West Punjab was very slight and confined to the montane and submontane districts close to the North-West frontier.

The concluding column of the table shows that practically no rain whatever has fallen over the whole of the Punjab and Rajputana, and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Sind, Guzerat, and Kattiawar, since the 15th of October up to the present date, and that over the south of the Peninsula, the seasonal rainfall is from 35 to 65 per cent. short of the normal average.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH DECEMBER 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM OCTOBER 15TH TO DECEMBER 9TH 1889.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 9th Dec- ember.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA . . .	Tenasserim . . .	0'11	0	+0'11	16'77	5'02	+234
	Lower Burma . . .	0'04	0'06	-0'02	7'42	5'93	+25
	Central do. . .	0	0'02	-0'02	6'06	4'07	+49
	Upper do. . .	0	?	?	3'62	?	?
	Arakan . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	7'39	5'41	+37
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal . . .	0	0'39	-0'39	7'33	4'02	+82
	Assam (Surma) . . .	0'02	0'03	-0'01	4'58	3'59	+28
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0'06	0'13	-0'07	1'41	2'05	-47
	Deltaic Bengal . . .	0	0'14	-0'14	9'52	2'99	+218
	Central do. . .	0	0'08	-0'08	3'57	2'43	+47
	North do. . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'69	2'43	-72
	Orissa . . .	0	0'20	-0'20	15'44	5'49	+181
	Chutia Nagpur . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	2'99	1'73	+73
	Behar (South) . . .	0	0	0	0'54	1'52	-64
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0	0	0'42	1'31	-68
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East) . . .	0	0	0	1'23	0'89	+38
	Oudh (South) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0'05	0'38	-87
	Do. (North) . . .	0	0'08	-0'08	0'04	0'21	-81
	North-Western Provinces (Central) . . .	0	0	0	0'01	0'39	-97
	North-Western Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'12	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0'14	0'39	-64
PUNJAB	Punjab (South) . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'20	-100
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'28	-100
	Do. (Sub-montane) . . .	0	0'21	-0'21	0	0'37	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts) . . .	0	0'26	-0'26	0	0'87	-100
	Do. (North-West) . . .	0'01	0'16	-0'15	0'02	0'98	-98
	Do. (West) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'23	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar . . .	0'06	0'52	-0'46	10'66	10'68	0
	Madras (South Central) . . .	0	0'61	-0'61	4'86	10'76	-55
	Coorg . . .	0	0'07	-0'07	11'76	8'6	+41
	Mysore . . .	0	0'11	-0'11	2'10	3'94	-52
	Konkan . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	4'90	1'99	+146
	Bombay—Deccan . . .	0	0'17	-0'17	5'10	3'44	+48
	Hyderabad (North) Khandeish . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	1'26	2'72	-54
CENTRAL PROVIN- CES AND BERAR.	Berar . . .	0	0'16	-0'16	3'14	2'23	+41
	Central Provinces (West) . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	2'95	1'16	+154
	Do. (Central) . . .	0	0'16	-0'16	1'72	1'10	+56
	Do. (East) . . .	0	0'09	-0'09	1'97	1'14	+73
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0'02	0'50	-96
	Kattiawar . . .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'26	-100
	Sind . . .	0'01	0'01	0	0'01	0'10	-90
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . . .	0	0'06	-0'06	0'13	0'71	-82
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West) . . .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'32	-100
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'13	-100
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . .	0	0'83	-0'83	12'26	8'45	+45
	Do. (North) (a) . . .	0	?	?	8'90	?	?
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	2'46	2'02	+22
	Madras (Central) . . .	0	0'05	-0'05	4'56	4'31	+6
	East Coast (Central) . . .	0	0'81	-0'81	8'75	13'62	-36
	Do. (South) . . .	0'01	1'04	-1'03	5'35	14'54	-63
	Madras (South) . . .	0'07	0'98	-0'91	3'65	11'60	-68

SIMLA, 13th December, 1889.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of
the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th December.*—Rainfall very slight in Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely, and none elsewhere. Crops perishing from continued failure of rains in Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, and parts of Madura, Tinnevely, Salem, and Trichinopoly; elsewhere generally good. Prospects in all districts named not improved: rain urgently wanted. Prices continue to rise, especially in the Southern Districts and Nellore. Since receipt of above reports, good rain has been falling from 17th at Madras and adjacent districts, over 2 inches reported from Trichinopoly, and 2 to 4 inches at four stations in South Arcot.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Rain generally wanted in the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops in parts diseased or suffering for want of moisture, otherwise good. Cotton prospects generally favourable. Opium sowing in Baroda, and harvesting and sowing operations generally progressing. Fodder sufficient, and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th December.*—Weather has been cold and dry. No rain. Rice harvest is in full progress, and is expected to yield a good crop in most districts. In some quarters, however, the outturn is reported to be somewhat below the average, and in Burdwan it is only 8 annas, in Hooghly 10 annas, and in Bankoora 11 annas. *Rabi* crops are generally in good condition and promising, except in Orissa where they have suffered considerable loss from the late storm and heavy rain. Poppy prospects are favourable except in the Hajipore sub-division of Mozufferpore, where the later sowings are more or less a failure for want of moisture. Tobacco is a promising crop. Sugarcane is reported to be a good crop in many districts, but in Pubna it is deficient. Price of rice is said to have fallen in many districts owing to the appearance of the new crop in the market.

North-West Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th December.*—The weather continues seasonable, and the *rabi* crops generally are thriving, but rain is wanted. Markets are well supplied and prices stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th December.*—No rain. Prices stationary in all districts, except Rawalpindi, where they are rising. Harvesting of *kharif* crops over; sowings of *rabi* going on slowly for want of rain. Prospects of standing crops good, but rain is badly wanted throughout the Province. Fodder sufficient, except in Sialkot. Poppy sowings commenced in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Weather cold and slightly cloudy at times. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues. Outturn good. Young *rabi* crops in good condition, but some rain is now required for wheat and gram. Prices steady or falling.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th December.*—No rain fell anywhere in the Province. The price of paddy has fallen in Prome, Shwegyin, and Toungoo, and risen in the Lower Chindwin owing to exhaustion of local supplies; elsewhere the price remains stationary. The crop prospect remains unchanged.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Weather seasonable. No rain. Harvesting of winter rice continues. Tea season closing. Outturn of winter potatoes in Khasi Hills reported bad.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Crops in good condition in Mysore, except in parts of Bangalore district, where more rain want-

ed. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in Bangalore and Kolar districts slightly.

Rice harvest in progress in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th December.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. Picking of cotton continues; cutting and in some places threshing of *jowari* commenced. *Rabi* in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

No rain during week at Hyderabad. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues; *nabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Condition of agricultural stock in Bundelkhand improved. Crops damaged by locusts in Sirsi, in Goona Agency. With these exceptions conditions remain unchanged.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th December.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops generally good, but somewhat damaged by locusts in parts of Marwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th December.*—No rain. Weather very cold and partly cloudy. Sowing of wheat still in progress.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																									
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	(In Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Revenue.	Export Revenue.		Total Revenue.
1871-72	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	4,79	29,86	2,58	37,23	86	1,17	2,89	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72			
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	1,49	3,03	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	17,20	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73			
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	77	2,22	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74			
1874-75	7,61	32,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	2,10	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75			
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,97	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	95	2,45	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76			
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	26,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	1,67	17,23	2,87	3,49	13,45	19,81	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77			
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	2,21	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78			
1878-79	8,67	45,10	9,11	62,88	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	1,81	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79			
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	2,69	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	23,85	77,14	1,09,99	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80			
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	3,99	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81			
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,65	30,82	1,01	38,48	2,56	91	3,69	13,31	4,54	5,14	24,53	34,21	25,51	80,97	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61	1881-82			
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	19,35	6,57	1,05*	92	6,44	2,27	3	2,63	6,26	5,23	5	20,31	34,50	26,94	—90*	26,04	43,29	69,33	1882-83			
1883-84	9,98	17	11,48	20,93	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	2	2,77	6,91	5,18	11	21,42	26,71	27,33	68	28,01	37,60	65,61	1883-84			
1884-85	7,88	22	6,54	14,64	6,81	28	1,16	8,25	2,56	4	2,94	6,78	5,12	6	15,57	20,75	25,46	63	26,09	27,27	53,36	1884-85			
1885-86	8,51	16	8,62	17,29	7,75	33	72	8,32	2,94	3	3,46	5,69	4,15	5	24,42	28,62	26,52	67	27,19	36,69	63,88	1885-86			
1886-87	8,52	31	6,82	15,65	7,92	36	79	9,07	3,20	8	3,91	7,68	5,77	10	21,09	26,96	29,38	97	30,35	32,02	63,27	1886-87			
1887-88	8,12	34	8,87	17,33	9,57	34	1,07	10,98	3,32	5	3,87	9,65	6,05	1	21,85	27,91	33,58	80	34,38	35,36	69,74	1887-88			
1888-89	9,67	4,29	9,68	23,64	9,51	2,64	90	13,05	3,44	62	4,33	11,06	5,67	63	14,25	20,55	35,14	8,87	44,01	28,62	72,63	1888-89			
1889-90	9,48	6,25	7,23	22,96	10,30	2,00	1,13	13,43	3,63	47	4,47	12,03	5,60	1,77	24,11	31,48	35,78	11,00	46,78	37,59	84,37	1889-90			

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 14th December, 1889.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC WORKS
CIVIL
Irriga

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.		SOWN 1888 TO SECOND	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.
						Increase	Decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam.	Government land	2,690,264	438,529	341,924	144,806	...	10,667	9,305
	Inam land . . .	157,136	136,908	116,194	36,972	...	1,057	2,503
	Zemindari land . .	2,472,888	846,968	60,714	10,042	...	28	475
	TOTAL . . .	5,320,288	1,422,405	518,832	191,820	...	11,752	12,283
	Visagapatam.							
	Government land	1,193,406	129,690	105,201	19,244	...	8,303	3,494
	Inam land . . .	50,819	50,479	21,368	7,391	...	7,009	1,819
	Zemindari land . .	9,630,655	8,926	8,926	8,926	...	1,924	...
	TOTAL . . .	10,874,880	189,095	135,495	35,561	...	17,236	5,313
	Godavari.							
Godavari anicut {	Government land	...	...	...	200,057	7,869	...	17,200
	Inam land . . .	...	...	...	16,881	8,567	...	11,335
	Zemindari land . .	...	...	...	126,245	...	583	6,786
	TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	585,183	15,853	...	35,411
All other works {	Government land	...	...	...	38,263	...	11,495	3,445
	Inam land . . .	...	...	...	15,701	...	7,043	2,193
	Zemindari land . .	...	...	...	526	...	6	30
	TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	54,490	...	18,544	5,668
TOTAL {	Government land	2,443,763	1,086,621	678,980	328,320	...	3,626	20,735
	Inam land . . .	548,073	471,977	375,468	184,582	1,524	...	13,528
	Zemindari land . .	2,037,576	797,039	479,698	126,771	...	589	6,816
	TOTAL . . .	5,029,409	2,355,637	1,534,146	639,673	...	2,691	41,079
Kistna.	Government land	...	...	...	233,876	4,109	...	4,255
	Inam land . . .	...	...	...	77,733	19,918	...	182
	Zemindari land . .	...	...	...	75,509	872	...	12
	TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	387,118	24,899	...	4,449
All other works {	Government land	...	...	...	112,819	83,513	...	16,953
	Inam land . . .	...	...	...	26,386	22,179	...	19,011
	Zemindari land . .	...	...	...	3,545	393	...	1,030
	TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	142,750	106,085	...	36,994
TOTAL {	Government land	3,508,092	2,314,936	21,436,995	346,695	87,622	...	21,208
	Inam land . . .	682,628	645,506	426,765	104,119	42,097	...	19,193
	Zemindari land . .	1,183,360	327,569	253,005	79,054	1,265	...	1,042
	TOTAL . . .	5,374,080	3,288,101	2,116,765	529,868	130,984	...	41,443
Nellore.	Government land	...	...	...	34,209	...	866	9,611
	Inam land . . .	...	...	...	9,617	...	971	3,786
	Zemindari land . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	43,916	...	1,837	13,397
Sangam anicut {	Government land	...	...	...	41,084	14,555	...	3,381
	Inam land . . .	...	...	...	9,017	2,782	...	287
	Zemindari land . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL . . .	...	...	...	50,101	17,337	...	3,668

OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT.
WORKS.
tion.

IN THE-MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1888-89.

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL IN INCHES.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., CROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.		Months.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
Increase.	Decrease		Increase.	Decrease.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,490	...	154,111	...	8,177	— 5'04	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	Inches. 31'55	Inches. 18'13	...
1,548	...	39,475	491	...	+ 1'26		10'07	7'06	— 41'79
475	...	10,517	447	...	+ 4'44				— 20'95
4,513	...	204,103	...	7,239	— 3'43	TOTAL .	41'62	26'09	— 37'31
...	236	22,738	...	8,539	— 27'30	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
721	...	9,210	...	6,288	— 40'57		40'69	25'23	— 37'99
...	...	8,926	...	1,924	— 17'13		8'11	9'67	+ 19'23
485	...	40,874	...	16,751	— 29'07	TOTAL .	48'80	34'90	— 28'48
7,626	...	307,347	15,495	...	+ 5'31	.....	...	...	...
4,639	...	180,216	13,206	...	+ 7'91	.....	...	...	...
2,033	...	133,031	1,450	...	+ 1'10	.....	...	...	...
14,298	...	620,594	30,151	...	+ 5'11	.....	...	...	...
548	...	41,708	...	10,947	— 20'79	.....	...	...	...
391	...	17,804	...	6,652	— 27'10	.....	...	...	...
...	...	556	...	6	— 1'07	.....	...	...	...
939	...	60,158	...	17,605	— 22'64	.....	...	...	...
8,174	...	349,055	4,548	...	+ 1'32	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
5,030	...	198,110	6,554	...	+ 3'42		26'78	21'69	— 19'00
2,033	...	133,587	1,444	...	+ 1'09		10'60	9'55	— 9'91
15,237	...	680,752	12,546	...	+ 1'88	TOTAL .	37'38	31'24	— 16'43
2,384	...	238,131	6,493	...	+ 2'80	.....	...	...	...
...	2,924	77,915	16,994	...	+ 27'89	.....	...	...	...
...	42	75,521	830	...	+ 1'11	.....	...	...	...
...	582	391,567	24,317	...	+ 6'62	.....	...	...	...
15,843	...	129,772	99,356	...	+ 326'66	.....	...	...	...
18,952	...	45,397	41,131	...	+ 964'16	.....	...	...	...
...	746	4,575	...	353	— 7'16	.....	...	...	...
34,049	...	179,744	140,134	...	+ 353'78	.....	...	...	...
18,227	...	367,903	105,849	...	+ 40'39	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
16,028	...	123,312	58,125	...	+ 18'17		23'53	18'30	— 21'84
...	788	80,096	477	...	+ 0'60		9'18	8'37	— 8'82
33,467	...	571,311	164,451	...	+ 40'42	TOTAL .	32'71	26'76	— 18'19
...	4,825	43,910	...	5,691	— 11'47	.....	...	...	...
61	...	13,403	...	910	— 6'36	.....	...	...	...
...
...	4,764	57,313	...	6,601	— 10'33	.....	...	...	...
...	13,324	44,465	1,231	...	+ 2'85	.....	...	...	...
...	2,168	9,304	614	...	+ 7'06	.....	...	...	...
...
...	15,492	53,769	1,845	...	+ 3'55	.....	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.		SOWN 1888 TO SECOND	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88 Increase. Decrease.	Total acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All other works	Nellore—contd.							
	Government land	...	...	...	84,947	...	13,289	23,996
	Inam land	...	...	...	16,873	...	2,531	4,724
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	21	...	5	616
	TOTAL	...	...	...	101,841	...	15,825	29,336
TOTAL	Government land	2,589,369	1,617,931	824,772	160,330	400	..	36,988
	Inam land	645,191	560,352	320,013	35,507	...	720	8,797
	Zemindari land	2,375,040	46	46	21	...	5	616
	TOTAL	5,609,600	2,178,329	1,144,831	195,856	...	325	46,401
	Cuddapah.							
	Government land	4,795,123	1,788,405	1,195,735	72,937	...	7,659	63,605
	Inam land	791,786	693,511	492,677	40,613	...	10,753	41,323
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5,586,909	2,481,946	1,688,412	113,550	...	18,412	104,928
	Anantapur.							
	Government land	2,757,912	2,023,504	949,821	45,692	...	14,656	57,820
	Inam land	617,448	607,198	382,942	15,143	...	2,403	13,750
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,375,360	2,630,702	1,332,763	60,835	...	17,059	71,570
	Bellary.							
	Government land	2,765,124	2,267,245	1,383,110	29,222	143	...	5,279
	Inam land	822,076	817,800	621,038	11,555	...	463	1,434
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,587,200	3,085,045	2,004,148	40,777	...	320	6,733
Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	Kurnool.							
	Government land	...	...	...	18,607	9,107	...	4,190
	Inam land	...	...	...	9,619	5,146	...	1,470
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	28,226	14,253	...	5,660
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	22,686	...	4,670	6,872
	Inam land	...	...	...	15,084	...	4,913	6,084
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	37,770	...	9,583	12,956
TOTAL	Government land	3,955,087	1,583,696	1,099,598	41,293	4,437	...	11,062
	Inam land	1,017,073	1,006,662	736,245	24,703	233	...	7,554
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,972,160	2,590,358	1,835,843	65,996	4,670	...	18,616
Chembrambakam tank.	Chingleput.							
	Government land	...	...	...	8,005	7	...	4,346
	Inam land	...	...	...	2,056	113	...	528
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	10,061	120	...	4,874
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project.	Government land	...	...	...	4,538	...	255	4,769
	Inam land	...	...	...	841	...	142	308
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	98	...	46	66
	TOTAL	...	...	...	5,477	...	443	5,143
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	263,118	5,699	...	90,511
	Inam land	...	...	...	48,510	...	9,088	16,332
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	2,041	...	366	490
	TOTAL	...	...	...	313,669	...	3,755	107,333

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency—continued.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL IN INCHES.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., WET SEASON.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.		Months.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
555	...	108,943	...	12,734	— 10'46	...	Inches.	Inches.	...
...	877	21,597	...	3,408	— 13'63	...	...	...	...
565	...	637	560	...	+ 227'27	...	...	...	...
243	...	131,177	...	15,582	— 10'62	...	...	...	...
...	17,594	197,318	...	17,104	— 8'02	S.-W. monsoon .	11'62	11'32	— 3'44
...	2,684	44,304	...	3,704	— 7'72	N.-E. do. .	35'65	17'89	— 49'81
565	...	637	560	...	+ 727'27	TOTAL .	47'27	29'21	— 38'21
...	20,013	242,259	...	20,338	— 7'74	...	...	...	...
...	23,044	136,542	...	30,703	— 18'36	S.-W. monsoon .	17'45	15'06	— 13'70
...	11,848	81,936	...	22,601	— 21'62	N.-E. do. .	17'51	12'46	— 28'84
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL .	34'96	27'52	— 21'28
...	34,892	218,478	...	53,304	— 19'61	...	...	...	...
12,403	...	103,512	...	2,253	— 2'13	S.-W. monsoon .	19'80	13'66	— 31'01
806	...	28,893	...	1,597	— 5'24	N.-E. do. .	6'31	6'59	+ 4'43
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL .	26'11	20'25	— 22'44
13,209	...	132,405	...	3,850	— 2'83	...	...	...	...
1,295	...	34,501	1,438	...	+ 4'35	S.-W. monsoon .	16'84	18'16	— 9'08
246	...	13,009	...	217	— 1'64	N.-E. do. .	5'59	4'83	— 13'59
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL .	22'43	10'99	— 10'88
1,541	...	47,510	1,221	...	+ 2'64	...	...	...	...
687	...	22,797	9,794	...	+ 75'32	...	...	...	...
...	1,047	11,089	4,099	...	+ 58'64	...	...	...	...
...
...	360	33,886	13,893	...	+ 69'49	...	...	...	...
...	5,854	29,558	...	10,524	— 26'5	...	...	...	...
462	...	21,168	...	4,451	— 17'37	...	...	...	...
...
...	5,392	50,726	...	14,975	— 22'79	...	...	...	...
...	5,167	52,355	...	730	— 1'37	S.-W. monsoon .	27'09	15'14	— 44'11
...	585	32,257	...	352	— 1'08	N.-E. do. .	4'59	5'58	+ 21'51
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL .	31'68	20'72	— 34'60
...	5,752	84,612	...	1,082	— 1'26	...	...	...	...
719	...	12,351	726	...	+ 6'25	...	...	...	...
39	...	2,581	152	...	+ 6'26	...	...	...	...
...
758	...	14,932	878	...	+ 6'25	...	...	...	...
1,930	...	9,307	1,695	...	+ 22'27	...	...	...	...
61	...	1,149	...	81	— 6'58	...	...	...	...
56	...	164	10	...	+ 6'49	...	...	...	...
2,067	...	10,620	1,624	...	+ 18'05	...	...	...	...
16,104	...	353,629	21,803	...	+ 6'57	...	...	...	...
...	3,175	64,842	...	12,263	— 15'90	...	...	...	...
212	...	2,531	...	154	— 5'74	...	...	...	...
13,141	...	421,002	9,386	...	+ 2'28	...	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.			SOWN 1888 TO SECOND
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.
						Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	<i>Chingleput—contd</i>							
	Government land	1,312,617	721,865	613,973	275,661	5,451	...	99,626
	Inam land	265,344	258,248	147,546	51,407	...	9,117	17,165
	Zemindari land	239,876	229,437	63,223	2,139	...	412	556
	TOTAL	1,817,837	1,209,550	824,737	329,207	...	4,078	117,347
Palar anicut	<i>North Arcot.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	58,578	8,796	...	22,928
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,274	...	288	3,963
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	65,852	8,508	...	26,891
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	231,995	48,764	...	111,953
	Inam land	...	...	...	30,219	2,356	...	16,118
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	262,214	51,120	...	128,771
TOTAL	Government land	2,411,716	1,154,507	884,664	290,573	57,560	...	134,881
	Inam land	206,524	158,485	125,531	37,493	2,068	...	20,781
	Zemindari land	2,179,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,798,080	1,312,992	1,010,195	328,066	59,628	...	155,662
Pelandorai anicut.	<i>South Arcot.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	2,454	112	...	523
	Inam land	...	...	...	407	16	...	90
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,861	128	...	613
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	255,123	24,863	...	137,689
	Inam land	...	...	...	78,506	832	...	11,891
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	151	5	...	47
	TOTAL	...	...	...	273,870	25,700	...	149,627
TOTAL	Government land	3,110,357	2,320,585	1,236,949	257,577	24,975	...	138,212
	Inam land	156,843	142,403	89,915	19,003	848	...	11,981
	Zemindari land	22,400	14,080	6,585	151	5	...	47
	TOTAL	3,289,600	2,477,468	1,333,489	276,731	25,828	...	150,240
Upper anicut	<i>Tanjore.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	740,300	19,994	...	74,786
	Inam land	...	...	...	102,606	2,153	...	14,500
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	842,906	22,147	...	89,286
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	61,136	2,385	...	7,656
	Inam land	...	...	...	7,150	24	...	889
	Zemindari land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	68,286	2,409	...	8,545
TOTAL	Government land	1,590,693	1,163,085	967,429	801,436	22,379	...	82,442
	Inam land	611,662	461,982	257,349	109,756	2,177	...	15,389
	Zemindari land	191,633	147,466	60,771	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,393,988	1,772,533	1,285,549	911,192	24,556	...	97,831
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>	Government land	2,422,565	1,289,666	817,168	100,348	...	3,236	51,529
	Inam land	214,235	174,398	114,584	3,951	...	1,722	6,286
	Zemindari land	391,680	321,071	...	22	9	...	5
	TOTAL	3,028,480	1,785,135	931,752	104,331	...	4,949	57,820

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency—continued.

IRRIGATED.						RAINFALL IN INCHES.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., CROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.		Months.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18,773	...	375,287	24,224	...	+ 6 90	.....	Inches.	Inches.	...
268	3,075	68,572	...	12,192	— 15 09	S.-W. monsoon .	17 80	21 52	+ 20 90
...	...	2,695	...	144	— 5 07	N.-E. do. .	42 72	33 21	+ 22 26
15,966	...	446,554	11,888	...	+ 2 73	TOTAL .	60 52	54 72	— 9 57
...	3,451	81,506	5,345	...	+ 7 02	.....	...	...	...
533	...	11,237	245	...	+ 2 23	.....	...	...	...
...
...	2,918	92,743	5,590	...	+ 6 41	.....	...	...	...
5,974	...	343,948	54,738	...	+ 18 94	.....	...	...	...
...	6,625	47,037	...	4,269	— 8 32	.....	...	...	...
...
...	651	390,985	50,469	...	+ 14 82	.....	...	...	...
2,523	...	425,454	60,083	...	+ 16 44	S.-W. monsoon .	17 17	20 12	+ 17 18
...	6,092	58,274	...	4,024	— 6 46	N.-E. do. .	29 72	18 32	— 38 36
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL .	46 89	38 44	— 18 02
...	3,569	483,728	56,059	...	+ 13 11	.....	...	...	...
46	...	2,977	158	...	+ 5 60	.....	...	...	...
...	11	497	5	...	+ 1 02	.....	...	...	...
...
35	...	3,474	163	...	+ 4 92	.....	...	...	...
18,627	...	392,812	43,490	...	+ 12 45	.....	...	...	...
1,291	...	30,487	2,123	...	+ 7 48	.....	...	...	...
...	...	158	5	...	+ 2 59	.....	...	...	...
19,918	...	423,497	45,618	...	+ 12 07	.....	...	...	...
18,673	...	395,789	43,648	...	+ 12 39	S.-W. monsoon .	20 20	20 92	+ 3 56
1,280	...	30,984	2,128	...	+ 7 37	N.-E. do. .	41 44	27 23	— 34 29
...	...	198	5	...	+ 2 59	TOTAL .	61 64	48 15	— 21 88
19,953	...	426,971	45,781	...	+ 12 01	.....	...	...	...
...	10,752	815,086	9,242	...	+ 1 15	.....	...	...	...
989	...	117,106	3,142	...	+ 2 76	.....	...	...	...
...
...	9,763	932,192	12,184	...	+ 1 35	.....	...	...	...
...	2,721	68,792	...	336	— 0 48	.....	...	...	...
...	134	8,039	...	110	— 1 35	.....	...	...	...
...
...	2,855	76,831	...	446	— 0 58	.....	...	...	...
...	13,473	883,878	8,906	...	+ 1 02	S.-W. monsoon .	15 10	15 39	+ 1 92
855	...	125,145	3,032	...	+ 2 48	N. E. do. .	42 06	31 66	— 24 73
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL .	57 16	47 05	— 17 69
...	12,618	1,009,023	11,938	...	+ 1 20	.....	...	...	...
3,632	...	151,877	396	...	+ 0 26	S.-W. monsoon .	15 05	14 28	— 5 12
1,003	...	10,247	...	719	— 6 56	N.-E. do. .	23 34	14 40	— 38 30
...	19	27	...	10	— 27 03	TOTAL .	38 39	28 68	— 25 29
4,616	...	162,151	...	333	— 0 20	.....	...	...	...

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the

Works.	Items.	Area of the district in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS			
					SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1888, i.e., FIRST CROP.		SOWN 1888 TO SECOND	
					Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88. Increase. Decrease.	Total acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srivaikuntham anicut.	<i>Madura.</i>							
	Government land	2,041,432	1,240,936	800,328	119,143	15,594	...	74,739
	Inam land .	219,888	204,763	81,355	10,026	...	275	7,871
	Zemindari land .	3,370,240	1,342,720	...	79	...	16	...
	TOTAL	5,631,560	2,788,419	971,683	129,248	15,303	...	82,610
	<i>Tinnevely.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	11,017	5,611	...	19,327
	Inam land .	...	...	...	582	292	...	1,139
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	608	608	...	789
	TOTAL	...	...	...	12,207	6,511	...	21,255
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	78,108	1,041	...	190,321
	Inam land .	...	...	...	6,484	...	186	14,370
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	12,255	...	46	9,325
	TOTAL	...	...	...	96,847	809	...	214,016
TOTAL	Government land	62,251,177	1,528,959	1,222,402	89,125	6,652	...	209,648
	Inam land .	269,955	237,633	191,187	7,066	106	...	15,509
	Zemindari land .	928,950	749,105	627,072	12,863	562	...	10,114
	TOTAL	3,450,082	2,515,697	2,040,661	109,054	7,320	...	235,271
	<i>Coimbatore.</i>							
	Government land	4,587,285	2,810,492	2,159,127	85,464	461	...	29,120
	Inam land .	336,235	322,842	258,892	8,357	569	...	3,432
	Zemindari land .	106,880	86,329	78,303	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	5,030,400	3,219,663	2,496,322	93,821	1,030	...	32,552
Barur tank project.	<i>Salem.</i>							
	Government land	...	...	...	413	...	216	138
	Inam land .	...	...	...	34	...	56	20
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	447	...	272	158
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	86,261	...	6,611	30,995
	Inam land .	...	...	...	6,694	...	73	2,363
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	274	...	2	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	93,229	...	6,686	33,358
TOTAL	Government land	3,571,914	1,825,275	1,289,673	86,674	...	6,827	31,133
	Inam land .	259,606	150,781	80,579	6,728	...	129	2,383
	Zemindari land .	1,111,628	...	...	274	...	2	...
	TOTAL	4,943,148	1,962,056	1,370,252	93,676	...	6,958	33,516
TOTAL ANICUT	Government land	...	...	...	1,443,228	68,823	...	165,544
	Inam land .	...	...	...	388,667	37,530	...	37,605
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	202,400	851	...	7,653
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,034,355	107,204	...	210,802
TOTAL OF ALL OTHER WORKS	Government land	...	...	...	1,851,312	101,877	...	915,282
	Inam land .	...	...	...	325,715	...	21,556	173,113
	Zemindari land .	...	...	...	37,882	...	1,986	12,018
	TOTAL	...	...	...	2,214,909	78,335	...	1,100,413
GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING ANICUT AND OTHER WORKS	Government land	49,097,893	27,306,327	18,097,849	3,294,540	170,700	...	1,080,826
	Inam land .	7,872,522	7,108,048	4,839,683	714,382	15,974	...	210,718
	Zemindari land .	26,242,646	4,870,756	1,638,343	240,342	...	1,135	19,671
	TOTAL	84,113,061	39,285,131	24,575,875	4,249,264	185,539	...	1,311,215

years 1887-88 and 1888-89 in the Madras Presidency—concluded.

IRRIGATED						RAINFALL IN INCHES.			
FROM DECEMBER MARCH 1889, i.e., CROP.		WHOLE YEAR, 1888-89.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.		Months.	1887-88.	1888-89	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1888-89.
In comparison with 1887-88.		Total acres.	In comparison with 1887-88.						
Increase.	Decrease		Increase.	Decrease.					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10,840	...	193,882	26,434	...	+ 15'70	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	Inches.	Inches.	
1,643	...	17,897	1,368	...	+ 8'8		10'72	9'08	-15'30
...	...	79	...	16	-16'84		21'79	21'87	+ 0'37
12,483	...	211,858	27,786	...	+ 15'09	TOTAL	32'51	30'95	- 4'79
...	1,477	30,344	4,134	...	+ 15'77	...	...	...	...
67	...	1,721	359	...	+ 26'36	...	...	...	...
...	28	4,397	580	...	+ 70'99	...	...	...	...
...	1,438	33,462	5,073	...	+ 17'87	...	...	...	...
4,242	...	268,429	5,283	...	+ 2'01	...	...	...	...
...	310	20,854	...	496	- 2'32	...	...	...	...
698	...	21,580	652	...	+ 3'12	...	...	...	...
4,630	...	310,863	5,439	...	+ 1'78	...	...	...	...
2,765	...	298,773	9,417	...	+ 3'25	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
...	243	22,575	...	137	- 0'60		6'86	7'09	+ 3'35
670	...	23,977	1,232	...	+ 5'67		27'09	30'16	+ 11'33
3,192	...	344,325	10,512	...	+ 3'15	TOTAL	33'95	37'25	+ 9'72
8,056	...	114,584	8,517	...	+ 8'03	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
...	110	11,789	459	...	+ 4'05		11'39	11'07	- 2'81
...	...	...	...	...	...		14'75	9'33	- 36'74
7,946	...	126,373	8,976	...	+ 7'65	TOTAL	26'14	20'40	- 21'95
...	92	551	...	308	- 35'85	...	...	...	...
6	...	54	...	50	- 48'08	...	...	...	...
...
...	86	605	...	358	- 37'17	...	...	...	...
4,300	...	117,256	...	2,311	- 1'03	...	...	...	...
...	1,058	9,057	...	1,131	- 11'10	...	...	...	...
...	4	274	...	6	- 2'14	...	...	...	...
3,238	...	126,587	...	3,448	- 2'65	...	...	...	...
4,208	...	117,807	...	2,610	- 2'17	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
...	1,052	9,111	...	1,181	- 11'47		18'65	18'36	- 1'55
...	4	274	...	6	- 2'14		17'18	11'62	- 32'36
3,152	...	127,192	...	3,806	- 2'90	TOTAL	35'83	29'98	- 16'33
...	20,509	1,608,772	48,314	...	+ 3'21	...	...	...	...
245	...	426,272	37,775	...	+ 9'78	...	...	...	...
2,019	...	210,113	2,870	...	+ 1'38	...	...	...	...
...	18,245	2,245,157	88,959	...	+ 4'24	...	...	...	...
73,054	...	2,766,594	174,931	...	+ 6'60	...	...	...	...
2,926	...	498,828	...	18,630	- 3'59	...	...	...	...
1,181	...	49,300	...	805	- 1'59	...	...	...	...
77,161	...	3,315,322	155,496	...	+ 4'83	...	...	...	...
52,545	...	4,375,366	223,245	...	+ 5'38	S.-W. monsoon . N.-E. do. .	...	...	...
3,171	...	925,100	19,145	...	+ 2'11		19'33	16'20	- 16'19
3,200	...	260,013	2,065	...	- 0'80		20'43	15'59	- 23'69
58,916	...	5,560,479	244,455	...	- 4'59	TOTAL	39'76	31'79	- 20'04

P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,

Secretary.

Districts.	WHEAT		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema coccineum</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arundinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	
																											S. Ch.
Madras—continued.																											
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	18 14	16 13	11 9	11 9	13 10	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	21 10	23 1	23 1	18 14	19 15	147 0	147 0	9 8	9 7
Oya	14 12	14 12	10 0	10 0	16 8	15 11	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Pala	18 9	16 2	10 0	10 0	16 8	15 11	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shulabad	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Arkar, north—																											
Perambur	17 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Shulabad	17 10	17 0	12 0	11 6	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 15	24 0	22 11	17 10	17 10	164 0	170 4	10 1	10 1
Madhavaram	16 0	15 8	14 4	10 4	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 6	26 0	24 8	20 4	21 8	200 0	200 0	11 4	10 6
Madhavaram	12 8	13 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Saravali	15 8	14 12	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	21 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Channarayana	12 0	14 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	22 8	22 8	17 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Tamil Nadu—																											
Madras—																											
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	13 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Oya	14 6	14 12	10 0	9 3	14 10	14 12	...	...	20 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 7	22 12	22 12	20 10	20 10	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Pala	14 6	14 12	10 0	7 2	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	16 12	16 12	16 12	19 5	19 5	194 6	194 6	10 0	10 0
Shulabad	14 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Arkar, north—																											
Perambur	13 8	13 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Madras—																											
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	16 4	15 4	7 8	7 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	14 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Oya	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Pala	17 8	16 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 7	...	...	27 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Shulabad	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	16 8	16 4	8 8	8 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Oya	16 12	16 12	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Pala	16 4	16 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Shulabad	16 12	17 2	4 8	4 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	27 4	28 8	28 8	28 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	17 4	16 12	24 0	22 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Madras—																											
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	19 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	24 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	19 0	24 0	28 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4
Oya	17 14	17 0	8 0	7 14	11 8	11 8	...	...	24 2	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 64	22 15	27 8	26 0	26 0	27 8	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Pala	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Shulabad	15 0	15 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 2
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	16 8	16 8	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 8	27 0	25 12	29 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Oya	17 12	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 8	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Pala	17 8	17 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Shulabad	15 0	15 0	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 4	19 4	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Arkar, north—																											
Mangayr	12 8	12 8	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	19 3	19 3	13 10	13 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Oya	12 9	12 9	17 2	17 2	14 6	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15					

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

• Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV of 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER, 1888.			WEEK ENDING 23RD NOVEMBER, 1889.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH NOVEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD NOVEMBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
30th Nov., 1889	East Indian	1,514	9,79,468	647	1,526	(a) 9,26,089	607	2,75,76,246	536	(a) 2,75,03,118	532	16,872	...
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,171	178	57	9,247	162	3,25,203	107	3,18,727	164	...	6,566
...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	927	77	...	(b) ...	...	41,614	102	(b) ...	...	...	41,614
...	Sindia	75	5,901	79	...	(c) ...	...	2,30,552	90	(c) ...	...	...	2,30,552
30th Nov., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,77,133	227	1,672	3,85,000	230	1,16,10,092	205	1,22,03,429	216	5,92,437	...
30th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (d)	183	28,298	155	305	(e) 30,336	119	9,15,200	145	(e) 11,10,348	108	1,95,079	...
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	83,058	97	978	75,095	77	25,52,225	88	20,05,505	87	53,340	...
30th ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	12,048	86	296	20,586	70	3,85,470	81	6,12,071	71	2,26,601	...
30th ditto	Indian Midland	136	8,987	66	746	(g) 83,170	111	4,27,299	92	(g) 18,92,103	82	14,64,864	...
30th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal,												
	Nellore Branch	83	4,920	59	83	4,059	49	1,61,917	59	1,61,600	59	...	227
23rd ditto	Barcilly-Pilibhit	36	2,706	75	36	3,621	101	53,630	45	65,924	55	12,288	...
	TOTAL	4,754	15,13,617	318	5,699	15,43,803	271	4,42,80,513	274	4,65,03,035	251	22,82,522	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,411	5,85,865	243	2,477	6,47,645	261	1,64,85,968	201	1,79,42,577	214	14,56,609	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,40,812	203	692	1,40,066	211	43,77,378	186	48,30,143	206	4,58,765	...
30th ditto	Bengal Central	125	16,973	130	125	11,250	90	4,77,330	112	4,95,352	117	18,022	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,102	536	45	16,431	365	5,07,250	341	5,03,550	330	...	3,691
30th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,63,327	391	747	2,71,060	365	68,99,572	282	71,27,642	292	2,28,070	...
30th ditto	Mulbati	27	2,234	83	27	1,700	63	64,940	72	62,445	69	...	2,300
30th ditto	Tirhoot	273	45,512	167	273	43,530	159	10,67,117	123	12,37,209	137	1,70,152	...
23rd ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sih-ramau	105	4,701	45	105	5,313	51	1,62,942	46	2,03,553	57	40,611	...
23rd ditto	Jorhat	31	1,556	50	25	948	38	39,922	38	40,107	47	245	...
30th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj.	7	267	38	7	395	56	5,153	22	6,572	28	1,419	...
23rd ditto	Burma (i)	441	63,146	143	553	74,851	135	18,82,264	149	20,38,080	162	10,30,816	...
	TOTAL	4,830	11,48,405	238	5,076	12,19,120	240	3,19,85,842	198	3,53,03,359	207	34,07,517	...
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	Madras	840	1,64,204	195	840	1,77,292	211	55,28,157	104	60,20,405	212	5,01,248	...
30th ditto	South Indian	654	98,609	151	654	95,633	146	30,13,724	103	37,77,707	171	1,64,043	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(j) 7,79,437	518	1,447	(k) 8,48,472	586	(l) 2,58,39,273	507	(k) 2,05,52,547	421	...	52,86,728
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	2,45,837	533	461	2,48,000	538	78,45,221	501	80,20,720	514	1,84,508	...
	TOTAL	3,459	12,88,177	372	3,402	13,69,397	403	4,28,20,375	364	3,83,99,441	333	...	44,36,993
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,043	30,50,289	303	14,177	41,32,329	291	11,90,02,730	270	12,03,45,835	255	12,53,105	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,21,60,803	141	6,49,39,877	133	7,74,074	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,68,41,927	129	5,74,05,958	122	4,79,031	...
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	Tarakeswar	22	5,978	272	22	4,384	199	1,83,378	245	1,77,541	238	...	5,83
16th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(m) ...	...	(n) 2,82,852	110	(o) 3,04,415	118	21,563	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	52,821	140	376	39,840	106	14,79,363	116	15,30,176	120	50,813	...
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,558	68	67	6,723	100	2,46,025	111	2,71,266	123	25,201	...
	TOTAL	465	63,357	136	465	50,947	110	21,91,618	119	22,83,358	124	91,740	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
30th Nov., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	40,563	31	354	49,980	141	10,87,166	109	14,93,242	125	4,06,076	...
30th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	4,587	78	59	2,270	38	86,688	43	86,226	43	...	46
30th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Virangam	21	748	36	27	950	35	29,209	41	33,801	37	4,592	...
30th ditto	Mehsana-Vadnagar	209	24,177	116	329	24,094	73	6,40,267	96	8,28,814	89	1,70,547	...
30th ditto	Bhavanagar-Gondal-	68	2,903	43	68	2,866	42	1,11,782	48	1,22,052	53	10,270	...
30th ditto	Junagarh-Porbandar	124	6,400	52	124	6,800	55	2,24,033	53	2,20,427	53	...	3,600
	TOTAL	791	79,378	100	961	86,960	90	21,88,445	84	27,84,562	91	5,96,417	...

(a) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.

(b) Included with East Indian Railway.

(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.

(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.

(e) Includes the Sanctocia Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.

(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.

(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon and Amraoti State Railway.

(l) Includes the Patri Branch.

(m) Return not received.

(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th November 1888.

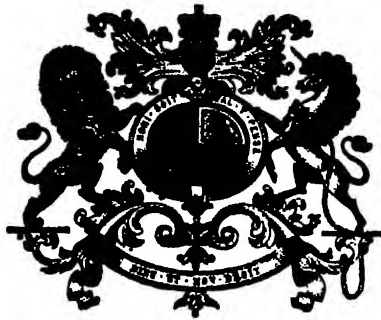
(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th November 1889.

CALCUTTA,

The 16th December, 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

*Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
No. 2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Central Provinces Conservancy Bill.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 51.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 28.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, one month and three days, of the leave granted to Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, in Notification No. 9, dated the 18th April last, is hereby cancelled.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 29.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, one day, of the privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-nine days granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in Notification No. 21, dated the 18th October last, is hereby cancelled.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 20th December, 1889.

No. 30.—The unexpired portion, *vis.*, one month and eight days, of the leave granted to Mr. H. T. Hyde, Reporter for the Indian Law

Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, in Notification No. 24, dated the 25th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1889.

No. 2401.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following proviso shall be added to Home Department Notifications No. 927, dated the 4th May 1888 and No. 1541, dated the 29th August 1889, prescribing the forms of licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed to be granted in Burma:—

Proviso.—Provided that by order of the Chief Commissioner in special cases licenses to possess and carry arms may also be issued in Form VIII of the forms appended to the Rules under the Indian Arms Act issued with the Government of India Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

The 19th December, 1889.

No. 2429.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 673, dated 4th April 1889, the following revised Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information :—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. Officers who obtain 5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain 8 will be noted as qualified to be "Interpreters" in Russian.

3. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows :—

Dictation	50	} 800
Translation from Russian into English	100	
Translation from English into Russian	200	
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150	
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from <i>ex tempore</i> reading	300	

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—(a) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (b) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and to no one who has not to his credit a sufficient amount of furlough to enable him to complete the full course of study and appear for the final examination within its limit. The whole time so passed will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and the officer will be entitled to furlough pay during it. The Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. On starting for Russia he will be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100; and such advance will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

8. Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. Two months before his final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

12. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he may earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. If, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate it will be necessary for him as usual to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

14. An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia.

No. 2443.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Forms VII, VIII and XI of the forms of licenses published with Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, which may hereafter be issued in Assam:—

If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest Police Station.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 737.—Lieutenant E. C. Townsend, B.S.C., is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, with effect from the 26th August 1889.

POLICE.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 862.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the Military Police in Upper Burma by Home Department Notification No. 87, dated the 20th February 1889, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1889.

No. 26-F. C.—Consequent on the return to duty from sick leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, the following appointments and reversions are made, with effect from 24th November, 1889, and until further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey—to officiate in the 1st grade of Conservators, and to resume charge of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Forest School at Dehra Dûn from Colonel G. J. van Someren, M.G.L.I., Conservator of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade.

Colonel van Someren—to receive charge, as a temporary measure, of the Northern Circle in the Central Provinces, from Mr. F. B. Dickenson, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade.

Mr. Dickenson—to revert to Officiating Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Central Provinces.

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Assam—to revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Punjab—to revert to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade.

No. 33-F. C.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 259-F., dated 15th March, 1889, the services of Mr. F. S. Barker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 19th December, 1889.

No. 45-S.I.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 15th October, 1889, is republished for general information:—

India Office, October 14, 1889.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint John Clerk, Esq., late Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, and formerly Captain in the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th December, 1889.

No. 2186-G—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Von Heyking as Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta, *vice* Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich.

The 19th December, 1889.

No. 2195-G—Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 20th November, 1889, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1889.

No. 6427.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

November 1889.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

	IN NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR. *	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1888-89.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,05	93	10,15	9,79	24,02	23,67
Opium	80	77	6,00	5,73	8,26	8,56
Salt	76	70	5,42	5,06	8,03	7,67
Stamps	35	30	2,65	2,56	3,96	3,93
Excise	38	36	3,19	3,06	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	25	19	1,60	1,49	3,26	3,09
Customs	10	8	89	76	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	12	11	1,07	1,04	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	22	21	45	43
Registration	2	2	23	22	33	33
Tributes from Native States	3	2	30	28	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	19	26	2,06	2,00	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
GROSS	4,08	3,77	33,87	32,20	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 50	— 55	— 3,05	— 3,05	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 1	— 2	— 1,42	— 2,40	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,69	— 1,69	— 13,96	— 13,65	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
GROSS	— 2,20	— 2,26	— 18,43	— 19,10	— 29,49	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	— 1	+ 5	+ 6	+ 83	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 2	+ 15	+ 7	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 35	+ 32	+ 2,43	+ 2,83	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	— 4	— 7	— 42	— 53	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 7	+ 38	+ 47	+ 87	+ 78
Military Issues	— 1,27	— 1,25	— 9,14	— 9,30	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 39	+ 39		
Do. Issues	— 6	— 6	— 41	— 40	— 4	— 1
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 78	+ 73	+ 5,77	+ 4,86	+ 27	+ 7,90
Do. Issues	— 54	— 59	— 5,19	— 5,30		— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 33	+ 34	+ 2,55	+ 2,49	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
Do. Issues	— 17	— 19	— 1,02	— 1,00		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 9	+ 10	+ 1,13	+ 1,06	+ 5,38	+ 1,97
Do. Issues	— 49	— 51	— 4,40	— 4,44		— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 92	— 98	— 7,72	— 7,97	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	— ...	— 15	+ 1,93	+ 2,84	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 6	...	— 2	— 3	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 44	— 53	— 4,45	— 3,74	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	— 95	— 99	— 9,29	— 8,80	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 11	— 20	+ 7	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,30	— 1,56	— 12,03	— 9,66	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 34	— 1,03	— 4,31	— 4,53	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,33	10,38	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	8,99	9,35	8,99	9,35	12,55	13,30

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 20th December, 1889.***APPOINTMENTS.****ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**

No. 1051.—With reference to G. G. O. Nos. 258 and 259 of 1889, the following officers of the Military Accounts Department are confirmed in their appointments as Controllers of Military Accounts, with effect from the dates shown:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Thomas,—20th March, 1889.

Colonel M. A. Rowlandson,—1st September, 1889.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1052.—Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, to be District Staff Officer, 1st class, *vice* Major N. P. O'Gorman, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 18th November, 1889.

Captain F. C. Carter, 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, *vice* Major R. C. B. Lawrence. Dated 18th November, 1889.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 1053.—Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to command a District of the 2nd class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major General Sir F. B. Norman, K. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, who has vacated his command on promotion. Dated 8th December, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.*2nd Cavalry.*

No. 1054.—Captain J. W. B. Meade, Squadron Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Cavalry, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Major R. A. Gilchrist, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1889.

3rd Cavalry.

Captain F. R. B. Knox, 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, 2nd Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major C. E. Gubbins, retired. Dated 1st April, 1889.

No. 1055.—No. 4 Field Battery—

Lieutenant H. S. Langhorne, R. A., Supernumerary Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, to be Supernumerary Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Worsley transferred to No. 1 Field Battery—Dated 24th September, 1889.

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant H. F. Head, R. A., to be Supernumerary Subaltern, *vice* Langhorne, transferred to No. 4 Field Battery—Dated 29th November, 1889.

4th Infantry.

No. 1056.—Lieutenant E. J. M. Wood, Officiating Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy, but to continue to do duty with the 6th Infantry until further orders. Dated 6th July, 1889.

Lieutenant T. M. Kirkwood, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 6th July, 1889.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Mullaly, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 11th February, 1889.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant F. V. Whittall, Wing Officer, 1st Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain D. W. Purdon, who vacates on promotion. Dated 1st May, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1057.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Charles Malleson Waterfield, 1st Dragoon Guards, Officiating Squadron Officer 11th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 12th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Waterfield will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th May, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**No. 1058.—and Punjab Cavalry—**

Jemadar Fakr Muhammad, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 841 of 1887, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 24th November, 1887.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1059.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain A. Elderton, Bengal S. C., 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—11th year commenced 15th January, 1889.

Surgeon J. G. Jordan, M. B., for 122 days. Pension Service—4th year commenced 11th November, 1889.

No. 1060.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Surgeon Major A. B. Strahan, M. B., 44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—20th year commenced 1st January, 1889.

No. 1061.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules published in special India Army Circular dated 8th November, 1889; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Sub-Conductor P. Arnand, Commissariat Department, for one year.

The furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 924 of 1889 is cancelled.

No. 1062.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain J. M. A. Retallick, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. J. H. Vanrenen, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for two months.

No. 1063.—Captain J. H. Young, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, is granted an extension of furlough, (p. a.) from the 4th to the 6th October, 1889, under Rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

No. 1064.—The leave granted to Major W. T. Shone, D.S.O., R.E., in G. G. O. No. 655 of 1887, has been extended to the 23rd September, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1065.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of January, 1890, as the day on which the Cantonment Act, XIII of 1889, shall come into force.

No. 1066.—The following draft of proposed rules under section 26, clause 21, of the Cantonments Act, 1889, is, as required by section 27 of that Act, hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification—

DRAFT RULES.

Under section 26, clause (21), and section 27, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Cantonment Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall be general for every cantonment in British India :—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, within or without the limits of the cantonment as the cantonment authority with the concurrence of the District Magistrate may determine, shall be maintained, at the expense wholly or in part of the cantonment fund, for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.
2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.
3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and, if such person is without means of support and is either a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistence allowance not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the cantonment authority may determine.
4. If the medical officer, for the time being in charge of a hospital maintained under these rules for the treatment of persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, certifies in

writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from the disorder, and any such person either refuses to go to the hospital, or, having gone to the hospital, leaves it before such medical officer has pronounced such person to be free from the disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment, within 24 hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

5. If a person having been prohibited under the last foregoing rule from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment, remains in, or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, for every breach of the said prohibition.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1067.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 15th November, 1889, pages 6066 and 6067.

India Office, 15th November, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

- Major Charles Henry Stoddart. Dated 11th September, 1889.
Major James Graves Kelly. Dated 11th September, 1889.
Major Henry Vere Hunt. Dated 11th September, 1889.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

- Lieutenant-Colonel John Mellish Madden, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st September, 1889.
Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 4th September, 1889.
Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher George Cautley, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 4th September, 1889.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Salmon Blaxland, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1889.
Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1889.
Lieutenant-Colonel Godlieb James Van Someren, Madras Infantry. Dated 7th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Douglas Branson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 8th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank William Chatterton, Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th September, 1889.

* * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—

Colonel John Liston, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th November, 1889.

Colonel Stephen Beckett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1889.

Colonel Henry Charles Kemble, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 7th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Oldham, Bengal Infantry. Dated 14th November, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Ramsden, Bengal Infantry. Dated 5th September, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Eyles Gordon, Bombay Infantry. Dated 4th November, 1889.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Walker, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 31st October, 1889.

Brigade Surgeon Edward Sexton, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Surgeon-Major John Robb, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 2nd November, 1889.

* * * *

"*London Gazette*," dated the 19th November, 1889, page 6137.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
19th November, 1889.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Dated 20th November, 1889.

* * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Pensioned Assistant Commissary and Honorary Captain Cornelius O'Gorman, Bengal Establishment, having been promoted to the rank of Deputy Commissary from 1st November, 1884, to have his honorary rank antedated accordingly, and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement, with effect from 2nd November, 1884.

Local Lieutenant T. J. Ryves, Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, North Western Provinces, and Captain in the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted the local rank of Captain. Dated 20th November, 1889.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary William John Routleff, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th August, 1889.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Stephens, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 14th August, 1889.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel William Kincaid Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 30th October, 1889.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Colonel John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 30th October, 1889.

Major-General John Innis Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 30th October, 1889.

India Office, 19th November, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Ramsay Frederick Clayton Gordon, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 2nd January, 1888, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Arthur Patrick Bateman-Champain, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 26th January, 1888, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Frederic George Lucas, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st August, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Second Lieutenant Francis Heale Taylor, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1888.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 26th November, 1889, page 6502.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
26th November, 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonels:—

Valentine Birch, Bombay. Dated 20th August, 1887.

Samuel Barrett Miles, Bombay. Dated 20th August, 1887.

Edward Gordon Lillingston, Bengal. Dated 30th August, 1889.

Duncan George Pitcher, Bengal. Dated 3rd September, 1889.

Edward James Gunthorpe, Madras. Dated 7th September, 1889.

Campbell Walker, Madras. Dated 7th September, 1889.

George John Skinner, Bengal. Dated 16th September, 1889.

Edward George Blenkinsop, Madras. Dated 20th September, 1889.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry Manley Wemyss, C.B., Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th November, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1068.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name

of Colonel W. H. Whitlock, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. I. Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, on the 30th October, 1889.

No. 1069.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

20th December, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hopkinson, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Reddie Becher, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

15th December, 1889.

Captain Edward Archibald Young.

To be Captain.

18th December, 1889.

Lieutenant James Gibbon Turner.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1070.—The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal:—

Second Grade Senior Apothecary William Marcus Mitchell, to be First Grade Senior Apothecary from 1st September, 1889, *vice* First Grade Senior Apothecary H. Russell, retired.

Second Grade Supernumerary Senior Apothecary Robert Johnson is confirmed in that grade, with effect from 1st September, 1889, *vice* Second Grade Senior Apothecary W. M. Mitchell promoted.

First Grade Assistant Apothecary William Alexander Heppollette, to be Second Grade Apothecary from 1st September, 1889, *vice* Second Grade Supernumerary Senior Apothecary R. Johnson, confirmed.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Frederick George Henderson, to be Second Grade Assistant Apothecary from 1st September, 1889, *vice* First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. A. Heppollette, promoted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1071.—*Ghasipur Light Horse*—

Mr. Herbert Harry Sandilands, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Pickford, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1072.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Alfred Coyle Flynn to be Captain, *vice* Kirkpatrick, resigned.

Mr. Harry Young Spencer to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1073.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. W. K. Martin resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th December, 1889.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 20th December, 1889:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary Surgeon T. Pottinger.	2nd November, 1889.	Umballa.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 20th December, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Arthur de la Cour Travers.	Lieutenant.	9th Bengal Lancers.	15th August, 1888.	Intestate.	R a. p. 3,660 9 8		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1889.

No. 391.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is transferred to the Madras Government for employment on Railways.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 392.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan for duty.

No. 393.—The services of Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are

The 20th December, 1889.

No. 397.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

NAME.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. E. Godfrey . . .	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, permanent.	29th November, 1889.
Mr. W. G. Bayly . . .	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, permanent.	
Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. LeM. Carey, S.C.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	
Captain E. A. Waller, R.E. .	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	
Mr. R. A. English . . .	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	4th December, 1889.
Mr. F. Rawson . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	
Mr. W. E. Curry . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	4th December, 1889.
Mr. G. H. Le Maistre . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	29th November, 1889.
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats . . .	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	4th December, 1889.

No. 398.—The services of Mr. R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 399.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 398 of this date, Mr. C. Vincent, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Madras, is appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State.

No. 395.—The following temporary promotions are made to class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from the 26th October:—

Major W. Pitt, R.E., Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and officiating in class I, grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment.

Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, and Officiating Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

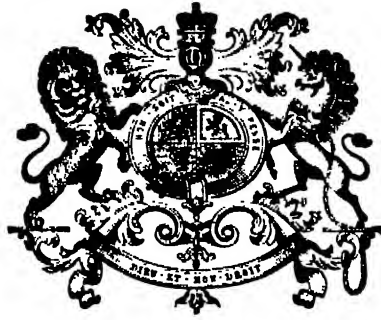
No. 396.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on his return from furlough is posted to the Madras Government for duty as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

TELEGRAPHY.

The 17th December, 1889.

No. 394.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, Officiating Superintendent, class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th December, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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	R. a. p.
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 768.—Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th December, 1889, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

No. 769.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th December, 1889, or the subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Surveyor General of India.

No. 1638.—Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rs.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to Aug., 1888.	April, 1889 to Aug., 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	7,726,000	7,996,600	270,600	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	3,522,800	3,705,500	182,700	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	3,113,400	3,346,600	233,200	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	1,737,100	1,775,700	38,600	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	1,924,900	1,992,800	67,900	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	1,114,600	1,253,400	138,800	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	508,300	615,800	107,500	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	688,400	672,700	...	15,700
IX	Forest	1,269,600	383,700	434,400	50,700	...
X	Registration	331,100	153,100	161,200	8,100	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	208,600	224,100	15,500	...
XII	Interest	690,300	357,800	371,600	13,800	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	527,300	559,000	31,700	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	269,800	289,300	19,500	...
XV	Mint	228,600	69,500	74,200	4,700	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	326,800	146,400	151,600	5,200	...
		Jails	270,100	78,500	93,700	15,200
XVII	Police	346,000	127,700	144,600	16,900	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	65,500	59,100	...	6,400
XIX	Education	212,400	78,800	77,100	...	1,700
XX	Medical	52,500	18,400	16,800	...	1,600
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	31,600	30,200	...	1,400
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	76,200	72,400	...	3,800
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	26,400	27,900	1,500	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	100,500	135,100	34,600	...
		63,223,500	23,055,300	24,281,400	1,226,100	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	4,537,000	5,430,600	893,600	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	2,154,400	1,801,200	...	353,200
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	12,300	14,500	2,200	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	455,800	527,200	71,400	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	59,600	61,700	2,100	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	14,900	14,900	...	...
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	170,600	318,300	147,700	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	365,700	328,400	...	37,300
	„ Non-effective	56,600	18,300	19,100	800	...
		82,621,600	30,843,000	32,797,300	1,954,400	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	119,600	104,200	...	15,400
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	57,800	50,200	...	7,600
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	31,021,300	32,951,700	1,930,400	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

five months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to August, 1888.	April, 1889 to August, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	99,700	93,900	...	5,800
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	390,000	434,000	44,000	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	1,389,000	1,430,900	47,900	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	1,902,500	1,070,200	...	882,300
5	Salt (do. do.)	401,900	200,800	194,600	...	6,200
6	Stamps	85,100	37,100	37,400	300	...
7	Excise	154,100	44,100	44,900	800	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	26,300	29,400	3,100	...
9	Customs	138,000	55,200	50,200	1,000	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	10,700	11,000	300	...
11	Forest	798,200	244,500	260,600	16,100	...
12	Registration	194,700	84,900	82,800	...	2,100
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	1,754,800	1,823,000	68,800	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	40,600	35,400	...	5,200
15	Post Office	1,270,100	510,100	520,700	10,600	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	210,900	223,500	3,600	...
17	Mint	84,800	30,400	39,400	3,000	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	542,500	552,400	9,900	...
19	Law and Justice {Courts of Law Jails	2,718,700	1,100,500	1,110,100	6,600	...
20	Police	841,800	337,800	358,700	20,900	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	3,945,000	1,524,200	1,579,800	55,600	...
22	Education	455,100	150,100	150,900	800	...
23	Ecclesiastical	1,352,300	454,400	458,700	4,300	...
24	Medical	163,600	64,000	65,700	1,700	...
25	Political	781,900	307,200	309,500	2,300	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	642,000	271,500	222,400	...	49,100
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	393,800	201,200	188,400	...	12,800
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	504,300	210,800	216,900	100	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	9,100	400	700	300	...
30	Stationery and Printing	759,300	300,200	315,600	9,400	...
31	Miscellaneous	457,600	167,000	180,000	19,000	...
32	Famine Relief	257,700	141,800	109,500	...	32,300
33	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	20,500	1,100	20,200	25,100	...
34	...	80,000	33,100	26,500	...	6,600
35	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	31,053,200	12,945,000	12,297,100	...	647,900
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	6,500	3,600	...	2,900
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	2,497,200	2,755,000	258,400	...
39	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	4,900	4,900	...
40	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	17,000	25,600	8,600	...
41	Interest	30,100	1,800	1,500	...	300
42	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	10,500	24,100	13,600	...
43	Miscellaneous: Railway Expenditure	82,500	23,000	40,000	17,000	...
44	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	601,000	280,100	203,700	7,600	...
45	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	282,300	331,400	49,100	...
46	Military Works	1,134,000	307,900	320,100	18,200	...
47	Civil Works	4,111,700	1,275,900	1,374,700	98,800	...
48	Army: Effective	14,231,900	5,569,700	5,416,800	...	152,900
49	Non-effective	875,100	395,700	396,300	600	...
50	Special Defence Works	545,000	135,500	127,500	...	8,000
	...	61,245,500	23,754,100	23,418,900	...	335,200
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	6,700,200	6,845,900	145,700	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	3,236,400	3,296,200	59,800	...
	...	83,469,800	33,690,700	33,561,000	...	129,700
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	635,000	634,800	...	200
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	173,800	138,100	...	35,700
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	401,400	477,200	75,800	...
49	Irrigation Works . . . . .	...	2,000	400	...	1,600
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	194,900	230,000	35,100	...
	...	4,089,500	1,407,100	1,480,500	73,400	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	35,097,800	35,041,500	...	56,300

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
G. W. Roberts . .	Sahebgunge . .	9th October, 1889 .	District Judge of Bhagalpur, on the 20th November, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs. 3,507-8-9. No application for administration.
Harry Roger Owen Grazebrook.	Kyackto, Burma .	15th November, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Shwegyin, Burma, on the 20th November, 1889.	Believed to have left no will. Assets about Rs. 500. Property in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner of Shwegyin.
Spencer Robinson .	Kalimpong . .	113th November, 1889 .	Officiating District Judge of Dinagpur, on the 26th November, 1889.	Intestate. Personal property in charge of the widow, Mrs. Robinson. No application for administration.
William Churchill Hodder.	Mirzapore . .	25th November, 1889 .	Officiating District Judge of Patna, on the 30th November, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about Rs. 1,500. The widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Hodder, has applied to the Court of the District Judge of Patna for letters of administration.
William Low . . .	Dinapur . . .	— August, 1889 .	Officiating District Judge of Patna, on the 7th December, 1889.	It is not known whether there is a will or no. Assets about Rs. 7,499-9-9. No application for administration. Deceased was in the employ of the East Indian Railway, Buxar.
John Bell . . .	General Hospital, Rangoon.	23rd October, 1889 .	Registrar, Recorder's Court, Rangoon, on the 5th December, 1889.	Intestate. No relatives in India. Assets about Rs. 19-7-6. Deceased was an Engineer. No application for administration.
C. M. Burton . . .	Jullunder Cantonment	1st December, 1889 .	District Judge of Jullunder, on the 7th December, 1889.	Will left in favour of widow. Deceased was an Extra Assistant Commissioner. No application for administration.
William Wynyard Boucher.	Nazira District, Sib-sagar, Assam.	19th September, 1889	Officiating Judge of Assam Valley District, on the 6th December, 1889.	Will. Property over Rs. 1,000. Children in England. Executor, Mr. W. B. James in England. No application for administration.
W. U. Read . . .	Sasseram Dāk Bungalow.	28th October, 1889 .	Officiating District Judge of Shahabad, on the 10th December, 1889.	Intestate. Effects in the hands of the Police. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 14th December, 1889.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th December, 1889.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	18,53,048	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments . .	77,35,554	12	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 1,08,73,049	10	4	1,63,03,027	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,21,19,149	8	8
Public Deposits at Branches . 54,29,977	6	8		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .	99,46,223	4	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,56,99,631	6		Bills discounted and purchased .	2,54,18,487	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,22,487	2	0	Balances with other Banks . . .	11,14,300	12	1
Sundries	14,62,743	0	4	Bullion	2,36,401	5	0
RUPES	7,94,87,888	10	2	Dead Stock	12,41,218	12	4
				Stamps	11,474	6	0
				Sundries	1,31,181	11	11
					593,37,039	11	0
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 90,49,054	0	4	1,96,50,848
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,06,01,794	14	10	
				RUPES	7,94,87,888	10	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th December, 1889.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 36'6.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th December, 1889.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th December, 1889	10,09,503	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	18,21,788	
ADD—		28,31,291
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	3,88,024	3,88,024
DEDUCT—		32,19,315
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,90,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	1,90,000
Balance on the evening of the 18th December, 1889	...	30,29,315
The Balance comprises—		30,29,315
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	10,09,503	
Ditto ditto Government	20,19,812	
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th December, 1889.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been lost, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
D 25—65739	10	Babu Pran Krishna Paul,	Sehora Road.

A. S. MILLS,

Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th December, 1889.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th December, 1889.

No. 28.—First grade Assistant Apothecary W. H. Robinson, attached to the Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted privilege leave from 12th December, 1889, to 20th January, 1890.

A. BARCLAY, M.B.,
for Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th December, 1889.

No. 5500.—Captain E. S. Masters, Adjutant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury, from the forenoon of the 29th October, to the afternoon of the 14th December, 1889, during the temporary absence of Colonel G. R. Peart, on duty. *Vide* Notification, No. 3065, dated 17th July, 1889.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th December, 1889.

No. 1324.—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, on return from furlough, resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J. A. Bell, on the afternoon of the 28th November, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 7th December, 1889.

No. 4127—3898.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. B. Lingiah to be a Municipal Commissioner in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. T. Vijiaragavalu Naidu, deceased.

No. 4133—4909.—It is hereby notified, under Section 4 of Act X of 1870 (The Land Acquisition Act), that the undermentioned land is required for a public purpose, *vis.*, for building huts for the men of the police force of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

A vacant plot of ground in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, adjoining the Blackpally Police lines and owned by one Papannah. The land measures approximately one (1) acre thirty-six (36) goontas, and sixty-seven (67) square yards.

A plan of the land has been made and can be seen at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,
Asst. to the Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 22nd November, 1889.

No. 5871-B.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Treasury Officer, Didwana, on return from leave assumed charge of the Didwana Division on the 31st October, 1889, forenoon. The unexpired portion of his leave, *vis.*, one day, is hereby cancelled.

A. D. CAREY,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th December, 1889.

No. 31-A.—Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Mecnut Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*

Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 35.—Mr. W. H. Price, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, officiated in class II, from 11th August, 1889, to the 10th October, 1889, both days inclusive.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 28th October, 1889, treasure consisting of one silver girdle, weighing thirty-one tolas, and two silver knife sheaths, weighing together six tolas, and valued at about Rs 35, was found in an earthen pot by Payaningal Unnichennan, while digging up the ground floor of his house (which was being renewed) in Puthentheruvu, in Neduva Amsam and Desam of the Ernad Taluk, Malabar District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar, at his office at Calicut, on the 7th May, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Collector of Malabar.

CALICUT,

The 7th December, 1889.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 28th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Mooltan, this 13th day of December, 1889.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. R.A.—65430, Trumpeter George Ralph Affleck.	Parish and County in which Born,—Woolwich, Kent.
Age,—16 years 11 months.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Transferred from 77th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, Nowgong.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Trade,—None.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—8th December, 1889.	Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mooltan.	REMARKS,—Supposed to have left Mooltan with a party of T. E. men pro- ceeding to Deolali.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd January, 1888.	Under 2 years' service.
At what Place Enlisted,— London.	

S. K. MACKENZIE, *Major, R.A.,*

Comdg. 28th Field Batty., R.A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th December, 1889.

Allan, Jones & Co.	Dickson, L. F.	Parker, H. Denham.
Angelino, S.	Kichberg, M. H.	Reiding, H. H.
Austin, H. G.	Elliott, J. J.	Schoenfeld & Co.
Boyse, Don. T. H.	Forbes, H.	Syall, O. A.
Bradley, John & Co.	Graham, A. W.	Turnbull, H.
Campbell, S. T. & Co.	Hamilton, Mrs. Geo.	Westland, W.
	Haseltine, H.	Wrenn, Bennett & Co.
Darley, Butler & Co.	Hautelmann & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allchin, J.	Flack, F. F.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Anderson, W.	Fletcher, Neil.	Owen, T. C. S.
Ashworth, Miss C.	Fowler, Miss.	Partridge, Guard.
Atkinson, F. S.	Fraiser, H. C.	Percival, Percy.
Barker, F. W.	Gellott, Cecil S.	Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Barker, J. P.	Gibb, C.	Remington, Capt.
Barnes, W.	Godwin, George.	F. A.
Barrington, H. E. W.	Gracewood, Geo.	Rennard, J. R.
Bates, Miss F. K.	Grove, E. C.	Revie, S.
Bather, H. R.	Hamilton, J. R.	Robins, J.
Baxter, Mrs.	Hamion, Alexes.	Rugerson, Miss A.
Beckford, C.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	Rubic, Phil. C.
Belitaki, R.	Herklott, A.	Samuel, Joseph.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Hewott, A. B.	Sano, T.
Berkeley, C. M.	Hodwil, A.	Seumon, John.
Boland, J.	Hucker, Geo.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Boldchild, Capt. R.	Keane, J. J.	Shworth, T. K.
L.	Lamb, E. G.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Landic, Miss E.	Smith, M. O.
Brown, W.	Latham, Mrs.	Taylor, C.
Brownlow, Miss.	Leblan, Geo.	Thompson & Co.
Bruce, R. G.	Livermore, H. A.	Tienes, Richard.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Lloyd, Willis.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Carpendale, W. M.	MacBrayne, L.	Travers, Mrs. Hope.
Claudius, Mrs. R. E.	Madden, J. H.	Waddell, Alex.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Maitland, A.	Wallace, Henry.
Corfuld, Capt.	Major, Alfred, Mrs.	Wallace, Mrs. W. V.
Courage, R.	Marly, Chas.	Walter, F.
Curran, Miss M. A.	Homan.	Watson, C. N.
Davis, Mrs. G.	McAdoo, Mr.	Westmacott, H. H.
De Jersey, J. E.	McArthur, Jas.	Williamson, C.
Drakeford, A.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Winckley, Mrs.
Duff, George.	McNair, Miss.	Wood, E. F. H.
Earl, T. S.	Meyer, A. T.	Woodhouse, G.
Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.	Mitchell, M. C.	Young, W.
Fisk, F. M.	Murdock, Mrs.	

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T.	Guiseppo, Celestini.	Mitchell, M. C.
Eglinton, C. A.	MacLeod, D. J.	Wallace, Miss H.
Gibbs, Chas.	Madden, J. H.	Westmacott, F. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th December, 1889.

Ashburner, Geo.	Hasting, S. J. S.	Martin, C. N.
Boulmer, Capt.	Howatson, Mrs.	Sciele, T. J. E.
Cock, C.	Hudson, Mrs. M. E.	Shakespeare, Capt. J.
Corbett, R. dela	King, Peter W.	Taylor, A. E.
Cour.	Lawrence, J., Major-	Thompson, H. D.
Deboncaicas, Dr. P.	Genl.	
Ferguson, H. F.		

JOHN OWENS

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 21st December, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	24th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Hook Post and Pattern Packets)	23rd "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	24th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	30th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	30th "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	26th "	Per French Str. <i>Meinam</i> .
Straits, China and Japan	30th "	Per Steamer <i>A. Apcar</i> .
Rangoon and Moulmein	24th "	Per Steamer <i>Khandalla</i> .
Ditto ditto	27th "	Per Steamer <i>Purnea</i> .
Akyah, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	25th "	Per Steamer <i>Euphrates</i> .
Port Blair	24th "	<i>Via Rangoon</i> .
Colombo	25th "	Per Steamer <i>Nepaul</i> .

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
SEEBPORE.

An examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department will be held at the College, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st January, 1890.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal not later than the 10th January, 1890, for permission to appear at the examination, enclosing a certificate of good conduct and a certificate of age.

For admission to this Department candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

The subjects of examination are—

- Arithmetic . . . The whole.
- Algebra . . . To Simple Equations.
- Euclid . . . Books I and II.
- English Grammar and Composition.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory the applicant will not be admitted.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian Apprentices in February next, and twenty-two on the reduced fee list *

For Natives there will be at least two vacancies, possibly more, on the reduced fee list.†

These vacancies will be filled up by the Board of Visitors.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

* Rs per mensem.

† Rs per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Professor in charge, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE.

The 27th November, 1889.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA
FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 3-14; per eight-ounce tin, Rs 7-4; per pound tin, Rs 14. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, Rs 4-14; per eight-ounce tin, Rs 9-4; per pound tin, Rs 17-8. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فیوج

یہ دوا کوئینائین کا عمدہ بدلہ ہے اور کلکتہ کے ہوائیکل گارڈس یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہر ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور غیرواسطے کے اور جو کوئی ایک شخص بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کر سکتا ہے یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے تیس روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے چودہ روپی اور موام اللہاس ہوائیکل گارڈس یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد نیچے کے لکھے ہوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے ستار روپی آٹھ آنے ' یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دوائی اور دیسی دوا خانوں میں بکتی ہے ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار ونس کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے آٹھ آنے ; ورنہ ایک پونڈ کے ٹیس کے بارہ آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS
FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. Rs.

- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877**, 4to, 193 pages text, 373 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.
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- Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883**, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.
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- Indian Meteorological Memoirs**, Vol. IV, Part IV, 4to, 97 pages, 14 plates. R3.
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JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876 :—

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	For the complete Series, including postage		Without postage.		With postage.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10	0 0	12	8 0		
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series.	6	0 0	7	0 0		
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, inclusive of postage in India	...		2	0 0		
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately, inclusive of postage in India	...		1	0 0		

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	For town.		For mufasil.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
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" the Calcutta Series. For the year.	7	2 6	8	6 3
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series. For the year.	4	4 6	4	11 3

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Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Orders and subscriptions for 1889 should be at once registered and remitted.

NOTICE.

Indian Law Reports.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, " Limited," 5—1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues	" 53	" 36	" 24
" six "	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine "	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve "	" 180	" 120	" 80

THE BENGAL LAW REPORTS.

A few sets of the Bengal Law Reports (Volumes 1 to 15) are available at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, at Rs 375 a set.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Debenture, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for ₹100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram, and last endorsed by Mr. E. Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhiapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHIAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 062851, of the 16th January, 1872, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Pramatha Nath Bose, and last endorsed to Srimati Surnomoyi Debi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SRIMATI SURNOMOYI DEBI,
*No. 4, Gossain's Lane,
Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277677, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Roger

Thompson Darwin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

R. T. DARWIN,
*Civil Surgeon,
Fort Stedman,
Upper Burma.*

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, last endorsed to C. Chengalvaraya Naidu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the notes in question and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement :—

Government Promissory Note, No. 197376, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bolly Chand Roy.

Government Promissory Note, No. 202844, of the 4 per cent loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110326, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110324, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 190265, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 190266, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras.

Government Promissory Note No. 143101, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st February,

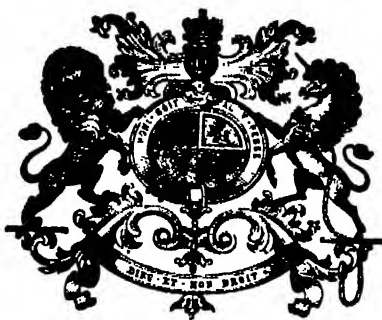
1843, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Canacavully Ammal.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU,

*Residing at Siruvungunam,
Madurantakam Taluq,
Chingleputt District.*

MADRAS.

The 4th December, 1889.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

• GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th December, 1889:—

N^o. 16 OF 1889.

A Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXV of 1867 (*an Act for the regulation of Printing-presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books*); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal of part of preamble to Act XXV, 1867.

I. In the preamble to the said Act the word "three" is hereby repealed.

2. In section 1 of the said Act, in the definition of the word "Magistrate"

Repeal of part of section 1, Act XXV, 1867.

the words "and a Justice of the Peace" are hereby repealed.

3. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "other Court within the

Amendment of section 6, Act XXV, 1867.

local limits of whose ordinary original civil jurisdiction" the words "other principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction for the place where" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new Part for Part III, Act XXV, 1867.

4. For Part III (sections 9, 10 and 11) of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"9. Printed or lithographed copies of the whole of every book which shall be printed or lithographed in British India after this Act shall come

Copies of books printed after commencement of Act to be delivered gratis to Government.

into force, together with all maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, finished and coloured in the same manner as the best copies of the same shall be produced, and also of any second or subsequent edition which shall be so produced with any additions or alterations, whether the same shall be in letter-press or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, and whether the first edition of such book shall have been produced before or after this Act shall come into force, shall, notwithstanding any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and publisher thereof, be delivered by the printer at such place and to such officer as the Local Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct, and free of expense to the Government, as follows, that is to say:—

(a) in any case, within one calendar month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered out of the press, two such copies, and,

(b) if within one calendar year from such day the Local Government shall so require, then within one calendar month after the day on which such requisition shall be made on the printer, another such copy, or other such copies not exceeding two in number, as the Local Government may direct,

the copies so delivered being bound, sewed or stitched together and upon the best paper on which any copies of the book shall be printed or lithographed.

"The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings finished and coloured as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

"Nothing in the former part of this section shall apply to any periodical work published in conformity with the rules laid down in section 5 of this Act.

"10. The officer to whom a copy of a book is delivered under the last foregoing section shall give to the printer a receipt in writing therefor.

"11. Of the two copies delivered pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9 of this Act one shall be disposed of as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to time, by general or special order, direct, and the other shall be deposited in such public library, or be otherwise disposed of, as the Local Government shall from time to time determine.

Any copy or copies delivered pursuant to clause (b) of the said paragraph shall be transmitted to the British Museum or the Secretary of State for India, or to the British Museum and the said Secretary of State, as the case may be."

5. In sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the said Act the words "on conviction before a Magistrate" are hereby repealed.

6. For sections 16 and 17 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"16. If any printer of any such book as is referred to in section 9 of this Act, or of any second or subsequent edition of any such book, shall neglect to deliver copies of the same pursuant to that section, he shall for every such default forfeit to the Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the book was printed may, on the application of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any

person authorised by that officer in this behalf, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate may determine to be the value of the copies which the printer ought to have delivered.

"If any publisher or other person employing any such printer shall neglect to supply him, in the manner prescribed in the second paragraph of section 9 of this Act, with the maps, prints or engravings which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of that section, such publisher or other person shall for every such default forfeit to the Government such sum not exceeding fifty rupees as such a Magistrate as aforesaid may, on such an application as aforesaid, determine to be in the circumstances a reasonable penalty for the default, and, in addition to such sum, such further sum as the Magistrate may determine to be the value of the maps, prints or engravings which such publisher or other person ought to have supplied.

"17. Any sum forfeited to the Government under the last foregoing section may be recovered, under the warrant of the Magistrate determining the sum or of his successor in office, in the manner authorised by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force, and within the period prescribed by the Indian Penal Code, for the levy of a fine under the warrant of the Magistrate imposing the fine or of his successor in office.

"All fines or forfeitures under this Part of this Act shall, when recovered, be disposed of as the Local Government shall from time to time direct."

7. In section 18 of the said Act, for the words and figure "pursuant to section 9" the words, letter and figure "pursuant to clause (a) of the first paragraph of section 9" shall be substituted.

8. Section 22 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal objects of this Bill are—

- (a) to reduce, from three to two, the number of the copies of every book which are to be delivered by the printer to the Government;
- (b) to authorize the Local Government to require the delivery of additional copies for transmission to the British Museum and the Secretary of State; and
- (c) to abrogate the rule that copies delivered under the Act shall be paid for by the Government.

Two copies of every book are required for preservation in India, and, if the book is deemed by the trustees of the British Museum and the Secretary of State to be a work which ought to be preserved in England also, additional copies are required for transmission to the Museum and the India Office.

In England the copies which are required by the Statute 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 45, to be presented to the British Museum without demand, and to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh and Trinity College, Dublin, on demand, have to be delivered to those institutions without payment; and it appears to the Government that the time has come for requiring the presentation, without payment, of such copies as may be required by Indian law to be delivered to the order of the Local Government. When the Bill which became Act XXV of 1867 was introduced, it was feared that the obligation to pay for copies delivered might lead to extravagant demands being made on the Government, and this apprehension has been realized.

The other objects of the Bill are to repeal certain portions of the Act of 1867 which have become obsolete (sections 2, 5 and 8), to indicate the District Court as the Court in which, beyond the limits of the presidency-towns, one of the originals of the declaration made under section 5 of the Act is to be deposited (section 3) and to amend the expression of sections 16 and 17 of the Act (section 6).

The 19th December, 1889.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—
Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication:

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th December, 1889:—

Act XXV of 1867 Amendment Bill.

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Acts VI and VII of 1884 Amendment Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 52.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd December, 1889.

No. 31.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to re-nominate the Honourable F. M. Halliday, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 24th instant.

The 27th December, 1889.

No. 32.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. K. M. Chatterjee of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

No. 33.—Mr. C. D. Panioty, Barrister-at-Law, has been confirmed in the appointment of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Chatterjee, resigned.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1889.

No. 2475.—It is hereby notified for general information that Friday, the 3rd of January, 1890, the date on which His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales is expected to arrive in Calcutta, will be observed as a holiday in all public offices under the Government of India at the Presidency of Fort William.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th December, 1889.

No. 754.—The services of Major N. P. O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th November, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 27th December, 1889.

No. 757.—Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma from Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 9th December, 1889.

J. P. HEWETT,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MEDICAL.

The 26th December, 1889.

No. 803.—Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Buldana, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the absence of Senior Apothecary D. Callaghan on leave on medical certificate, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th December, 1889.

No. 1772.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st January, 1890.

No. 1776.—APPOINTMENT.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Amir Ali, C.I.E., Barrister at Law, to act as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1889.

No. 65-C. I.—Lieutenant C. F. Close, R.E., and Mr. C. Wood are appointed Assistant Superintendents of the 2nd grade in the Survey of India Department.

Lieutenant Close and Mr. Wood joined their appointments on the afternoon of the 2nd December, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 23rd December, 1889.

No. 2217-G.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4(a) of the Cantonments Act,

III of 1880, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 70-I., dated the 7th January, 1884, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Dastur Edalji Bymanji to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, with effect from the 30th October, 1889.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1889.

No. 6523.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of November, 1889, are notified:—

With effect from the 4th November, 1889—

Mr. R. A. Gamble to officiate as an enrolled officer, Class IV,

Mr. A. H. Anthony to revert to class V,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class VI, and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 10th November, 1889—

Mr. J. E. O'Connor to officiate in class I of the Enrolled List,

Mr. H. G. Cowie to officiate in class II,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in class III,

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in class IV,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class V, and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in class VI.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd December, 1889.

No. 302-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council exempts from the export duty to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, all rice exported by sea and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondichery and Karikal or passing by land into either of those settlements.

This exemption shall commence on the 23rd day of December, 1889, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of March, 1890, inclusive.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 27th December, 1889.***APPOINTMENTS.****ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**

No. 1074.—With reference to Special India Army Circular, dated 8th October, 1889, the officers of the Military Accounts Department are graded as follows, with effect from the 11th September, 1889:—

Military Accountants, 1st class,—3.

Colonel C. G. Cautley.
Colonel H. G. Saunders.
Major J. A. Miley.

Military Accountants, 2nd class,—4.

Major E. J. G. Lewis.
Major G. W. Sawyer.
Major F. F. R. Burgess.
Major D. A. A. Macpherson.

Military Accountants, 3rd class,—4.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Woodcock.
Colonel C. T. P. Luxmore.
Captain W. R. L. Anderson (seconded.)
Colonel F. W. Major.
Captain W. J. B. Bird.

Military Accountants, 4th class,—4.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. F. Mackenzie.
Captain H. F. Cadell.
Major R. T. Hawkes.
Major J. F. D. Fordyce.

Assistant Military Accountants, 1st class,—4.

Captain H. Melvill.*
Captain J. G. Downing.*
Captain H. M. Prior.*
Captain W. H. Young.*

Assistant Military Accountants, 2nd class,—4.

Captain G. B. Renny.*
Bt. Major H. F. S. Ramsden.*
Captain H. E. Passy.*
Captain W. C. F. Field (seconded.)
Captain G. A. Williams.

Assistant Military Accountants, 3rd class,—4.

Captain T. H. Eyre.
Lieutenant C. E. Mardall.
Captain W. St. J. Richardson.
Lieutenant G. W. S. Fryer.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1075.—Lieutenant T. Moss, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th October, 1888.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1076.—Second Lieutenant Roger Lloyd Kennion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 9th June, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Kennion will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the

* NOTE.—These officers will continue to hold the rank of Military Accountants until absorbed in that grade.

9th June, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1077.—Second Lieutenant Hubert Walter Codrington, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 9th April, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second Lieutenant Codrington will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 9th April, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1078.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. F. Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, Pay Examiner, Bombay, (p.a.) for one year and 284 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 1079.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—

Lieutenant S. H. Powell, R.E., Military Works Department, (m.c.) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India.

No. 1080.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major R. F. Moore, R.E., Military Works Department, for one year. Pension Service—20th year commenced 11th February, 1889.

No. 1081.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Major J. C. F. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, 6th (the Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension Service,—21st year commenced 10th November, 1889.

No. 1082.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Bengal Staff Corps, (m.c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, M.D., (m.c.) for three months.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1083.—G. G. O. No. 1066, dated the 20th December, 1889, is republished for information:

Dated 20th December, 1889.

No. 1066.—The following draft of proposed rules under section 26, clause 21, of the Cantonments Act, 1889, is, as required by section 27 of that Act, hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification—

DRAFT RULES.

Under section 26, clause (21), and section 27, sub-sections (2) and (4), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall be general for every cantonment in British India:—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, within or without the limits of the cantonment, as the cantonment authority with the concurrence of the District Magistrate may determine, shall be maintained, at the expense wholly or in part of the cantonment fund, for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.
2. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every such hospital.
3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and, if such person is without means of support and is either a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital on the request of the cantonment authority or of any officer of that authority, shall receive from the cantonment fund such subsistence allowance not being less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed by the Local Government under section 338 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the cantonment authority may determine.
4. If the medical officer for the time being in charge of a hospital maintained under these rules for the treatment of persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, certifies in writing to the commanding officer of the cantonment that any person is suffering, or is supposed by such medical officer to be suffering, from the disorder, and such person either refuses to go to the hospital, or, having gone to the hospital, leaves it before such medical officer has pronounced such person to be free from the disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment, within

24 hours, and prohibit such person from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

5. If a person having been prohibited under the last foregoing rule from remaining in or re-entering a cantonment, remains in, or re-enters the cantonment without such written permission as is mentioned in that rule, such person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, for every breach of the said prohibition.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1084.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Colonel T. N. Baker, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on the 8th November, 1889, of Colonel H. M. Wemyss, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army.

No. 1085.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Graham Robert Douglas MacNeill, C.B., Madras General List Infantry,—22nd December, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph George Fagan, Bombay General List Cavalry,—27th December, 1889.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1086.—25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Nil Kanth to be Subadar, and Havildar Sandhya-das to be Jemadar, *vice* Ato, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1087.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. Albert Gattlieb Puech to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 29th November, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th December, 1889.

Under Clause 35 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st and the 28th December, 1889:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).	Lieutenant J. J. Digan	15th December, 1889.	Meean Meer.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st and the 28th December, 1889.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Francis Carminowe Nicolas. (a)	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Royal Artillery.	9th May, 1889	No will found.	R a. p. 961 10 11	...	27th Feb., 1890.
John Denis Perkins (b)	Lieutenant.	14th Bengal Lancers.	22nd Aug. 1889	Intestate	2,404 9 4	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin—

Widow—Mrs. H. J. Nicolas.

Children—Names unknown.

(b) Next-of-kin—

Father—Major-General Perkins.

1, Glen Eldon Road,

Streatham, London, S.W.

E. H. H. COLIEN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.***PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.***Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1889.*

No. 400.—The services of Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th December, 1889, under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 401.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave for six weeks without pay in extension of the leave granted him by the Government of the Punjab as notified in Punjab Gazette Notification, No. 3284, dated the 16th May, 1889.

The 24th December, 1889.

No. 402.—Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-

Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E.

No. 403.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is, on return of Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., from special leave, re-transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to that Government.

No. 404.—Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, having vacated his appointment under Article 687, Clause (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, is re-appointed to that post, with effect from the 26th February, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.**Secretary to the Government of India.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	15 0 0
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's *Gazette*.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Datta, Hirendranath | Presidency College. |
| 2 Ghosh, Jogendrakumar | Dacca College. |
| 3 Khastgir, Hemendralal | Presidency College. |
| 4 Chattopadhyay, Ramnanda | City College. |
| 5 Muhammad Abbas Ali | Presidency College. |
| 6 Bandyopadhyay, Jyotishchandra | Metropolitan Institution. |
| 7 Bal, Sureschandra | Dacca College. |

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Kar, Pramathachandra . . . Presidency College.
- 2 Maitra, Haridas . . . Ditto.
- 3 Purohit, Gopinath . . . Agra College.
- 4 Bandyopadhyay, Kaliprasanna . . . F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
- 5 Das, Abinashchandra . . . Presidency College.
- 6 Raychaudhuri, Tejendranath . . . Ditto.
- 7 Kumar, Nityagopal . . . Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Ghosh, Bipinbihari . . . Presidency College.
- 2 Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra . . . Metropolitan Institution.
- 3 Basu, Nityakrishna . . . Ditto.
- 4 Sarkar, Sureschandra . . . City College.
- 5 Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra . . . F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
- 6 Set, Nibaranchandra . . . Presidency College.
- 7 Bandyopadhyay, Purnachandra . . . General Assembly's Institution.
- 8 Mukhopadhyay, Debkisor . . . Metropolitan Institution.
- 9 Sen, Akshaykumar . . . Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Majumdar, Upendralal . . . Presidency College.
- 2 Bandyopadhyay, Haranchandra . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh . . . Presidency College.
- 2 Mallik, Matilal . . . Ditto.
- 3 Chattopadhyay, Jyotiprasad . . . Ditto.
- 4 Bhattacharyya, Munindranath . . . Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Bandyopadhyay, Rakhal-mohan . . . Presidency College.
- 2 " Saradaprasad . . . General Assembly's Institution.

LATIN.

CLASS I.

- Wheeler, E. M. . . . Bishop's College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Ray, Satischandra . . . Sanskrit College.
- 2 Adhikari, Satkari . . . Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Chakrabarti, Sitalchandra . . . Sanskrit College.
- 2 Lahiri, Paresnath . . . Teacher.

PERSIAN.

CLASS I.

- Zahadur Rahim Zahid . . . Private Student.

CLASS II.

- Syed Shamsul Huda . . . Private Student.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

- Sen, Binayendranath . . . General Assembly's Institution.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Bandyopadhyay, Atulkrishna . . . City College.
- 2 Chandra, Rajchandra . . . Presidency College.
- 3 Nehal Chand . . . Agra College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Chattopadhyay, Rakhal-das . . . Presidency College.
- 2 Sen, Mohitchandra . . . Ditto.
- 3 Gupta, Jnanendranath . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Sinha, Birchandra . . . Teacher.
- 2 Kundu, Gopikrishna . . . Metropolitan Institution.

CLASS III.

- Basu, Hariprasad . . . Metropolitan Institution.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(A) CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Bhaduri, Kulabhushan . . . Private Student.
- 2 Bandyopadhyay, Manmohan . . . Presidency College.
- 3 Bhattacharyya, Haripada . . . Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Basu, Basantakumar . . . Presidency College.
- 2 Sarkar, Syamlal . . . Ditto.
- 3 Bhattacharyya, Kshirod-prasad . . . Ditto.
- 4 Ray, Annadamohan . . . Ditto.
- 5 Datta, Debendranath . . . Ditto.

CLASS III.

- Datta, Srischandra . . . Presidency College.

(B) PHYSICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Ray, Mohinimohan . . . Presidency College.
- 2 " Satischandra . . . Ditto.
- 3 Ghosh, Rasiklal . . . Ditto.

(E) PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

- 1 Sarkar, Nilratan . . . M. B.
- 2 Ghosha, Bhupendra Sri . . . Presidency College.

CLASS III.

- Mitra, Nareschandra . . . General Assembly's Institution.

(F) GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

CLASS III.

- Basu, Sasibhushan . . . City College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 26th December, 1889.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R	a.	p.		
97	<i>Found in the Jubbulpore District.</i> Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	228	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 25th Sep., 1890.
99	<i>Found in the Rawal Pindi District.</i> Kabul Samanta Deva 814—892 A.D.	Silver	0	5	0	11	
103	<i>Found in the Wardha District.</i> Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver	1	0	0	92	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
104	Ditto (New Nagpur flag and g).	Do.	1	0	0	64	
105	Muhammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat).	Do.	1	0	0	117	
106	<i>Found in the Shapur District.</i> Saifuddin Hosein Ourlah	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	381	
108	<i>Found in the Sialkot District.</i> Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver	1	0	0	46	
111	<i>Found in the Shahpur District.</i> Maizzuddin Muhammad bin Sani, Conqueror of India, A.D. 1193-1205.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	4	0	289	Do. do. 6th Nov., 1890.
112	Chabad Deva of Ajmir Chronicles, No. 38.	Do.	0	8	0	1	
116	<i>Found in the Sarun District.</i> Alamgir Zani (date top right side)	Silver	1	4	0	16	Do. do. 3rd Dec., 1890.
122	<i>Found in the Jubbulpore District.</i> Coins of the Mugal Emperors of Delhi. Mohammad Shah	Silver	1	4	0	62	
123	Ahmed Shah	Do.	1	4	0	45	
124	Alamgir	Do.	1	4	0	53	
125	Shah Allam	Do.	1	4	0	10	
126	<i>Found in the Sialkot District.</i> Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver	1	2	0	5	
127	<i>Found in the Shapur District.</i> Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyusuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	146	

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 27th December, 1889.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*

Master of the Mint.

H A 2

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd December, 1889.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 27th December, 1880.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 36·5.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 25th December, 1880.

	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th December, 1889 . . .	10,09,503	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . . .	20,19,812	
ADD—		30,29,315
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	2,32,169	2,32,169
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve		32,61,484
• Treasury during the week . . .	...
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	...
Balance on the evening of the 25th December, 1889 . . .	...	32,61,484
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department . . .	10,09,503	
Ditto ditto Government	22,51,981	32,61,484
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.
 CALCUTTA MINT,
 The 20th December, 1880.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Thursday, the 2nd, till Thursday, the 16th, proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1889.

No. 770.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 6th August, 1889, *vice* Mr. J. H. Wilson, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, deceased :—

Mr. J. Hickie, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade,
to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

No. 771.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 14th August, 1889, *vice* Mr. W. W. McNair, Surveyor, 3rd grade, deceased:—

Mr. R. B. Smart, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be
Surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. H. T. Kitchen, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. S. O. Madras, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

No. 772.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 19th September, 1889, *vice* Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 2nd grade, deceased:—

Mr. H. Dowman, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 773.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st October, 1889, *vice* Mr. F. W. Moore, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, resigned:—

Mr. F. E. Warde, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 774.—Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, is brought on to the active list, with effect from the 26th October, 1889, and the following reversion is to take effect from that date:—

Mr. S. O. Madras, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st December, 1889.

No. 23.—Mr. W. Williams, Superintendent, class IV, 2nd grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1889.

H. A. MALLOCK,
Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th December, 1889.

No. 5227-G.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 4456-G., dated 26th October, 1888, it is hereby notified that Surgeon H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), returned from furlough, and resumed charge of his duties as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and Harowtee and Tonk Agency, on the afternoon of the 19th November, 1889.

Hospital Assistant Gholam Nubbi held medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force from the 8th to the 19th November, 1889, both days inclusive.

No. 5229-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Yusuf Narain, attached to the Agency Hospital at Deoli, held charge of the duties of Agency Surgeon, in addition to his own duties, from 8th to 19th November, 1889, both days inclusive.

The 23rd December, 1889.

No. 5284-G.—Hospital Assistant Ghasi Ram was appointed a third class Hospital Assistant for Government service, and placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States, from 23rd July, 1889.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd December, 1889.

No. 32-A.—Lieutenant E. A. Edgell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer, laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter, II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 9th December, 1889.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 21st December, 1889.

No. 2.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, District Locomotive Superintendent, class II, grade 4, is granted, under Articles 330c and 340 of Civil Service Regulations, one year's furlough, with necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 2nd January, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col, R.E.,*
Manager, Ouddh and Rohilkhand Railway.

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گورنمنٹ سنکونا فیری فوج

یہ ہوا کوئٹا کیس کا حصہ بدل ہی اور کلکتہ کے پوٹالک کارکن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہوا ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئی ایک حصہ بیس پونہ خرید کرنے والا ہو وہ نقد خرید کرنے کی شرط پر ٹھیکے کے لئے ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتا ہی یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے ٹیس کے ٹیس روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونہ کے ٹیس کے چودہ روپی اور موام الناس پوٹالک کارکن یعنی کمپنی باغ نے سوپرٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیہ نقد ٹھیکے کے لئے ہوئے پہاڑ سے خرید کر سکتے ہیں یعنی — چار اونس کے ٹیس کے چار روپی چودہ آنے ; آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونہ کے ٹیس کے سترا روپی آٹھ آنے

یہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے دھاتی اور دھاتی ہوا خانوں سے بکتی ہی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول قاک چار ونس ٹیس کے چار آنے ; اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹیس کے آٹھ آنے ; در ایک پونہ کے ٹیس کے بارہ آنے

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th December, 1889.

Allan, Jones & Co.	Forbes, H.	Mitchell, T. C. A.
Austin, H. G.	Gibb, Charles.	Parker, H. Denham.
Boyse, Don. T. H.	Graham, A. W.	Reiding, H. H.
Bradley, John & Co.	Hamilton, Mrs. Geo.	Schoenfeld & Co.
Campbell, S. T. & Co.	Hautelmann & Co.	Spence, Aitken & Co.
Cohen, A. M.	Hearsey, Captain A. M.	Tines, Herren.
Darley, Butler & Co.	Lamden, G.	Turnbull, H.
Dickson, L. F.	MacGregor, A.	Turnbull, J.
Eichberg, M. H.		Westland, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allchin, J.	Godwin, George.	Nicolaieff, Alex.
Andrade, P. A.	Gracewood, Geo.	Palmer, Mrs. M.
Atkinson, F. S.	Gray, James.	Partridge, Guard.
Barker, F. W.	Grove, E. C.	Percival, Percy.
Barnes, W.	Griffin, Miss.	Platta, Mrs. S. K.
Barrington, H. E. W.	Hamilton, J. R.	Powell, F.
Bates, Miss E. K.	Hamion, Alexes.	Prenter, Miss.
Bather, H. R.	Harding, R. E.	Remington, Capt. F. A.
Baxter, Mrs.	Hardy, Mrs. M.	Rennard, J. R.
Bolitaki, R.	Hawkworth, Mrs.	Revie, S.
Bennett, J. J. T.	Henderson, Mrs. P.	Ricket, Mrs.
Berkoley, C. M.	Herklotz, A.	Robins, J.
Boland, J.	Heseltine, H. H.	Rogerson, Miss A.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Hewett, A. B.	Rubie, Phil. C.
Bouthron, A. C.	Higgins, C. C.	Salsmon, C.
Brownlow, Miss.	Hilton, R. W.	Samuel, Joseph.
Brown, W.	Hodge, Mrs. George.	Sano, T.
Brunton, Mrs. M.	Hosack, D. D. F.	Sheumon, John.
Bruce, R. G.	Hulton, Mrs. R.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Keane, J. J.	Shworth, T. K.
Carpencale, W. M.	Lamb, E. G.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Landis, Miss R.	Smith, M. O.
Cooper, H. J.	Latham, Mrs.	Stather, C.
Corfuld, Capt.	Livermore, H. A.	Steinhart, Mr.
Courage, R.	Lloyd, Willis	Taylor, C.
Courtney, F. S.	Madden, J. H.	Thompson & Co.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Maitland, J.	Tienes, Richard.
Dickson, Mrs. E.	Mard, J. J.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Douglas, G. P. H.	Marily, Chas.	Waddell, Alex.
Drakeford, A.	Homan.	Wallace, Henry.
Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.	Maxwell, Sir J. S.	Walter, F.
Fisk, F. M.	McAdoo, Mr.	Watson, Andrew.
Fletcher, NeB.	McArthur, Jas.	Westmacott, H. H.
Fowler, Miss.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Williamson, C.
Fraser, H. C.	McNair, Miss.	Winckley, Mrs.
Fraser, R. S. C.	Mezian, C.	Wood, E. F. B.
Gellett, Cecil S.	Meyer, A. T.	Woodhouse, G.
Gibb, C.	Murphy, John.	
Glover, W. E.		

Registered Letters.

Bennett, J. J. T.	Guineppe, Celestini.	Wallace, Miss H.
Eglinton, C. A.	MacLeod, D. J.	Westmacott, F. H.
Gibbs, Chas.	Madden, J. H.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd December, 1889.

Boulmer, Capt.	Howatson, Mrs. F.	Shakespeare, Capt. J.
Cock, C.	King, Peter W.	Taylor, A. E.
Fergusson, H. F.	Nyquist, C. F.	Thompson, H. D.

JOHN OWENS

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 28th December, 1889.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1889.	
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	31st Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bangkok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	30th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	30th "	Ditto.
Straits, China and Japan	7th Jany. 1890.	Per Steamer A. Apcar.
Rangoon and Moulmein	31st Dec. 1889.	Per Steamer Chanda.
Ditto ditto	3rd Jany. 1890.	Per Steamer Coconada.
Akyan, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	1st "	Per Steamer Pachumba.
Colombo	8th "	Per Steamer Rohilla.

N.B.—The letter-box for inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Debenture, No. 000227, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1880, for ₹100, originally standing in the name of Salik Ram, and last endorsed by Mr. E. Feronde, the proprietor, to Ajoodhapershad, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

AJOODHAPERSHAD,
Banker, Cawnpur.

CAWNPUR,
The 31st August, 1889.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 062851, of the 16th January, 1872, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Pramatha Nath Bose, and last endorsed to Srimati Surnomoyi Debi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SRIMATI SURNOMOYI DEBI,
*No. 4, Gossain's Lane,
Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277677, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Roger

Thompson Darwin, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

R. T. DARWIN,
*Civil Surgeon,
Fort Stedman,
Upper Burma.*

Stolen.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes, last endorsed to C. Chengalvaraya Naidu, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the notes in question and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement —

Government Promissory Note, No. 197376, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bolly Chand Roy.

Government Promissory Note, No. 202344, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of Accountant General, Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110336, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 110324, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Commercial Mortgage Bank of India, London and China.

Government Promissory Note, No. 190265, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name, of Bank of Madras.

Government Promissory Note, No. 190266, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May, 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of Bank of Madras.

Government Promissory Note No. 143101, of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st February, 1843, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of V. Canacavully Ammall.

C. CHENGALVARAYA NAIDU,

*Residing at Siruvungunam,
Madurantakam Talug,
Chingleputt District.*

MADRAS,

The 4th December, 1889.

Stolen.

The upper halves of two Government Promissory Notes, numbered 113093 and 164317, of the 4 per cent. of the 1st day of February, 1843, respectively, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Loke Nauth Mullick and Delsukray, respectively, and last endorsed to

Kashiram Hardyal of Calcutta, who endorsed them in blank to the proprietor Gangaram Surajmal, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GANGARAM SURAJMAL,

*No. 376, Kalkadevi Road,
Bombay.*

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 029771, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1875, for ₹500, standing in the name of Babu Sarbessur Mitra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

SARBESSUR MITRA,

Asansol.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th December, 1889.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.

The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.

The Hon'ble Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, K.C.I.E., Mahārājā of
Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.

The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, Kt.

ACT XXV OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend
Act XXV of 1867 (*Printing-presses and Books*). He said :—

"The Bill which has been prepared comprises eight sections, but of these
only one is really important. I have taken advantage of this opportunity to bring
the Act of 1867 more into harmony with recent legislation, but there is no

material change involved in such formal amendments; they may be left for examination by a Select Committee, and I need not trouble the Council at large by entering into explanations regarding them. The main object of the measure is to repeal that portion of section 10 of the Act which requires that the publisher of a book shall be paid, for the three copies which have to be delivered to Government under the ninth section, at the rate at which the book is *bond fide* sold for cash to the public. The Government is of opinion that the time has now come for requiring the presentation of these copies without payment, as in England.

"The law of the United Kingdom upon this point is contained in the Copyright Act of 1842, 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 45. This requires the gratuitous supply of every publication to the British Museum without demand, and to four other libraries—at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin—upon demand. The Bill which I am about to present for the consideration of Council follows the same lines. Two copies must be furnished without demand and two additional copies only if demanded. The present law requires three copies—for the Secretary of State, for the Government of India and for the Local Government; but the Secretary of State's copy is not always transmitted to him, and there is no reason why its delivery should be made compulsory otherwise than on demand. Like the British Museum, His Lordship makes a selection of the books which he desires from the periodical catalogues of Indian publications.

"I have just said that the present law requires three copies to be supplied, but I ought rather to have said that this is what the Act of 1867 requires. The English Statute extends not only to the United Kingdom, but 'to every part of the British dominions,' and might be enforced in India at any time. So that every publisher in this country is really under a legal obligation to furnish three copies on payment, one gratuitously without demand, and four others without payment if demanded; and I need hardly say that, if the law were fully enforced, a demand would always be made in the case of books possessing any real value, which alone can be considered deserving of protection. From this point of view it will be seen that my proposal cuts down and does not extend existing liabilities. Indeed, one of the principal reasons advanced in 1867 for enacting that the publisher should be paid was that he might at any time be required to furnish five additional copies for English libraries.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse said at the time:—

"The Statute might be enforced at some future time, and then, if the proposed Act did not provide for paying the publisher, he would be compelled to deliver no less than eight copies without remuneration. Now, this, especially in the case of valuable works, which, besides the letter-press, contained prints or photographs, would be rather a hardship on the publisher."

"I regret that I cannot absolutely bar the application of the Statute to India. But no claim to receive Indian books under it has ever been put forward except by the British Museum. The demands of the Museum will now be fully provided for, and I may safely say that there is no likelihood whatever of the Statute being put into force here for the benefit of other libraries. Any such proposal would be met by insuperable objections.

"But now it may be said, why this parsimony? The Government has for twenty years been paying for its copies; why should it now place this burden upon Indian authors and publishers whom it really wishes to encourage? Before answering this question I will interpose a very few words to show that the burden is really insignificant. Hon'ble Members are well aware that in this country many copies of every work are presented to the author's friends and to persons occupying high stations; it is hardly a matter for complaint that he should be required to present two or even four more to the Empire at large. The Act secures to him the copyright of his book as soon as it has been registered under its provisions, and it is no great hardship that he should have to give these few copies in return for such advantages. Cost price alone has to be considered, and the burden is surely too slight to impose any appreciable check on the production or publication of books. It may seem to follow at first sight that it would be no great burden on the public finances to pay for the copies required, but there is all the difference in the world between cost price and the price which

the publisher may choose to put upon a work and which Government may be compelled to pay. But the main object of the change which I propose is not a paltry economy. I will now explain how the proposal originated.

"When introducing the Bill which became Act XXV of 1867, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse took some pains to justify the provision for payment and the departure from the English principle which I now wish to repeal, and in the course of his speech he alluded to certain arguments which had been put forward on the other side. One of them he dealt with in these words:—

"There might, it is true, be some sort of fraud perpetrated on Government, in the case of a man publishing a trumpery book, getting a few dishonest friends to conspire to buy copies at a high rate, and then compelling the Government to purchase the book at an exorbitant rate; but that is precluded by the clause which provides that the price shall be that at which the book is *bond fide* sold for cash to the public."

"My Lord, the apprehension that extravagant prices might be demanded has been fully realised: the safeguard supposed to be provided by the clause as to *bond fide* price has not always proved effective, and I submit that it is neither fair nor becoming that the Curator or other officer appointed to take delivery of books should constantly have to institute secret enquiries in order to ascertain if the ostensible price is not fictitious, and in some cases even to prevent his being swindled.

"This may seem somewhat strong language, but I think I shall be able to justify it later on, if not by the very first instances which led to the question of payment being mooted. These occurred in the Bombay Presidency. A Collector reported that he had received three copies of each of three books for registration under the Act. Two of them were Persian poems in praise of two Parsi gentlemen, of which six and eight copies respectively had been printed, and the price was fixed at no less than Rs. 25 a copy. The third was an English publication, entitled 'A short sketch of the life of the late lamented Sir Maxwell Melvill.' This proved, however, to be a mere collection of extracts from that history of the services of gazetted officers with which most Hon'ble Members are well acquainted, and from the laudatory notices of that distinguished judge and officer which had been published in the Bombay newspapers shortly after his decease. One hundred copies of this compilation had been printed and the price was Rs. 10 for each. The claim of Rs. 75 for each of the poems was resisted, and I believe successfully, but the obituary notice of Sir M. Melvill cost the State Rs. 30, though it can hardly have been worth as many annas.

"The remedy first suggested by the Government of Bombay was that the Government of India should, under the power reserved by the twenty-first section, exclude from the operation of the Act 'books which the Local Government might determine to have been written in praise or memory of particular persons in the hope that they will be purchased by, or with the intention that they shall be distributed amongst, those persons' friends or admirers.' It is obvious, however, that this would be no sufficient guide to the printer, to whom the obligation attaches to furnish the three copies of every book which he prints. Moreover, unless the Local Government were abnormally careful, such a provision might exclude such a book as *In Memoriam*, and for all I know the Persian poems to which I have alluded may have been as full of beauty, pathos and true poetry as that immortal work of our own Laureate.

"We then consulted Local Governments as to whether the law might not be amended as I now propose to amend it, and the replies have been absolutely unanimous in favour of the suggestion. They show further that very gross instances of extravagant and even fraudulent prices have come to light in almost every part of the country. In one place (not in the Bombay Presidency) an anonymous work called 'A General System of Book-keeping newly devised by a Business Man' had been submitted for registration, and Rs. 100 demanded as the price of each of the three copies furnished. This demand of Rs. 300 would have covered the whole cost of printing a considerable edition, but the Curator was quite unable to ascertain at what price the work was *bond fide* sold. It is doubtful if even a single copy was sold to any *bond fide* purchaser. From yet another part of India the Curator furnished a long list of unfair practices which had been resorted to within his own experience in order to increase the

demand upon Government. They seem worth the notice of the Council, and I will ask permission to read them as they stand, merely suppressing names and similar particulars :—

- “(1) Sometimes two prices are fixed—one for those who are able to pay, and another for those who are poor. (A person whom I will call) X put on his work on (a subject which shall be nameless) a price of Rs. 25 for those able to pay and a price of four annas only for those who are not able to pay, and succeeded in getting Rs. 75 from Government.
- “(2) Two prices are often fixed—one very high for bound copies ; another, smaller, for unbound copies of the same edition ; and the bound copies are delivered to Government.
- “(3) It often happens that the cover of the book only undergoes fresh printing for fresh editions, the book itself not being reprinted. I was rather surprised to find, while compiling the catalogue for the second quarter of 1888, that a work had undergone two editions within ten days of each other. The second edition showed no sign of having been printed anew, and Government had to pay for six copies of what was really one edition.’

“If these tactics were repeated, payment for nine, twelve or even more copies might have been extracted.

- “(4) Certain charts (on a subject which I need not mention) are each one sheet of paper, only printed on one side ; the subject-matter may be anything unintelligible, but it has nothing to do with the subject named. The author (whom I will call) Y sends two or three charts every quarter, and charges one rupee for each sheet. Yet Government can hardly refuse to pay for such works on the ground that they appear to be anything but what they profess to be.
- “(5) No reliance is to be placed on the price given on the title-page of any work published at Z. The books are hawked all over the country by a class of men, who refuse to accept books unless a high price is shown on the title-page, which enables them to charge high prices upon ignorant villagers in the interior.’

“I think this will be enough to satisfy the Council that the provision of law which I seek to repeal has a most demoralizing effect, while in many instances it certainly entails a very unfair and exorbitant charge on the public revenues. I have also endeavoured to show that its repeal will not entail appreciable hardship on authors or publishers, while it will assimilate the law of India to that of the United Kingdom. For all these reasons I submit that the measure is a desirable one and I ask that it may be entertained.

“I only wish to add that I am making enquiries in the Home Department as to how far the collections of books received under the Act by the Government of India and Local Governments are or can be made available to the public at large. The Act certainly contemplates that the books of the Local Government shall, when possible, be deposited in a public library, and I have reason to believe that this is done in some Provinces, though not in all.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon’ble MR. HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon’ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREST BILL.

The Hon’ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Hon’ble the Maharájá of Vizianagram be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, the Hon'ble Rájá Durga Charn Laha, and the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACTS VI AND VII OF 1884 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884 (*Inland Steam-vessels and Indian Steamships*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 3rd January, 1890.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.*

FORT WILLIAM; }
The 23rd December, 1889. }



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CIVIL WORKS. Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. 308 T., dated Calcutta, the 19th December, 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 164 I. E., dated the 19th November 1889, and its enclosure, the Report for 1888-89.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital Account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was decreased by sales of stores, &c., by Rs. 40,230 during the year 1888-89. The Capital Account stood at Rs. 1,12,41,365 at the end of the year.

2. The receipts for the last four years have been—

	Rs.
1885-86	10,19,284
1886-87	10,03,795
1887-88	10,35,236
1888-89	11,44,600

The figures now given for 1887-88 differ slightly from those given in the previous year's report; the difference is due to the fact that the figures have been revised on the basis of the Administrative Accounts.

The increase in revenue is mainly due to the fact that traffic was diverted to the Indo-European route in consequence of a break in the Eastern Company's cables, which occurred for 32 days from 11th August to the 11th September 1888. This prolonged break threw a severe strain on the staff of both the Persian and Persian Gulf Sections of the Indo-European Department.

3. The working expenses of the year were Rs. 9,53,223, and the net revenue was Rs. 1,91,377. In the previous year, the Department worked at a profit of Rs. 1,98,381.

4. The working expenses of the last four years have been as follows :—

Y E A R .	R E P A I R S .		Cable Steamer.	Miscella- neous.	Establish- ment.	Tools and Plant.	Administra- tive charges.	Total.
	Ordinary.	Extra- ordinary.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-86	1,28,024	7,63,693	1,32,086	19,765	5,29,213	46,663	...	16,20,074
1886-87	1,75,888	778	1,09,944	14,487	5,30,488	33,944	...	8,65,529
1887-88	1,21,538	...	1,13,060	36,230	5,18,815	44,944	1,550	8,36,856
1888-89	2,29,025	...	1,08,487	13,859	5,28,818	33,560	38,574	9,53,223

The increase in the expenditure of the year under review was mainly due to extensive repairs and renewals of the cables which had been laid in 1864. These had been previously repaired, here and there, in short lengths, so that the cables consisted of many short lengths of new cables connected by old pieces. This rendered repairs difficult and expensive, as the pieces of new cable had to be raised when old lengths required repair, and this strained and otherwise injured the new pieces. It was therefore decided to lift and thoroughly repair the 1864 cables throughout, at a cost of Rs. 7,03,000, to be distributed over three or four years. During last year, 201 knots of cable were expended in renewals and repairs.

5. The traffic transmitted during the year was considerably in excess of that of 1887-88. State messages were practically the same, but commercial and private messages increased by about 30 per cent., and press messages were more by 50 per cent. than those of the previous year. The average length of messages was about the same as last year—12·5 words per message.

6. There was no total interruption on the Persian Gulf Section, i.e., no simultaneous break of cables and of land line at the same time, during the year, and although there was a long interruption on the Gwadar-Karachi cable in August and September 1888, the traffic was passed by the other lines; so that throughout the year there was no break on the Persian Gulf Section between Karachi and Bushire which affected communication with Europe. On the Persian Section the interruptions, owing to the severity of the winter, were rather in excess of those of the previous year, and the period of total interruption, mainly due to a great snowstorm at Shiraz, amounted to 50 hours 46 minutes.

7. The average speed of transmission of the three routes between England and Calcutta has been—

	<i>Via</i> Teheran.	<i>Via</i> Turkey.	<i>Via</i> Suez.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1888-89	2 24	19 28	3 2
1887-88	1 11	16 11	2 42
1886-87	1 31	13 23	2 31

The decrease in speed in the Teheran route was due to the break on the Eastern Company's cable in August and September 1888, and to the fact that, for part of that time, only one circuit was available on the Indo-European route.

8. The Indo-European Telegraph Department has been under the charge of the Director General of Telegraphs, Colonel Mallock, during, practically, the whole year. During the cold weather of 1888-89 he visited Persia and personally inspected the lines and stations, with the object of proposing measures for consolidating the amalgamation of the Indo-European and the Indian Telegraph Departments. The thanks of Government are due to him for his administration of this branch of his Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Home Department for information.

Also to the Government of Bombay for information.

Ordered further, that the Report and the Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1888-89.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.*

Capital.—The Capital of the Department was reduced by Rs40,230 and stood, on the 31st March 1889, at Rs1,12,41,365 compared with Rs1,12,81,595 at the end of the previous year. The decrease is made up with the debits and credits under the following heads:—

Works.
Tools and Plant.
Stores.
Suspense Heads.
Public Works Department Charges.

Further particulars are shown in Appendix A.

2. Revenue. Working Expenses.—A summary of the receipts and expenditure of the year 1888-89 is given in Appendix B. The expenditure in 1888-89 was Rs9,53,223 against Rs8,36,856 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs1,16,367. Of this increase, Rs97,275 is accounted for by the following figures, extracted from the Finance Accounts, as explanatory of the chief differences:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Repairs and renewals of cables	40,852	1,49,829	1,08,977	...
Repairs and renewals of Land lines	20,275	40,787	11,512	...
Advertising charges in England	13,012	11,854	...	1,158
Director-in-Chief and London Office	43,048	16,042	...	27,006
Director General's Tour in Persia and Turkish Arabia. . . . .	...	2,280	2,280	...
Clerks in Director General's Office . . . . .	...	643	643	...
Special appointment of Deputy Examiner to revise accounts. . . . .	...	2,109	2,109	...
Travelling and house allowances of special accounts establishment. . . . .	...	1,595	1,595	...
Subsidies to Beluch Chiefs	16,134	19,904	3,770	...
Signalling clerks	94,533	97,162	2,629	...
Repairs of <i>Patrick Stewart</i>	6,883	12,521	5,638	...
Coals	34,555	23,882	...	10,673
Line repairs in Persia	27,276	24,235	...	3,041
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1,39,153	41,878

3. Receipts.—The Receipts amounted to Rs11,44,600, of which Rs11,30,310 were derived from message revenue. Compared with the receipts of the previous year, these items show increases of Rs1,09,363 and Rs1,50,548 respectively. The increase under the head of message revenue is due to two causes. The receipts of 1887-88 were unusually low owing to the break-down of the cables rented by the Indo-European Company from the German Union Company and the British Post Office, between Emden and Lowestoft, which was noticed in last

* A summary of the Capital and Revenue Account for the last five years is given in Appendix CC.

year's report; while they were greatly increased in 1888-89 by extra traffic passing over the Indo-European route, owing to the break in the Eastern Company's cable in August and September 1888. On the other hand, the receipts from Local and Terminal messages were less than the receipts from the same source in 1887-88, on account of the termination of the work of the Afghan Boundary Commission, which raised the receipts of 1887-88 to an abnormally high level. These local receipts have now become normal.

4. *Net Revenue*.—If the payment of ₹1,80,270 on account of the deferred annuity to the shareholders of the late Red Sea Telegraph Company be taken into account, the net revenue was only ₹11,107, but if this sum be excluded, and charges appertaining to the Indo-European Telegraph Department alone be considered, there was a credit balance of ₹1,91,377 representing a profit of 1·72 per cent. on the capital of the Department. In considering the interest earned on the total capital sunk, it should be borne in mind that the capital of the Indo-European Telegraph Department has been appreciated by the charges of the Political Department and the Bombay Marine, incurred on first opening of the route, charges not usually debited to the capital of ordinary Telegraph Administrations. It also bears the burden of ₹1,69,169 on account of the Turkish line, most of which sum is due to the Indian Government having paid the salaries, &c., of the Engineers employed in making the lines from Fao to Baghdad and Khanikin.

5. *Royalties and Subsidies*.—Again in the Revenue account, before the receipts of the line between Teheran and Bushire are credited to this Department, a sum of ₹48,000 royalty to the Shah of Persia is first deducted and half the balance given as a subsidy to the Indo-European Telegraph Company. There are then further subsidies of krans 30,000 or ₹12,000 to be paid to the Shah of Persia on account of the lines in Persian-Beluchistan and ₹28,280 to the chiefs in Beluchistan, all of which are taxes for the establishment of communication between England and India through foreign territories. Such taxes, not applicable to the Indian Telegraph Department, the whole of which is within British territory, render it impossible for the Indo-European Telegraph Department to pay a percentage on capital at all approaching that paid by the former, from the capital account of which all excess valuation was written off some years ago.

6. *Joint Purse*.—In addition to the subsidy to the Indo-European Company and the royalties paid to Persia and Beluchistan, the Department has for some years been a loser by the Joint Purse Agreement, made in 1878, with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, as is shown by the following table:—

YEAR.	Paid in	Drawn out.	Excess paid in	Excess drawn out.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1878-79	42,300	62,264	...	19,955
1879-80	52,488	68,877	...	16,389
1880-81	57,235	76,122	...	18,887
1881-82	67,108	74,528	...	7,420
1882-83	110,728	84,861	25,867	...
1883-84	81,408	76,547	4,861	...
1884-85	85,376	76,610	8,766	...
1885-86	107,317	85,824	21,493	...
1886-87	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88	71,808	73,976	...	2,168
1888-89	91,355	77,136	14,219	...
TOTAL	848,112	831,951	80,980	64,819

7. *Division of Traffic*.—The standard proportions, on which the division of the joint purse receipts is made, are based on the following percentages:—

On Indian Traffic	{	Via Suez	60·39%
		Via Indo-European Route	39·61%
On Trans-Indian Traffic	{	Via Suez	80·53%
		Via Indo-European Route	19·47%

The percentages of traffic actually carried have been—

YEAR.	ON INDIAN TRAFFIC.		ON TRANS-INDIAN TRAFFIC.	
	Via Suez.	Via Indo-European Route.	Via Suez.	Via Indo-European Route.
In 1878-79	71'31°/o	28'69°/o	95'26°/o	4'74°/o
„ 1879-80	67'91°/o	32'09°/o	94'10°/o	5'90°/o
„ 1880-81	69'01°/o	30'99°/o	92'50°/o	7'50°/o
„ 1881-82	64'63°/o	35'37°/o	81'26°/o	18'74°/o
„ 1882-83	48'34°/o	51'66°/o	59'26°/o	40'74°/o
„ 1883-84	55'96°/o	44'04°/o	83'52°/o	16'48°/o
„ 1884-85	53'02°/o	46'98°/o	84'44°/o	15'56°/o
„ 1885-86	52'14°/o	47'86°/o	75'91°/o	25'09°/o
„ 1886-87	55'46°/o	44'54°/o	85'32°/o	14'68°/o
„ 1887-88	60'93°/o	39'07°/o	86'48°/o	13'52°/o
„ 1888-89	51'69°/o	48'31°/o	77'04°/o	22'96°/o

The division of receipts, since 1878-79, is shown in Appendix C.

INTERRUPTIONS.

8. *Total Interruptions.*—The Eastern Company's cables were interrupted for 32 days from the 11th August to the 11th September 1888, which caused the whole traffic to be diverted by the Indo-European route. The traffic thus diverted amounted to 29,033 messages, which passed through Karachi at an average of 907 a day. For the heavy work thrown on the staff of both the Persian and Persian Gulf Sections, the Government of India sanctioned to the signallers concerned a bonus of Rs. 573-9-4 as a reward for the extra work performed by them.

9. The Indo-European Company's line was totally interrupted for periods aggregating 44 days during the year, the longest interruptions being one on the North Sea cables, which commenced in February 1888 and was restored on the 5th April 1888, two on the Reuter cable, one commencing on the 30th November 1887 and ending on the 18th April 1888, another commencing on the 20th December and ending on the 23rd December 1888, and three during February and March 1889 on the Kertch-Suchum section, lasting 7 days 5 hours 20 minutes, 1 day 21 hours 15 minutes, and 1 day 18 hours 40 minutes respectively. With reference to these three interruptions Mr. Andrews, the Managing Director, supplies an interesting account of the exertions of the staff in restoring communication under the most trying circumstances. The Company has duplicated cables across the Straits of Kerch so as to avoid total interruption to communications by this route; but the winter in South Russia had been unusually severe, and when the ice broke up, it was driven down the rivers and from the Sea of Azoff, through the Straits of Kertch with such force, that it broke both the Company's cables weighing ten tons to the mile, and also the Russian Government cable. Owing to the extensive nature of the damage done, the ice and storms, the work of repairing was one of extreme difficulty; but in spite of all, communication was restored through one cable by the 22nd March 1889, the other two not being finally repaired till the 18th April following. During this interruption the Company, through the indulgence of the Russian Government, was allowed the partial use of the land line which passes round the Sea of Azoff *via* Rostow to Wladikawkas and Tiflis.

10. On the Turkish Route, the interruptions between Western Europe and India aggregated 51 days 17 hours 22 minutes, of which 50 days 2 hours 49 minutes were due to interruptions between Constantinople and Fão. The duration of interruptions on this route for the previous three years compared with those of 1888-89 are—

	D.	H.	M.
1885-86	129	9	1
1886-87	109	9	9
1887-88	59	20	59
1888-89	51	17	22

This improvement in the condition of the lines is to be attributed to the great efforts made by the Turkish Administration to improve the line from Constantinople to Aleppo, from which the Baghdad line branches at Diarbekir. The section from Diarbekir to Mosul is still on wooden posts and it is not anticipated that it will be much improved for the next seven or eight years. From Mosul to Fáo the line is in good condition.

11. *Partial Interruptions not stopping Traffic.*—For purposes of the Joint Purse Agreement, an interruption is only taken into account if the traffic is totally interrupted for 24 hours. Consequently a break on one of the three wires between Teheran and Bushire* or on one of the two cables or on the land lines between Jask and Karachi is considered a partial interruption.

12. On the Persian Gulf Section, the India rubber cable between Jask and Bushire was interrupted for 58 days on account of breaks, repairs and renewals, and the cable between Jask and Karachi for 71 days which, happening during the monsoon, repairs were not possible till the sea subsided; there was also a short interruption in the Bushire-Fáo cable, lasting 21 hours, during repairs.

13. On the Mekran Coast lines, there were 14 partial interruptions aggregating 14 days 8 hours and 40 minutes in duration, caused by breaks of the wire, and one of five hours' duration caused by a storm. There was however throughout the year no interruption on the Persian Gulf Section which affected communication with Europe.

14. The partial interruptions in Persia aggregated 651 hours in duration, of which 120 hours were due to wilful damage and 71 hours to camels, while the balance was due to snowstorms and atmospheric causes.

TRAFFIC.

15. The Service Regulations and tariffs of the Berlin revision of the International Telegraph Convention of 1885 remained in force throughout the year. The rates between the Gulf and India were, however, increased by one anna per rupee from the 1st July 1888. In Appendices D and G will be found particulars of the traffic and net value of the receipts for the year, and the following table gives a comparative statement of the traffic for three years:—

YEAR.	Messages.	Words.
1886-87	90,733	1,364,192
1887-88	82,540	1,266,849
1888-89	114,991	1,642,079½

16. The fluctuations are accounted for as follows:—

In 1886-87, the Persian Gulf transit rates were reduced, and low press rates introduced, from July 1886. In 1887-88, the Indo-European Company's lines were interrupted in February and March 1888, and in 1888-89, the Suez route was interrupted for 32 days, which accounts for the increase in the number of messages during last year. Allowing, however, for the increase from this cause, the receipts of 1888-89 would still exceed ten lacs of rupees.

17. The paid telegrams and words carried by the Department for the last three years may be classified as below:—

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.		PRESS AT REDUCED RATES.	
	Telegrams.	Words.	Telegrams.	Words.	Telegrams.	Words.
1886-87	2,916	118,552	84,462	1,124,074	1,355	121,566
1887-88	2,514	90,238	78,850	1,050,757	1,079 †97	52,572 73,282
1888-89	2,957	93,093	109,524	1,364,945½	2,384 †126	105,587 78,454

* Although there are only two international wires, the Persian Government always in cases of necessity gives up the use of its wire.

† Special Press messages to London, for *The Times*.

18. A satisfactory increase is noticeable both in the commercial and private and press messages, while the number of State telegrams remains about the same.

19. The average length of commercial and private messages was 12·5 words, which is about the same as in the previous year. There were also 533 Government and Press messages, valued at Rs12,507, sent free of charge for Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Teheran, who supplies His Imperial Majesty the Shah with copies.

20. The following table gives the percentage of traffic which has passed over the Teheran and Turkish routes respectively for the last three years:—

		<i>Vid Teheran.</i>	<i>Vid Turkey.</i>
1886-87	. . . . .	95'47	4'53
1887-88	. . . . .	93'74	6'26
1888-89	. . . . .	94'28	5'72

21. *Speed of Transmission.*—The average speed of transmission from the United Kingdom to Calcutta for the last three years by the three routes was—

		<i>Vid Teheran.</i>	<i>Vid Turkey.</i>	<i>Vid Suez.</i>
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1886-87	. . . . .	1 31	13 23	2 31
1887-88	. . . . .	1 11	16 11	2 42
1888-89	. . . . .	2 24	19 28	3 02

22. The slower average rate during 1888-89 by the Teheran route is due to the extra traffic being thrown on that route, during the break of the Eastern Company's cable during August and September, and to only one circuit being available by the Indo-European route for more than half the time. If the averages of these two months are excluded, the rate becomes 1 hour 14 minutes, or practically the same as last year.

23. Detailed particulars of the rates of transmission are shown in Appendices E and F, between Karachi and Teheran and between the United Kingdom and Karachi. The slow rate of transmission, compared with last year, is due to only one circuit being available at times. Every effort is made to keep up the speed of working, but as the accuracy of transmission is a vital point, it sometimes happens that speed must be sacrificed to obtain accuracy.

24. The speed *vid Turkey* continues unsatisfactory and is mainly due to inefficient watching at night.

25. *Check of Errors.*—The total number of words examined for errors was approximately 1,020,703, which resulted in showing that the accuracy of transmission was 99·548 per cent. between Karachi and Teheran. The percentage of errors on the Persian section was 0·182, and on the Persian Gulf section 0·270. Owing to the press of work during the months of August and September, due to the interruption of the Suez route, the messages of those months were not examined.

26. *Rectifying Messages and Public Complaints.*—The total number of complaints of errors, delays and non-delivery of messages, received for investigation and transfer to the other Administrations concerned, was 84. Of these, 54 came from Europe and 30 from India and the far East. In addition to these, there were 30 references on miscellaneous subjects, which brings the gross total up to 114. Of this number, the Indo-European Department was answerable for only 1 delay, 5 errors and 9 non-deliveries, making a total of 15, out of the gross total of 114 complaints of all kinds.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPHS.

CABLES.

27. A long interruption on the Gwadar-Karachi Cable, which was simultaneous with the break on the Eastern Company's Cable in August and September 1888, caused an investigation to be made into the general state of the cables which had been laid in 1864. It was found that, in consequence of frequent repairs and renewals of short sections, the cables then consisted of innumerable short lengths of new cable interspersed with the old, and it transpired that, whenever a section of old cable had to be repaired, some portions of new cable were raised and strained in the operation. With the experience in view of the second Bushire-Gwadar Cable, which for want of timely large renewals had to be abandoned and a

new cable laid in 1885, at a cost of ₹7,67,000 for 519 knots, it was thought better to take advantage of the cable machinery at Manora and the cable establishment, when not required at sea, to make new pieces or put new guards on old core in fairly long lengths, with the view of thoroughly repairing one cable from Bushire to Karachi by renewals of lengths of over 50, instead of under 5, knots at a time. To provide for this scheme, an estimate amounting to ₹7,03,000 for renewing 740 knots within 3½ years was sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1888.

28. Energetic measures were at once made to carry out this scheme, and including what had been laid from the termination of the monsoon in August, 220 knots of new or new-guarded cable were laid down by the end of the last voyage of the repairing season, which, although the new cable had been made by the end of March, was not concluded until the 24th May.

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

29. *Fáo-Bushire Section*.—A partial fault not interfering with working existed on this section which was removed in January 1889. Another small fault with so high a resistance that it cannot be accurately localised still exists; but as it does not interfere with working, no attempt will be made to repair it, till the cable steamer next visits Fáo for other purposes.

30. *Bushire-Jask Section: New cable*.—This cable was laid in 1885. A minute fault showed itself in December 1885 and has hitherto not been localised. As a cable is invariably damaged each time it is lifted, it is not intended to remove this fault until its position is known exactly. Meanwhile the fault does not affect the working of the cable.

31. *Bushire-Jask Section: Old cable*.—A slight fault was discovered in January 1889. It does not interfere with working and will be removed when the cable ship next visits Bushire.

32. *Jask-Manora Cable*.—The guards of this are so much decayed that it is most difficult to lift it for repairs. Of the new cable which is to be made the greater part will be expended in this section.

33. *Bushire-Jask Gutta Percha Cable of 1864*.—This cable was originally 507 knots long. To the end of 1887-88, 220 knots had been recovered, and during the year under review another 75 knots were brought up.* It is very much to be regretted that owing to false economy, attempts were not made to pick up the whole of this cable in 1885. Had this been done, in all probability, more core would have been saved for re-making into new cable.

34. *Harbour Cables*.—Owing to the extension of the railway between the Camp and Kiamari, it was necessary to remove Cable Boxes Nos. 2 and 4 and entrench the cables in the same locality. As further railway extensions are contemplated, it is probable that the route of the Harbour Cables between the Karachi Telegraph Office and the Custom House will have to be changed. The Harbour Cables worked without fault or interruption during the year.

FAULTS AND INTERRUPTIONS.

35. On the 1st April 1888, there were 4 faults awaiting repair on the cables, and 10 new faults made their appearance during the year. Of these 14 faults, 11 have been removed, and the other 3 will be removed when their positions can be exactly localised. One circuit between Karachi and Bushire was available throughout the year, and the second circuit for 307 days, the India rubber Cable between Jask and Bushire being interrupted for 58 days on account of breaks, renewals and repairs. The cable between Karachi and Jask was interrupted for 71 days, owing to a break off Manora, which could not be repaired owing to high seas and a swell till after the cessation of the South-West Monsoon. During this time the two land lines worked well. It is, however, noteworthy that no total interruption occurred on the Persian Gulf Section affecting communication with Europe. The Bushire-Fáo Cable was interrupted for 21 hours for repairs.

Appendix H gives full particulars of faults, renewals and repairs.

* During the last voyage of the season which terminated in May 1889, 50 knots more, making in all 345 out of the 507, have been recovered. There is no hope of being able to lift any more.

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE AND CABLE IN STOCK.

36. The total expenditure of cable during the year was 201'231 knots, and the amount of cable in stock on the 1st April 1889 was 58'91 knots. Particulars are given in Appendix I.

37. *Repairs and Renewals.*—During 11 repairs and 5 renewals (see Appendix J) 202 knots of cable were disturbed, of which—

- 28'7 per cent. was too weak to lift.
- 31 per cent. was core which could be used again.
- 39 per cent. was fit for relaying after repair.
- 1'3 per cent. was in short pieces and only fit for sale for fencing purposes.

CABLE FACTORY.

38. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the past year:—

<i>Cable manufactured—</i>	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Knots.	Knots.
With No. 3 guards, nil		
With No. 7 guards, 32 knots		
With No. 9 guards, 73'13 „	105'13	49'32
<i>Cable repaired and retaped—</i>		
Gutta Percha core, 33'86 knots		
India Rubber core, 29'75 „	63'61	49'89
Stripped for core	137'30	63'62
Short pieces of cable repaired and kept for sale	...	7'95
Making total passed through Factory	306'04	170'78

CABLE STEAMER "PATRICK STEWART."

39. The results of the transfer of the charge of the ship to the Telegraph Department and of her Commander and First Officer being skilled in sub-marine Telegraph cable work continue most satisfactory. A statement of the work done by this steamer is given in Appendix K.

MEKRAN COAST LINES.

40. The lengths of these lines at the close of the official year were as follows:—

	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.
Karachi to Sonmeanee Branch	48'75	97'50
Sonmeanee Branch	2'00	2'00
Sonmeanee Branch to Ormara	165'75	331'50
Ormara to Pusnee Branch	88'90	177'00
Pusnee Branch	3'25	3'25
Pusnee Branch to Gwadar	76'50	153'0
Gwadar to Charbar	116'00	232'0
Charbar to Jask	201'50	403'00
TOTAL	702'25	1399'25

41. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—The principal improvements during the year consisted of replacing 396 insulators of miscellaneous pattern, on what is known as the right wire, with an equal number of fluid insulators. These have answered well on the left wire, which is fitted throughout with this description of insulator.

Also, four wires of the double line at the Ormara Station have been renewed with hardened copper wire for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on two sets of parallel wooden supports.

42. *Interruptions.*—There was only one interruption affecting both wires, which was caused by a storm and lasted five hours. There were also 14 partial interruptions not affecting communication. These were, with two exceptions,

due to the wire breaking, through corrosion. This wire has now been removed. The following are the details:—

SECTION.	No. of interruptions.	Duration.		
		D.	H.	M.
Karachi to Ormara	2	2	1	55
Ormara to Gwadur	3	0	14	30
Gwadur to Charbar	1	0	4	0
Charbar to Jask	8	11	12	15
	14	14	8	40

This record compares very favourably with that of the previous year.

PERSIAN SECTION.

43. *Line Maintenance.*—In December 1888, one of the wires between Bushire and Konar Takhteh was reinsulated for a distance of 40 miles with Johnson and Phillip's fluid insulators, thus rendering a second wire across the *Mascheelah* or salt marsh of Bushire efficient. Various improvements in the alignment have also been made during the year, principally in the neighbourhood of Ispahan, where nearly six miles of line were altered.

44. *Wilful Damage.*—Thirty-eight acts of wilful damage to the lines were recorded for the year, in compensation for which a sum of krans 2,901 was paid by the Persian Government. Of this sum, krans 970 were recovered from the Local Governors of Districts without the aid of Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

The wilful damage account is now closed on the 31st January of each year, in order that the necessary returns may be prepared and the bills be made out for presentation by Her Majesty's Legation on the 13th March, the date on which the "Jask Royalty" becomes due to the Persian Government, from which sum the sums due for damage are deducted.

45. *Interruptions.*—Owing to the severity of the winter of 1888-89, the duration of interruptions has been somewhat greater. The following table is a comparative synopsis of interruptions for three years:—

	1 wire.		2 wires.		3 wires.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1886-87	636	56	129	1	59	23
1887-88	342	32	50	32	8	55
1888-89	603	39	27	44	50	46

The principal causes of interruptions are snowstorms, camels, birds and wilful damage. Those attributable to the last cause, lasted 117 hours, 1½ hours and ½ hour, on one, two, and three wires respectively.

46. *Traffic.*—Traffic was interrupted for 4 hours in October, 8 hours in November, 40 minutes in December 1888, and 46 hours in January 1889. This last was on the occasion of a heavy snowstorm which broke the wires on both sides of Shiraz.

47. Appendix M shows the rate of transmission of messages over the Persian section, and Appendix L is a return of the number of messages and the number of paid words transmitted during the year. The increase of traffic shown by the latter return is due to the break in the Eastern Company's cables and accounts for the longer time taken in transmission, as evidenced in Appendix M.

48. During the interruption of the cables, an average of 820 messages or about 9,324 words passed daily through Teheran, the maximum on any one day being 1,300 messages. To meet this heavy demand, the second international wire was worked day and night from the 26th August to the 16th September, and to provide for this the Persian Telegraph authorities lent their wire for testing and control purposes.

49. *Persian Authorities.*—Friendly relations have been maintained with the Persian Government, the local authorities and with the inhabitants.

At the special request of His Imperial Majesty the Shah, temporary offices were opened for his use at Aliabad and Kôm, during his expedition to Kôm, in April 1888. For this service His Imperial Majesty the Shah conveyed his thanks to the Department through his Prime Minister, His Excellency the Amin-i-Sultan.

In March 1889, His Royal Highness the Ehtesham-ed-Dowleh, a cousin of the Shah, who has recently been promoted to the dignity of Muhtamed-ed-Dowleh, was appointed to the Governorship of Fars. Since his assumption of office, that province, in which there were formerly frequent outbreaks, has been kept in a state of tranquillity, and the present Governor invariably shows that he is favourably disposed towards the staff of the Indo-European Telegraph Department who have to thank him for his friendliness shewn in many ways.

A line, 60 miles in length, was made by Inspector R. McGowan for His Royal Highness the Zil-es-Sultan, K.C.S.I., Governor of Ispahan, from his palace in Ispahan to Kalleh Nazir in the District of Feridan, for which service His Royal Highness expressed his gratitude in the warmest terms. From July to November 1888, the services of Inspector W. Stagno Navarro were lent, at his request, to His Excellency the Mukber-ed-Dowleh, C.I.E., Minister for the Persian Telegraphs, for repairing the Persian line from Shahrud to Astrabad, at a time when, on account of disturbances on the frontier, the re-establishment of telegraphic communication was of great importance to the Persian Government. His Excellency was most grateful for the aid thus rendered him in the emergency.

In February 1889, an application was made by His Excellency the Persian Minister of Telegraphs for stores for constructing a line ordered by His Imperial Majesty the Shah, from Burudjird to Mohammerah, for communication with the River Karun, with the object of facilitating the opening up of the navigation of that river for international commerce. These stores were supplied from India and delivered at Fallahi on the 22nd May 1889. They are to be paid for by a deduction from moneys due on account of message receipts, royalty, &c.

MESHED LINE.

50. *Maintenance and Repairs.*—About 1,450 poles and 840 insulators have been renewed on this line during the year. On the section Kishlak to Abdula-bad, 35 miles in length, no less than 250 poles were renewed.

Juniper wood, which gives better insulation and is less liable to be attacked by white ants, is now being used for poles wherever the cost of carriage is not prohibitive. This wood, however, is only obtainable in the mountainous districts north of Semnan, Damghan and Shahrud.

51. *Wilful Damage.*—There were only 34 hours' interruption due to this cause.

52. *Interruptions.*—The duration of the interruptions during the year aggregated 1,102 hours, of which no less than 324 hours was due to the insanity of the Persian clerk stationed at Nishapur, the aberration of whose mind was not suspected to be the cause. A total of 504 hours' interruption is attributable to the inattention of clerks and to damage caused by camels, and 34 hours to mischief.

53. *Expenditure.*—A sum of krans 1772.25 was paid by His Excellency the Mukber-ed-Dowleh on behalf of the Persian Government for the maintenance expenses of this line in addition to the locally made insulators supplied by him. A further sum of krans 12,086 was also received for the payment of the Gholams or Linemen.

The accounts show a probable saving of krans 620.45 or R244 on the Budget Grant of krans 51,009 (R20,000) for this line.

SIMLA;

The 13th November 1889.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1889.

Capital Expenditure on 31st March 1888										£	s.	d.
Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889—											
</												

F. RAWSON,
for Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

APPENDIX B. •
Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March 1889.

Revenue Account for the year ended 31st March 1889.

To Traffic Earnings, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889—				By Expenditure from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889—				£ s. d.			
Persian Gulf Section.		Persian Section.		TOTAL.		In India.		In England.		TOTAL.	
R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
11,71,600	0 0	1,67,060	0 0	13,38,660	0 0	2,05,690	3 0	25,296	15 5	2,05,690	3 9
117,160	0 0	16,706	0 0	133,866	0 0	3,00,542	8 6	...	...	3,25,839	8 1
18,259	0 0	2,577	0 0	20,836	0 0	20,329	9 6	...	...	20,329	9 6
98,901	0 0	14,129	0 0	113,030	0 0	1,08,487	6 0	...	...	1,08,487	6 0
TOTAL				113,030 0 0				6,70,254 14 9			
To Miscellaneous Receipts—				Persian Section.				Persian Section.			
				Repairs				Repairs			
				Establishment				Establishment			
				Tools and Plant				Tools and Plant			
				Share of advertising and agency charges.				Share of advertising and agency charges.			
				TOTAL PERSIAN SECTION				TOTAL PERSIAN SECTION			
				24,235 5 1				2,19,147 12 9			
				1,89,069 10 3				26,145 12 2			
				5,842 13 5				61,345 9 4			
				...				8,54,202 14 4			
				TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.				TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.			
				Cost of repairs by Public Works Department				Cost of repairs by Public Works Department			
				Amount paid to the Persian Government on account of the Jask				Amount paid to the Persian Government on account of the Jask			
				Royalty from 13th March 1886 to 12th March 1889.				Royalty from 13th March 1886 to 12th March 1889.			
				By Balance				By Balance			
				1 0 0				9,53,222 7 8			
				114,460 0 2				114,460 0 2			
				TOTAL				TOTAL			
				95,322 5 0				95,322 5 0			
				19,137 15 2				19,137 15 2			
				114,460 0 2				114,460 0 2			

F. RAWSON,
for Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE*.

TABLE A.—Division of Receipts.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	PROPORTIONS FOR					PROPORTIONS FOR					PROPORTIONS FOR				
	Number of words.	Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Number of words.	Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Number of words.	Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,356 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,664	142,541 14 11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,663 7 11	2,947,171	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	94,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,695	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,157,211	513,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82	2,012,507	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 8	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703	515,104 2 5	349,251 4 5	106,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,120 9 4	1,196,823	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	2,243,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	84,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,291	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	364,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	70,583 16 11
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,930 9 2	61,703 18 11	1,421,111	195,074 2 6	157,057 4 2	23,943 8 0	14,973 12 2	3,435,049	556,443 18 11	375,332 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1
1885-86	2,328,875	404,063 1 4	244,016 9 2	90,300 11 7	69,686 0 7	1,442,812	194,749 16 11	152,939 16 4	25,483 15 1	16,386 5 6	3,771,717	598,812 19 3	369,956 5 6	115,844 6 8	86,012 6 1
1886-87	2,214,048	352,159 11 4	212,669 3 3	78,572 9 0	60,837 19 1	1,441,312	193,393 8 5	155,739 14 6	23,265 4 8	14,388 9 3	3,656,264	545,532 19 9	368,408 17 9	101,917 13 8	75,206 8 4
1887-88	2,207,439	338,324 5 6	209,205 10 8	72,856 18 10	56,201 16 0	1,616,817	213,106 12 4	167,833 18 2	27,453 16 10	17,818 17 4	3,824,316	551,430 17 10	377,099 8 10	100,310 15 8	74,020 13 4
1888-89	2,183,567	335,257 11 4	201,209 16 8	75,793 11 6	58,344 3 2	1,691,966	220,776 19 5	172,737 12 8	29,258 5 8	18,781 1 1	3,875,534	556,034 10 9	373,947 9 4	104,961 17 2	77,125 4 3

TABLE B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	PROPORTIONS CREDITED BY					PROPORTIONS CREDITED BY					PROPORTIONS CREDITED BY				
	Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Total net value.	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	
1878-79	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879-80	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	48,947 11 4	117,170 15 7	111,616 9 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 1	52,237 11 4	42,264 10 3		
1880-81	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	52,753 18 6	52,735 18 6	142,541 14 11	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,566 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4		
1881-82	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	71,429 14 11	55,899 6 6	55,869 6 6	143,776 13 1	132,990 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 5	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9		
1882-83	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	85,168 3 11	155,093 0 8	156,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2		
1883-84	384,007 5 9	266,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	70,171 17 4	161,035 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	381,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4		
1884-85	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	73,684 15 5	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	102,891 8 2	83,407 15 2		
1885-86	360,469 16 5	210,664 5 2	104,907 9 3	83,491 6 11	83,491 6 11	195,074 2 6	165,473 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	358,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	83,376 9 3		
1886-87	404,063 1 4	254,305 5 6	87,038 6 11	69,795 18 11	69,795 18 11	194,749 16 11	147,853 3 0	28,089 1 10	18,895 12 1	598,812 18 3	356,499 8 2	135,996 11 1	107,316 19 0		
1887-88	352,159 11 4	206,150 10 10	71,802 8 2	60,371 0 6	60,371 0 6	193,393 8 5	164,991 6 11	17,317 18 3	11,184 3 9	545,532 19 9	362,296 12 5	104,276 5 2	86,986 2 2		
1888-89	338,324 5 6	173,284 11 0	90,609 12 4	71,363 8 0	71,363 8 0	213,106 12 4	184,299 10 1	17,370 0 6	11,437 1 9	551,430 17 10	390,450 6 11	89,172 8 8	71,868 2 3		
	335,257 11 4					220,776 19 5	170,090 6 7	30,755 1 5	19,931 11 5	556,034 10 9	343,374 17 7	121,364 13 9	91,294 19 5		

* Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of the Joint Purse Agreement.

APPENDIX CC.

Summary of Capital and Revenue Accounts for five years.

Years.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.				REVENUE ACCOUNT.							Dividend on Capital.	REMARKS.
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total capital to end of year.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Net profit or loss.			
			Persian Gulf Section.		Persian Section.		Total Receipts.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.		Total working expenses.		
			Message Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Message Revenue.	Miscellaneous.							
1884-85 .	231,261	1,12,89,528	8,19,757	2,003	17,872	97,302	4,11,198	2,20,710	6,31,908	3,05,026	2.7	New Cable Bushire to Jask laid.	
1885-86 .	10,229	1,12,99,757	8,63,182	3,172	4,958	1,47,972	13,92,360	2,27,714	16,20,074	0,00,790	...		
1886-87 .	55,993	1,12,43,764	8,81,875	6,117	5,892	1,09,911	6,39,470	2,26,057	8,65,527	1,38,268	1.23		
1887-88 .	37,831	1,12,81,595	8,70,926	47,126	8,350	1,08,835	5,66,475	2,70,381	8,36,856	1,98,381	1.75		
1888-89 .	40,257	1,12,41,305	9,89,020	7,831	6,459	1,41,290	7,07,929	2,45,294	9,53,223	1,91,377	1.72		

APPENDIX D.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the Net Value of the Traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Lines, and from Stations of the Section during the year 1888-89.

1888-89.	INDIAN LINES.				PERSIAN LINES.				TURKISH LINES.				STATIONS OF THE PERSIAN GULF SECTION.				GROSS TOTAL.			
	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	R a. p.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	R a. p.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	R a. p.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	R a. p.	Number of Messages.	Number of Words.	Net Receipts, Persian Gulf Section.	R a. p.
April .	3,267	41,975	31,873	9 5	2,659	43,615	27,668	0 6	301	4,068	3,714	8 4	285	3,773	1,286	11 2	6,512	93,431	64,542	13 5
May .	3,849	53,325	40,664	8 11	3,390	60,574	35,963	2 6	233	2,094	1,707	10 6	231	3,732	1,330	12 8	7,723	119,725	79,726	2 7
June .	4,113	57,465	43,561	9 9	3,483	62,541	36,107	10 11	259	2,201	1,835	2 5	257	3,632	1,403	8 0	8,112	125,839	82,907	15 1
July .	3,860	53,248	43,348	0 7	3,658	68,405	43,039	7 2	227	1,863	1,621	3 4	236	3,365	811	0 7	7,081	126,881	88,819	11 8
August .	10,337	110,380	90,591	2 4	8,160	112,051	77,808	0 6	516	4,156	3,935	13 8	271	3,057	1,038	5 7	19,284	236,144	173,373	6 1
September .	7,855	92,055	72,455	8 11	7,235	102,923	72,808	3 5	633	4,815	4,611	5 2	352	4,272	1,491	0 9	16,075	204,095	151,366	2 3
October .	4,115	56,954	46,275	13 6	3,927	64,056	41,063	9 2	391	3,583	3,132	3 1	372	4,432	1,432	4 7	8,805	128,725	94,903	14 4
November .	4,403	63,532	52,322	0 8	3,937	63,840	45,592	10 8	324	2,949	2,619	5 11	377	4,569	1,401	12 3	9,041	131,890	101,040	13 6
December .	4,119	58,299	48,678	7 7	3,767	66,949	45,818	9 6	353	3,012	2,666	5 5	367	4,024	1,051	5 5	8,606	132,284	98,214	11 4
January .	4,574	64,570	53,556	13 2	4,161	72,730	49,476	12 9	327	2,929	2,703	12 0	322	3,539	844	8 4	9,384	143,768	106,591	11 4
February .	3,249	43,430	36,027	11 10	2,818	50,918	35,238	12 9	332	2,727	2,406	11 6	278	3,267	924	6 2	6,677	100,342	74,597	9 9
March .	3,160	42,462	34,677	1 9	2,906	45,674	32,497	1 9	349	2,715	2,330	4 9	376	5,104	1,189	7 10	6,791	95,955	70,694	0 1
Total for the year	56,901	743,895	5,94,037	8 5	50,101	814,276	5,30,081	14 2	4,245	37,142	33,344	6 1	3,744	46,766	14,205	3 4	114,991	1,612,079	11,87,069	0 0
Monthly average	4,742	61,991	49,503	2 1	4,175	67,857	45,506	13 2	354	3,095	2,778	11 2	312	3,897	1,183	12 3	9,583	136,840	98,972	6 8

G. W. SEALY,

Off. Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX E.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the average daily mean-rate of transmission of Messages over the Persian Gulf and Persian Sections to and from Karachi and Teheran during the year 1888-89.

Month.	1888-89.				REMARKS.	1887-88.				REMARKS.
	Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.			Karachi to Teheran.		Teheran to Karachi.		
	Mins.	Secs.	Mins.	Secs.		Mins.	Secs.	Mins.	Secs.	
April	11	44	10	37	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 4 days 19 hours. Karachi-Gwadur Section interrupted, working through Land-line 4 days 23 hours and one circuit Persian Section. } Not recorded owing to pressure of work caused by the total interruption of the Eastern Company's lines. Working one circuit Gulf Section for 23 days 21 hours and one circuit Persian Section. Working one circuit Gulf Section for 3 days 7 hours and Persian Land-lines working badly. Working one circuit Gulf Section for 2 days 19 hours and Persian Land-lines working badly. Working one circuit Gulf Section for 5 days 23 hours and Persian Land-lines working badly.	9	24	8	53	Gwadur-Jask Section interrupted working through Land-line. Ditto ditto ditto Persian lines working badly through severe weather. Working one Gulf Section 8th to 27th and Persian lines working badly.
May	9	4	8	31		9	6	9	16	
June	16	15	9	11		9	19	12	7	
July	14	57	20	1		11	34	17	10	
August	Working one circuit Gulf Section for 3 days 7 hours and Persian Land-lines working badly. Working one circuit Gulf Section for 2 days 19 hours and Persian Land-lines working badly. Working one circuit Gulf Section for 5 days 23 hours and Persian Land-lines working badly.	11	5	13	11	Ditto ditto ditto Ditto ditto ditto Ditto ditto ditto Persian lines working badly through severe weather. Working one Gulf Section 8th to 27th and Persian lines working badly.
September . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....		8	11	14	03
October	14	33	17	2		8	55	13	14	
November	17	1	17	33		10	14	11	55	
December	14	6	14	21	21	40	25	35	Persian lines working badly through severe weather. Working one Gulf Section 8th to 27th and Persian lines working badly.	
January	18	41	25	55	27	23	14	50		
February	9	57	9	1	7	35	6	25		
March	8	6	5	34	5	59	5	26	Persian lines working badly through severe weather. Working one Gulf Section 8th to 27th and Persian lines working badly.	
Average monthly mean-rate of transmission per message during the year.	13	26	13	47	11	42	12	40		

Gwadur-Jask Section interrupted working through Land-line.
Ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto
Persian lines working badly through severe weather.
Working one Gulf Section 8th to 27th and Persian lines working badly.

G. W. SEALY,
Offg. Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX F. PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the maximum, minimum and mean-rate of transmission from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1888-89, compared with that of the previous year.

1888-89.										1887-88.									
UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI.										UNITED KINGDOM TO KARACHI.									
VIA TEHRAN.					VIA TEHRAN.					VIA TEHRAN.					VIA TEHRAN.				
Maxi- mum.	H. M.	Mean.	Mini- mum.	H. M.	Maxi- mum.	H. M.	Mean.	Mini- mum.	H. M.	Maxi- mum.	H. M.	Mean.	Mini- mum.	H. M.	Maxi- mum.	H. M.			
April.	2 14	0 8	0 43	0 36	76 40	5 14	17 54	5 14	0 36	0 36	11 15	3 33	6 43						
May.	3 3	0 8	0 36	0 36	99 40	4 21	33 11	4 21	0 45	0 45	45 24	4 6	16 34			Frequent interruptions Turkish line beyond Fao and Busrah.			
June.	5 1	0 6	0 49	0 49	33 35	4 22	15 20	4 22	0 45	0 45	30 45	1 27	12 45			Ditto ditto.			
July.	4 55	0 6	0 56	0 56	30 23	2 19	10 50	2 19	0 54	0 54	15 23	3 0	7 39			Ditto ditto.			
August.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Ditto ditto.			
September.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Ditto ditto.			
October.	6 41	0 5	0 55	0 55	47 8	3 23	19 26	3 23	0 8	0 40	32 26	1 57	18 1			Ditto ditto.			
November.	12 42	0 4	1 47	1 47	27 13	2 49	13 53	2 49	0 6	0 57	44 24	3 58	12 13			Frequent interruptions on the and Division Turkey in Asia.			
December.	5 51	0 13	1 37	1 37	126 22	2 17	42 15	2 17	0 7	1 19	51 3	7 35	22 17			Frequent interruptions on the and Division Turkey in Asia.			
January.	7 7	0 10	1 21	1 21	44 04	4 26	15 56	4 26	0 7	1 4	132 34	4 20	37 32			Frequent interruptions on the and Division Turkey in Asia.			
February.	6 30	0 9	1 7	1 7	49 50	3 49	12 40	3 49	(a) 0 14	(a) 1 29	68 9	4 26	20 43			Frequent interruptions on the and Division Turkey in Asia.			
March.	2 26	0 6	0 54	0 54	43 51	4 32	13 20	4 32	...	...	40 40	4 21	14 23			Ditto ditto.			
Summary average for the year.	5 39	0 7	1 4	1 4	57 53	3 45	19 28	3 45	0 6	0 55	43 10	3 41	15 54						
REMARKS.										REMARKS.									
Teheran route.										Turkish route.									
Company's lines interrupted 5 days 4 hours between Odessa and Emden.										Interrupted 5 hours beyond Fao.									
One circuit Gulf Section 10 hours.										7 days 9 hours beyond Busrah and Bagdad.									
One circuit Gulf Section 4 days 19 hours.																			
Company's lines interrupted 8 1/2 hours west of Odessa, causing total interruption both routes.										2 days 13 hours beyond Busrah.									
Not recorded owing to press of work.																			
One circuit Gulf 23 days 21 hours.																			
One circuit Gulf 3 days 8 hours.										2 days 4 hours beyond Busrah and Bagdad.									
One circuit Gulf 2 days 19 hours										6 days 13 hours beyond Busrah and Bagdad.									
One circuit Gulf 6 days										Busrah-Fao Cable interrupted 21 hours for repairs.									
Company's lines interrupted 7 days 6 hours west of Teheran.																			
Company's lines interrupted 6 days beyond Sukkum Kali.																			

(a) Messages of 31st January passing 1st February.

G. W. SEALY,
Offg. Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX G. PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

Showing the number of messages and words, and the percentage of messages received from and forwarded to the Persian and Turkish lines during the year 1888-89, compared with the previous year.

Months.	1888-89.										1887-88.									
	PM TEHRAN.					PM TURKEY.					PM TEHRAN.					PM TURKEY.				
	From.	To.	Total.	From.	To.	From.	To.	Total.	From.	To.	From.	To.	Total.	From.	To.	From.	To.	Total.	From.	To.
	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.	Mes- sages.	Words.
July	2,639	43,695	3,065	39,543	301	4,008	166	2,612	3,254	53,305	3,454	44,798	6,708	98,103	158	1,421	107	946	265	2,367
Aug	3,390	60,574	3,661	51,409	233	2,004	122	1,195	3,040	52,224	3,587	47,806	6,627	100,030	107	1,941	124	1,408	321	3,340
Sept	3,483	62,541	3,963	55,753	259	2,201	111	1,155	3,083	53,307	3,765	53,098	6,848	107,203	203	1,875	128	1,445	331	3,320
Oct	3,658	68,405	3,738	57,123	227	1,863	101	897	3,089	59,175	3,715	51,750	6,804	110,943	233	2,439	108	1,037	328	3,396
Nov	3,160	112,051	10,084	114,301	516	4,156	237	2,406	3,122	53,261	3,977	53,185	7,099	106,846	271	2,155	118	1,104	329	3,319
Dec	7,235	102,923	7,385	89,242	633	4,845	254	2,404	3,099	59,620	3,580	51,261	6,679	106,712	300	3,024	183	1,647	483	4,071
Jan	3,027	64,056	3,373	84,230	391	3,583	234	2,425	3,265	59,620	3,716	53,162	6,681	112,782	385	2,991	222	2,470	607	6,401
Feb	3,937	63,840	4,106	61,550	354	2,949	172	1,566	3,607	65,040	4,093	59,536	7,200	124,576	324	3,064	170	1,916	504	4,980
Mar	3,767	66,949	3,934	56,751	333	3,012	188	1,876	3,519	65,859	3,487	59,020	7,006	122,779	307	1,804	131	1,308	328	3,179
Apr	4,161	72,730	4,344	69,415	337	2,920	143	1,310	3,657	71,297	4,041	58,426	7,698	129,723	338	2,643	150	1,315	433	3,938
May	2,818	59,918	3,433	61,405	332	2,727	189	1,523	774	12,351	3,773	16,037	1,147	18,305	288	2,426	125	1,338	413	3,704
June	2,906	45,974	2,973	40,324	349	2,715	183	1,432	767	10,372	1,496	16,037	2,277	26,410	334	3,722	148	2,423	462	6,145
Total for the year	50,101	814,276	54,449	719,636	4,245	37,142	2,098	20,804	34,296	611,263	39,278	553,223	73,574	1,164,487	3,221	30,365	1,691	18,437	4,912	48,802
Percentage of Tehe- ran and Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G. W. SEALY,
Offg. Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Faults and Repairs in the Persian Gulf Cables during the official year 1888-89.

REPAIR.		FAULT.		TOTAL DURATION OF INTERRUPTION.		SECTION.	LOCALITY OF FAULT.		Cause of Fault.	REMARKS.
Date.	No.	Date.	No.	Days.	Hours.		Knots.	From		
May 27th 1888.	1	February 6th 1888.	3	...	10½	Bushire-Jask India-rubber	149°16	Bushire	Corrosion of guards and chafe.	Partial earth.
August 24th "	2	August 13th "	5	18	23½	Ditto	319°04	"	Corrosion of guards	Total Break. Repairing another fault.
August 26th "	3	June 9th "	4			Ditto	202°35	"	"	Ditto	Partial earth till 13th August, then total break.
" 20th "	4	August 26th "	7	...	...	Ditto	216°82	"	Ditto	Repairing other faults.
September 1st "	5	" 21st "	6	61	...	Ditto	99°20	"	Ditto	Total break.
" 26th "	6	January 4th "	2	...	...	Gwadur-Manora	9°50	Manora	Ditto	Partial earth till July 27th, then total break.
October 31st "	7	September 1st "	8	24	4	Bushire-Jask India-rubber.	120°74	Jask	Ditto	Repairs delayed on account of monsoon swell.
November 1st "	8	October 8th "	9			Ditto	288°49	Bushire	"	"	Partial earth. Interrupted for repair only.
December 17th "	9	November 23rd "	10	6	...	Jask-Gwadur	5°10	Gwadur	Ditto	Total break. Ship repairing another fault.
January 17th 1889	10	" 17th 1886	11	...	21	Fao-Bushire	93°689	Fao	Ditto	Partial earth till 12th December, then a total break.
" 31st "	11	January 14th 1889.	12	10	...	Bushire-Jask India-rubber.	221°87	Bushire	Ditto	Partial earth.
" "	12	" 17th "	13	...	...	Fao-Bushire	...	"	"	Ditto.
" "	13	" 31st "	13	...	...	Bushire-Jask India-rubber.	...	"	"	Fault not yet localized owing to its high resistance.
" "	...	" "	...	...	...	Bushire-Jask India-rubber.	...	...	"	Fault could not be localized on account of its high and variable resistance.

J. POSSMANN,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX I.
Statement showing Expenditure of Cable during 1888-89 and Quantity on hand on 31st March 1889.

DESCRIPTION.	Balance, 31st March 1888.	RECEIVED SINCE.			TOTAL.		Balance in hand, 31st March 1889.	REMARKS.
		Manufactured at Manora.	Received from England.	Picked up at sea fit for relaying.	Receipts, 1888-89.	Expenditure, 1888-89.		
Gutta-percha—								
Main Cable, 1st class	11'840	32'000	...	22'970	66'810	46'79	20'02	
Shore end	4'829	...	...	...	4'829	4'829	...	
Thin cable, thin core	8'600	...	...	...	8'600	...	8'60	
Ditto thick, 1st class core	40'200	73'130	...	9'610	122'94	116'14	6'80	
Ditto do. 2nd ditto	1'562	...	...	...	1'562	1'562	...	
Main cable, 2nd class . . . . .	...	...	...	10'000	10'000	...	10'00	
India-rubber—								
Main Cable	3'343	...	...	38'907	42'25	31'91	10'34	
Shore end	3'150	...	...	...	3'15	...	3'15	
TOTAL	73'524	105'130	...	81'487	260'141	201'231	58'91	

J. POSSMANN,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX J.
Statement shewing the Renewals in the Persian Gulf Cables during the official year 1888-89 in places where no faults existed.

No.	Commencement of Renewal.	Termination of Renewal.	TOTAL DURATION OF INTERRUPTION CAUSED BY RENEWAL.		Section.	LOCALITY OF RENEWAL KNOTS.			REMARKS.
			Days.	Hours.		From.	To.	From.	
1	May 28th, 1888	June 9th, 1888	4	19	Bushire-Jask Indian Rubber	148'32	154'88	Bushire	Renewal delayed by bad weather.
2	November 23rd, 1888	November 24th, 1888	1	3	Gwadar-Manora	2'40	8'77	Manora	Renewal delayed by bad weather.
3	December 28th, 1888	January 6th, 1889	9	6	Bushire-Jask Indian Rubber	113'30	148'08	Bushire	Renewal delayed by bad weather.
4	February 25th, 1889	February 27th, 1889	2	9	Gwadar-Manora	32'90	51'63	Gwadar	
5	March 1st, 1889	March 1st, 1889	...	15	Jask-Gwadar	16'34	28'33	Gwadar	

J. POSSMANN,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of work done by the Telegraph Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart" during the year 1888-89.

DATE.		PARTICULARS.
From	To	
1888.	1888.	
April 1 . . .	April 1 . . .	At mooring in Karachi harbour.
" 2 . . .	" 5 . . .	Left for Bombay, arriving there on the 5th.
" 6 . . .	" ...	In Bombay harbour and dock, undergoing repairs, &c.
May 4 . . .	May 7 . . .	Left for Karachi, arriving 7th.
" 8 . . .	" 16 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour, preparing ship for sea.
" 17 . . .	" 17 . . .	Left Karachi to repair fault in Karachi-Gwador Section about 9 miles off Manora, but unable to carry out the repairs owing to heavy sea, returned to Karachi.
" 18 . . .	" 20 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
" 21 . . .	June 21 . . .	Left Karachi for all stations, repaired two faults in Jask-Bushire India-rubber cable, also picked up old Gutta-percha in same section, and returned to Karachi.
June 22 . . .	Aug. 14 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
Aug. 15 . . .	Sept. 12 . . .	Left Karachi, repaired four faults in the Jask-Bushire Section. On downward voyage repaired the cable on the beach at Gwador.
Sept. 13 . . .	" 22 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
" 23 . . .	" 26 . . .	Left Karachi, repaired the fault in Karachi-Gwador Section off Manora, and returned to Karachi.
" 27 . . .	" 30 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
Oct. 1 . . .	Oct. 4 . . .	Left for Bombay, arriving there on 4th.
" 5 . . .	" 12 . . .	In Bombay harbour and dock, cleaning, painting, &c.
" 12 . . .	" 15 . . .	Left for Karachi, arriving on 15th.
" 16 . . .	" 24 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
Oct. 25 . . .	Nov. 19 . . .	Left Karachi, repaired two faults in Jask-Bushire Section India-rubber cable, picked up old cable, and returned to Karachi.
Nov. 20 . . .	" 22 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
" 23 . . .	" 24 . . .	Left and repaired cable outside of Karachi harbour and returned to Karachi.
" 25 . . .	Dec. 11 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
Dec. 12 . . .	Jan. 22 . . .	Left for all stations with reliefs and stores, repaired cable in Gwador west bay, one fault in the India-rubber Jask-Bushire Section, and one in Bushire-Fao Section, and arrived at Busreh.
1889.		
Jan. 23 . . .	Feb. 8 . . .	Left Busreh, repaired fault in the India-rubber cable; picked up old Gutta-percha cable and arrived at Karachi after calling at Fao, Bushire, Jask, Charbar, Gwador and Ormara.
1889.	1889.	
Feb. 9 . . .	Feb. 22 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
" 23 . . .	March 4 . . .	Left Karachi and repaired one fault in Karachi-Gwador cable and one in Gwador-Jask cable and returned to Karachi after calling at Gwador and Ormara.
March 5 . . .	" 11 . . .	At moorings in Karachi harbour.
" 12 . . .	" 15 . . .	Left for Bombay, arriving there 15th.
" 16 . . .	" 31 . . .	In Bombay harbour and dock for painting and repairs.

ABSTRACT.

	Days.
At moorings in Karachi	130
In Bombay harbour or dock	52
At sea	183

APPENDIX L.
PERSIAN SECTION.
Statement showing number of Messages (Service and Paid) and Works Paid Transmitted over Teheran-Bushire lines during the year 1888-89 as compared with that of previous year.

1888-89.	REMARKS.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.		1887-88.	NUMBER OF WORDS PAID ONLY.	REMARKS.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.		NUMBER OF WORDS PAID ONLY.	REMARKS.
		Service.	Paid.				Service.	Paid.		
April 1888		340	5,901	April 1887	85,135		385	6,743	98,193	
May "		354	7,326	May "	114,500		334	6,845	102,281	
June "		394	7,678	June "	120,204		280	7,054	111,944	
July "		413	7,829	July "	124,056		341	7,022	112,678	
August "		858	18,897	August "	230,011	Eastern Cable interrupted.	344	7,371	109,636	
September "		650	15,631	September "	196,624	Ditto.	293	6,924	108,454	
October "		345	7,873	October "	122,549		362	7,120	114,697	
November "		331	8,538	November "	128,442		345	7,868	126,425	
December "		597	8,020	December "	125,234		388	7,380	123,877	
January 1889		538	8,837	January 1888	138,835		332	7,929	132,693	
February "		408	6,008	February "	93,649		81	1,001	17,004	
March "		584	5,891	March "	86,242		130	2,252	26,917	
TOTAL FOR YEAR		5,722	108,429	TOTAL FOR YEAR	1,565,481		3,615	75,509	1,184,799	Company's Lines interrupted.

APPENDIX M.
PERSIAN SECTION.
Average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the lines between Teheran and Bushire for the year 1888-89 as compared with that of the previous year

Average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the cable.										Average rate of transmission of messages in their transit through the cable.									
1888-89.					1887-88.					1886-87.					1885-86.				
TRANSIT.					TRANSIT.					TRANSIT.					TRANSIT.				
Teheran to Bushire.					Teheran to Bushire.					Teheran to Bushire.					Teheran to Bushire.				
H.	M.	S.	H.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	REMARKS.			
April 1888	4	41	...	4	56	April 1887	...	5	23	...	4	15	...	4	15	Faulty lines.			
May "	4	50	...	3	46	May "	...	6	10	...	6	36	...	6	36				
June "	5	18	...	3	50	June "	...	5	21	...	4	36	...	4	36				
July "	13	40	...	6	15	July "	...	5	3	...	3	35	...	3	35				
August "	25	18	...	7	28	August "	...	4	55	...	2	58	...	2	58				
September "	34	59	...	4	23	September, "	...	5	8	...	2	13	...	2	13				
October "	9	18	...	3	57	October "	...	6	22	...	3	28	...	3	28				
November "	16	22	...	8	54	November "	...	8	38	...	4	50	...	4	50				
December "	8	7	...	4	13	December "	...	20	57	...	12	37	...	12	37				
January 1889	19	19	...	7	12	January 1888	...	7	7	...	2	26	...	2	26				
February "	5	4	...	2	32	February "	...	2	31	...	8	16	...	8	16				
March "	1	55	...	1	57	March "	...	2	49	...	1	5	...	1	5				
Average for year					Average for year					Average for year					Average for year				
6					6					6					6				
42					42					42					42				

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for November 1889.

The month of November forms, though less emphatically so than October, one of the autumn transition months during which conditions change from those of the south-west monsoon period to those of the north-east monsoon period. In Northern and Central India the weather is normally fine with a briskly decreasing temperature, while over Bengal and the north of the Bay light north-easterly winds and fine weather alternate with cloudy periods, as the weather in the south of the Bay is disturbed or settled. On the Coromandel Coast the humid north-east winds of the cold weather monsoon ordinarily give heavy rain, while on the western side of the Peninsula, on the contrary, the north-easterly winds are dry and the weather is generally fine. The liability to severe cyclonic storms in the Bay which is so characteristic of the month of October is almost as strongly marked in the early part of November. These storms ordinarily originate over the centre of the Bay and march almost due westward (with very slight northing).

It was explained in the Summary of last month that the south-westerly winds of the south-west monsoon continue to blow during October at the entrance to the Bay and that these humid winds gradually curve round over the centre of the Bay and advance on the Coromandel Coast as north-easterly winds. They there occasion steady rainfall during the second half of October. One of the most important features of the weather of October last was the almost complete failure of this current and this rainfall. The conditions which occasioned this failure were apparently equally operative during the past month of November as a very considerable failure of the Carnatic rainfall is reported, and the winds along the Coromandel Coast, except when disturbed by the cyclonic storm to be afterwards described, were almost continuously north-westerly. The chart of barometric abnormals shows that a peculiar distribution of pressure accompanied this irregularity. At all stations to the west of the meridian of 80° (with the exception of part of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces) the mean barometer was abnormally high, and at all stations to the eastward of the meridian of 80° it was abnormally low. The greatest excess of pressure was on the west coast, the greatest defect over the Circars, the head of the Bay and part of Bengal. Hence the ordinary barometric gradient was considerably modified and there was no flow of air from the north and centre of the Bay towards the south of the Peninsula. Another irregularity which has been exhibited this month is also probably associated with the abnormally high pressures existing over Western India. As stated above, the storms which are formed over the Bay during this month ordinarily march in an almost due westerly direction. It is, however, unusual for a cyclonic storm to advance directly towards an area of excessive pressure, and it is hence, in all probability, to the existence of abnormally high pressures on the west coast that the very exceptional trajectory of the storm of the 15th to 21st November was due.

Pressure.—The returns for the whole of India for the whole month show that, compared with the normal, pressure was low for the time of year by an amount equal to 0.037 inch. The meridian of 80° divides the Indian region into two parts, all stations to the west of that line (except parts of the Punjab and North Western Provinces) reporting excessive pressures and all stations to the east reporting defective pressures.

Temperature.—The very cool weather which characterised the greater part of October was maintained, though in a modified degree, during the month under review. In Bombay and the Central Provinces indeed the coolness was even greater than in October, but in all other provinces the deficiency, where it existed, was less than in the preceding month, and in the North-Western Provinces and Madras was changed into an excess. The following table shows the

variation of the mean temperature for each week and for the month from the normal mean :—

PROVINCE.	DIFFERENCE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM NORMAL FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER					Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	4th.	11th.	18th.	25th.	2nd De- cember.	
Burma	—0·7	0	—0·8	—0·3	+0·1	0
Bengal	—0·5	+0·6	+2·8	+2·7	+1·0	+1·8
North-Western Provinces	+0·8	—1·2	+2·3	+2·3	+1·4	+1·5
Punjab	+1·3	—2·1	—0·8	—0·7	+0·4	—0·2
Bombay	—2·5	—2·1	—2·2	—1·2	—1·5	—2·0
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·6	—3·8	—1·5	+1·4	+1·1	—1·0
Guzerat and Central India	—1·5	—2·5	—2·3	—0·6	+1·8	—0·9
Sind and Rajputana	—0·7	—3·5	—1·6	—0·6	+1·2	—1·0
Madras	+0·2	—0·7	+1·3	+1·4	—0·4	+0·4

One interesting feature of the temperature of the month has been the frequent occurrence of much lower night temperatures at the plains than at the hill stations. So frequently has this occurred that the mean minimum temperature of the month was 7·2° higher at Murree than at Rawalpindi and 3·8° higher at Simla than at Lahore. This phenomenon only occurs during clear weather and under anticyclonic conditions; so soon as cyclonic conditions obtain and the air become damp and even very slightly clouded the ordinary temperature relations are re-established. Over the greater part of India the past month has been one of exceptionally large range of temperature, the day readings generally exceeding and the night temperatures falling short of the normal.

Barometric depressions and cyclonic storms of the month.—There was only one important cyclonic storm during the month. A series of small depressions were, however, apparently formed over Lower Burma and that neighbourhood which after occasioning some rain round the Gulf of Martaban disappeared, and a second series of small storms appeared over Bengal.

Important depression of the 13th to 20th November.—There are certain reasons for supposing that this rather remarkable storm was formed over the Andaman Sea and the east of the Bay. On the 11th, the observations showed a very distinct depression overlying Lower Burma and the neighbouring seas. The winds at the stations in Lower Burma fed into this depression and rain was falling at Diamond Island, Moulmein and Tavoy. On the following day the chart showed that the wind had veered and the barometer risen—changes which would agree with the supposed west-south-west advance of the depression. On the 13th, the barometer was still rising in Burma, while it had fallen over the south-west corner of the Bay, where a depression was shown. On the 14th, the barometer was still rising in Burma and falling in Madras and the depression over the Bay was spreading out. On the morning of the 15th, the barometer was apparently steady over the south of the Bay, while it had risen all over the surrounding land area. Hence the depression over the Bay had increased considerably in definiteness and become a well marked storm. At this period the future movement of the storm was very doubtful, as the only barometric falls reported were very slight decrements at Colombo and Salem, so that what indications there were were in favour of a westerly movement. On the 16th, the observations showed very little change in the storm, but the barometer was falling over the greater part of the Indian region. The greatest fall was at Negapatam, while at Cuttack and False Point the barometer was actually rising, so that the evidence, though very slight, was still in favour of the normal westerly movement. On the 17th the barometer was falling every where, most at Cuddalore and Coimbatore, and the cyclonic storm had become an important depression occasioning strongish cyclonic winds all over the south of the Bay. The lowest barometers were at Cuddalore and Negapatam. Heavy rain was falling along the Coromandel Coast. Between the morning of the 17th and that of the 18th the storm suddenly moved northward and the centre on the latter date lay off Nellore. The disturbance had still further developed and strong cyclonic winds prevailed over the greater part of the Bay. Heavy rain was falling from Vizagapatam south to Madras. The reports of the 19th showed that the storm had continued to move up the Bay and to develop, and

on that day the centre lay off Vizagapatam. Very heavy rain was falling in Ganjam. After 8 A. M. on the 19th the advance of the storm was very slow, and according to the information received in Simla the centre on the morning of the following day lay off the Circars Coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore. A severe easterly gale had prevailed at the latter station and very heavy rain continued to fall in Ganjam and Orissa. The lowest barometric reading reported (Vizagapatam 29.614 inch) was 0.018 inch higher than the lowest on the previous day, so that presumably the depression had already begun to fill up. On the 21st the lowest barometer in the upper part of the Bay (29.752 inches) was reported from False Point and the wind, both at that station and Gopalpore, was from the northwestward, so that it appeared as though the centre, while filling up quickly, had passed on to the head of the Bay, but from the Bay of Bengal Chart, the information for which was probably more complete than that for the India report, it appears that the storm passed inland over Orissa as early as between 3 and 5 A. M. on the morning of the 20th when the barometer read about 29.48 inches at Gopalpore and broke up completely in the Orissa hills.

This was the only well defined storm during the month, but it is evident from the varying winds, the unsettled weather and the unsteady barometer in Bengal between the 14th and 19th that that Province was visited by several small local depressions at that time. It has been pointed out above that on the 14th the large depression over the south of the Bay had begun to approach the Madras side of the Bay. This left the east side of the Bay open to an advance, induced by the cyclonic circulation of moist southerly and south-westerly winds from Equatorial regions, and these winds probably travelled right up the Bay and into Bengal where they deposited their moisture and gave rise to the local storms in the lower atmosphere.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the past month has been almost wholly associated with the disturbances mentioned above, that in Madras and the Circars falling during the existence of the large storm of the 13th to the 20th of November, that in Bengal being associated with the local disturbances noticed above.

During the first few days of the month fairly general, though slight, showers occurred in the south of the Indian Peninsula and in Lower Burma. These showers gradually decreased, ceasing altogether in the Peninsula on the 10th, but continuing in Burma. On the 14th rain began around the head of the Bay and in Assam and on the 15th extended southward all over the Carnatic, at the same time becoming heavier in Bengal. On the 16th a similar distribution of rainfall continued, the amounts being still larger in Bengal than elsewhere, but on the 17th rain fell off in Bengal while it extended and became heavier in the south of the Peninsula. As the storm advanced northward up the Bay the area of heaviest rainfall advanced with it, being reported from Vizagapatam on the 18th, from Gopalpore on the 19th and 20th, and from Orissa on the 21st.

The weekly returns of rainfall show that during the week ending on the 18th, *i.e.*, when the heavy rainfall was occurring in Bengal and the cyclonic storm was mainly affecting the Carnatic coast, one station in Deltaic Bengal received 10, a second $8\frac{1}{2}$ and a third 7 inches of rain; while in Central Bengal, Pubna received 8 and two other stations $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. During the same period the maximum falls were about 4 inches in Orissa and between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 inches in Madras. In the following week, however, when the cyclonic storm was passing along the Circars and Orissa coasts larger amounts were reported. Sompert received $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Puri 13 inches; Cuttack 8 inches; Banki 5 inches; and Balasore $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The rainfall in Eastern and Deltaic Bengal was still heavy, but was lighter than in the preceding week and much lighter than that in Orissa and Ganjam.

During the period of disturbed weather, which succeeded the breaking up of the depressions, showers fell around the Bay, but the amount and extent of the rainfall gradually decreased, so that by the 30th, the only falls reported were at Rangoon and Tavoy and a local shower at Sibsagar.

The whole of North-Western India, the Gangetic plain, Central India, the Central Provinces and the north and centre of the Peninsula were wholly or practically without rain. The final results of the month's rainfall as shown in the concluding table are a general deficiency, except in Behar, Assam, Lower Bengal, and Orissa and the Circars. The greatest excess was in Lower Bengal where about six times the normal amount fell followed by Orissa and the Circars, where twice the average fell. In the south of the Peninsula, *vis.*, Malabar, Mysore and the Carnatic, there was a large deficiency.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in November.	Actual average rainfall in November 1889.	Difference from the average in November 1889.
Punjab, West	7	0'29	0'01	—0'28
" East	4	0'23	0	—0'23
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	0'20	0 10	—0 10
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	3	0'07	0	—0'07
Behar	2	0'35	0'41	+0'06
North Bengal	3	0 21	0'05	—0'16
Assam—Cachar	3	0'73	1'29	+0'56
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	0'69	4'13	+3'44
Orissa—North Circars	5	4'76	9 75	+4'99
Central Provinces, South	7	0'51	0	—0'51
Berar, Khandeish	2	0'73	0	—0'73
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nurbudda	9	0'20	0	—0'20
Sind—Cutch	3	0 02	0	—0 02
Guze.at	3	0'20	0	—0'20
Konkan	4	0'81	0'04	—0'77
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	1'38	0'29	—1'09
Malabar	5	4'64	1'96	—2'68
Mysore—Bellary	4	4'97	1'76	—3'21
Carnatic	6	9'08	2'81	—6'27
Lower Burma	7	4'41	2'49	—1'92
Ceylon	1	13'33	10'70	—2'63

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,

The 19th December 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, December 16th, 1889.

The weather reports of the past seven days show that the exceptionally settled weather, which has now prevailed over India for a considerable period, has continued. The barometer has been steadily high over North-Western and Central India and steadily low over the south of the Bay. The winds, which have prevailed, have been mainly anti-cyclonic, radiating out from the high pressure area and have consequently been dry so that the rainfall has been practically nil throughout the whole of India. Over the south of the Bay conditions have probably been unsettled, but the unsettled area has been so far south that its effects have not been felt in any part of India, though the variations in the wind direction at Colombo and the rain which has fallen there, show that immediately to the south cyclonic conditions have prevailed.

The chart of the 10th showed that the high pressure area overlay Central India where the barometer marked over 30'06". From this region pressure decreased slowly in a south-easterly direction and was lowest over the Andamān Sea and the south of the Bay. In the Punjab and Upper Sind the barometer had fallen rapidly and irregular cyclonic winds prevailed in this region. In other

parts of India anti-cyclonic winds were reported radiating out from the high pressure area in Central India. In parts of Lower Burma, however, the wind was easterly and at Colombo north-easterly. The chart of the following day showed that the relatively low pressures, reported from the west of the Punjab and Upper Sind had disappeared and readings were as high there as in Central India. There was no important change in the winds. On the 12th the barometer was rising everywhere, but the amount of increase was fairly uniform, and the relative distribution was unaltered. The wind directions were unchanged. On the 13th the barometer was falling except in Bombay and the Deccan. The fall was greatest in the North-West and the high pressure area in that neighbourhood had disappeared. Readings now decreased from 30.10" and above, over Central India and the Deccan, to 29.90" and below, to the east of Ceylon. Calms and light variable breezes prevailed in the North-West as well as within the high pressure area noticed above, but elsewhere the wind currents were unaltered. The chart of the following day showed no change of importance, but on the 15th there had occurred a considerable extension of the high pressure area which covered the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, Behar, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. The only important feature in the winds was the strengthening of the current at Diamond Island. On the 16th there was little or no change in the position, &c., of the high pressure area, but the barometer had fallen over the Bay and the gradient had increased somewhat. The wind had continued to strengthen at Diamond Island and was rising on the Madras Coast hence it appeared probable that a disturbance was forming over the Bay.

Temperature.—Taken as a whole, the temperature of the air over India during the past week has been low. The greatest general deficiency was on the 14th after which date the amount of the depression decreased, and at the close of the week was very slight indeed. The Punjab was, relatively to the average, the warmest province, the mean temperature of five out of the seven days exceeding the average; in Burma three days, in Sind and Rajputana two days, and in the North-Western Provinces, Central India and Madras one day were warmer than the normal. In the remaining Provinces the week was relatively cool throughout.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average:—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	0	0
Burma	+0.7	—0.2
Bengal	+0.6	—1.1
North-Western Provinces	+1.5	—1.0
Punjab	+0.8	+0.5
Bombay	—0.3	—2.1
Central Provinces	+2.9	—1.7
Guzerat and Central India	+1.6	—1.1
Sind and Rajputana	—1.3	—0.2
Madras	+1.2	—1.6

This table shows a considerable fall of temperature relatively to the average in nearly all provinces. In Sind and Rajputana, however, there has been a slight rise and in the Punjab the fall is trifling.

Rain.—As mentioned above the week has been practically rainless throughout the whole of India. The two Assamese divisions report slight showers, and a few drops of rain fell at Tavoy on the 15th, but with these exceptions there has been no rain in any part of the country.

The second columns of the concluding table shows that except, in the south of the Peninsula, the normal rainfall of the week is very light, but that, except in Tenasserim and the east of the North-Western Provinces, showers are ordinarily experienced in all parts of the country.

— The final column of the table shows the large seasonal deficiency which exists in North-Western India and the south of the Peninsula.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH DECEMBER 1889.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 15TH OCTOBER TO 16TH DECEMBER 1889.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 15th Octo- ber to 16th Decem- ber.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	16.78	5.02	+234
	Lower Burma	0	0.04	-0.04	7.42	5.97	+24
	Central do.	0	0.03	-0.03	6.06	4.11	+47
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3.62	?	?
	Arakan	0	0.28	-0.28	7.39	5.69	+30
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0	0.05	-0.05	7.33	4.07	+80
	Assam (Surma)	0.02	0.18	-0.16	4.59	3.77	+22
	Do. (Brahmaputra) . . .	0.03	0.24	-0.21	1.44	2.88	-50
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0.05	-0.05	9.52	3.03	+214
	Central do.	0	0.03	-0.03	3.57	2.46	+45
	North do.	0	0.09	-0.09	0.69	2.52	-77
	Orissa	0	0.22	-0.22	15.44	5.71	+170
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0.10	-0.10	2.09	1.83	+63
	Behar (South)	0	0.11	-0.11	0.54	1.62	-67
	Do. (North)	0	0.05	-0.05	0.42	1.36	-69
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	1.23	0.89	+38
	Oudh (South)	0	0.05	-0.05	0.05	0.43	-88
	Do. (North)	0	0.13	-0.13	0.04	0.34	-88
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.42	-98
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0.07	-0.07	0	0.20	-100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0.12	-0.12	0.14	0.51	-73
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0.07	-0.07	0	0.27	-100
	Do. (Central)	0	0.07	-0.07	0	0.35	-100
	Do. (Submontane) . . .	0	0.24	-0.24	0	0.61	-100
	Do. (Hill Districts) . .	0	0.43	-0.43	0	1.29	-100
	Do. (North-west) . . .	0	0.18	-0.18	0.02	1.15	-99
	Do. (West)	0	0.04	-0.04	0	0.27	-100
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0	0.42	-0.42	10.66	11.10	-4
	Madras (South Central) .	0	0.63	-0.63	4.86	11.38	-58
	Coorg	0	0.38	-0.38	11.76	8.74	+35
	Mysore	0	0.22	-0.22	2.10	4.16	-50
	Konkan	0	0.02	-0.02	11.90	2.01	+147
	Bombay Deccan	0	0.16	-0.16	5.10	3.60	+42
	Hyderabad (North) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0.04	-0.04	1.26	2.76	-54
CENTRAL PROVIN- CES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0.21	-0.21	3.14	2.45	+28
	Central Provinces (West) .	0	0.13	-0.13	2.95	1.29	+129
	Do. (Central)	0	0.08	-0.08	1.72	1.18	+46
	Do. (East)	0	0.09	-0.09	1.97	1.23	+60
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.52	-96
	Kattiawar	0	0.02	-0.02	0	0.28	-100
	Sind	0	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.11	-90
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East) . .	0	0.13	-0.13	0.13	0.84	-85
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0.08	-0.08	0	0.40	-100
	Rajputana (West) . . .	0	0.01	-0.01	0	0.14	-100
MADRAS	East Coast (North) . . .	0	0.33	-0.33	12.36	8.78	+41
	Do. (North)(a)	0	?	?	8.90	?	?
	Hyderabad (South) . . .	0	0.08	-0.08	2.46	3.00	-18
	Madras (Central)	0	0.14	-0.14	4.56	4.45	+2
	East Coast (Central) . .	0	0.53	-0.53	8.75	14.15	-38
	Do. (South)	0	1.13	-1.13	5.35	15.67	-40
	Madras (South)	0	0.70	-0.70	3.05	12.30	-70

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 19th December, 1889.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st December.*—No rain in the northern districts of Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool; moderate in Coimbatore, South Canara and Malabar; good elsewhere. Crops greatly benefited and improving after the recent rains, but more rain is still wanted in Nellore and many of the southern districts. Paddy blighted in parts of Cuddapah, South Arcot and South Canara. Prices falling in Ganjam, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely and Salem, rising or stationary elsewhere. General prospects much improved.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th December.*—Standing crops need rain in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak, otherwise generally good. Cotton prospects favourable, except in parts of Broach. Opium sowing in Baroda and harvesting and sowing operations generally progressing. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th December.*—No rain fell during the week. The winter rice crop is being cut and gathered. In most districts an average or nearly an average, and in some more than an average, crop will be obtained. In parts of Western and Central Bengal, the Sudder Sub-Division of Balasore, and the Palamow Sub-Division of Lohardugga, the outturn will be short. *Rabi* crops are generally reported on well, but in Behar a shower of rain now would do much good. Poppy is doing well, and the weather is very favourable for the cultivation. Sugarcane good, except in Pubna, Dacca and Furreedpore. Tobacco a promising crop, as also *ganja* in the Rajshahye district. The appearance of new rice in the market has had the effect of lowering prices in Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpore generally. In Balasore and Cuttack the price of common rice was steady during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th December.*—Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* crops generally thriving. Rain much wanted in unirrigated areas. Food stocks ample. Prices fairly easy.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th December.*—No rain. Prices rising in Rawalpindi and Shahpur and stationary elsewhere. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; rain is much needed for further sowings and for the standing crops. Prospects of standing crops good for the present. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy sowing in progress in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th December.*—Weather cool and slightly cloudy at times. *Kharif* crops being harvested, outturn good. *Rabi* crops in good condition. A little rain would be beneficial to wheat and gram, especially in the Narbada District. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st December.*—The crop prospect throughout Lower Burma is good. In Upper Burma crops for the most part promise well. The price of paddy has fallen in Bassein, Tavoy, Katha and Yamethin, but it has risen in Bhamo; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th December.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of cold weather rice continues. Prospects of tea and other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th December.*—Slight rain in the Civil and Military Station and in the Bangalore and Hassan districts. Crops generally in good condition; outturn fair. Prospects favourable, but more rain required in the Bangalore district. No material change in prices.

Rainfall '97 inch in Coorg. Coffee picking and rice harvest in progress.

Berar and Hyderabad:—*For week 5th December.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. *Fowari* reaping still continues. *Rabi* crops good. Cattle healthy. Fodder. Prices almost stationary. No rain in Hyderabad during week. *Abi* crops concluded. *Rabi* crops thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd Dec.*—Condition of crops in Bhopal fair. Rain wanted to improve agricultural stock. indifferent. No other material changes during week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th Dec.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good but some damaged by locusts in a few districts of Marwar. Cotton cultivation by cold in Kerowli. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage generally sufficient but dear in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th Dec.*—No rain. Weather cold; mornings foggy. Winter crops thriving.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAYS.**

No. 2889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

As regards the figures in column Total Receipts for date, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.													
Month and Return required.	RAILWAYS.	WEEK ENDING 1ST DECEMBER, 1888.				WEEK ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST DECEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.		Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
		Total length open.	RECEIPTS.		Total length open.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.			
			Total.	Per mile open.									
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies</i>		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Dec., 1889	East Indian	1,514	9,74,948	644	1,570	594	1,85,51,184	537	(a) 1,84,00,688	534	...	51,506	
Dec., 1889	Patna-Guz	57	74,448	103	3,989	158	3,32,736	166	3,27,716	164	...	5,020	
Dec., 1889	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	732	51	...	...	42,346	101	(b) ...	...	...	42,346	
Dec., 1889	Sindia	75	6,217	84	...	...	3,36,829	90	(c) ...	...	...	3,36,829	
Dec., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,604	3,36,034	202	1,000	231	1,10,47,036	205	1,26,08,374	217	6,61,648	...	
Dec., 1889	Kanpur-Nagpur (d)	183	24,260	133	1,404	107	9,39,529	145	(e) 11,45,136	109	2,05,607	...	
Dec., 1889	Southern Mahatla (f)	834	72,853	85	9,937	73	26,25,078	88	26,84,428	87	39,350	...	
Dec., 1889	Ditto Mysore Section	140	11,407	81	9,800	67	3,96,877	81	6,37,119	72	2,40,242	...	
Nov., 1889	Indian Midland	136	11,278	83	7,893	104	4,38,577	92	(g) 19,74,644	83	15,36,007	...	
Nov., 1889	Vilupuram-Guntakal, Nellore Branch	83	4,162	50	4,532	55	1,66,079	57	1,66,026	37	...	...
Nov., 1889	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	2,037	57	2,421	67	55,673	45	68,358	56	12,685	...	53
	TOTAL	4,754	14,51,431	305	5,07,006	265	4,57,31,944	273	4,81,11,789	251	23,79,845	...	
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
Dec., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,411	4,97,145	204	2,26,214	237	1,69,78,113	201	1,85,28,791	215	15,50,678	...	
Nov., 1889	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,19,709	173	63,501	222	44,97,087	186	49,89,644	206	4,92,557	...	
Dec., 1889	Bengal Central	125	12,609	101	4,650	117	4,89,939	112	5,10,002	117	20,063	...	
Dec., 1889	Wardha Coal	45	20,095	446	15,586	346	5,27,345	335	5,19,539	332	7,806	...	
Dec., 1889	Eastern Bengal	673	2,53,052	376	71,340	417	71,52,625	304	74,38,982	295	2,86,357	...	7,806
Dec., 1889	Nalhati	27	2,242	83	1,899	70	67,188	72	64,453	70	2,735	...	
Nov., 1889	Turbot	273	34,285	126	245,507	107	11,01,402	123	12,84,685	138	1,81,483	...	2,735
Nov., 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihpura	198	4,182	40	1,700	67	1,67,124	45	2,10,555	57	43,431	...	
Nov., 1889	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	(i) ...	...	(f) 39,922	38	(h) 40,107	47	245	...	
Nov., 1889	Burma (i)	7	262	37	357	51	5,415	22	6,929	28	1,514	...	
	TOTAL	4,799	10,62,303	209	5,02,591	243	3,29,88,346	197	3,66,20,375	208	36,32,029	...	
	<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>												
Dec., 1889	Madras	840	1,69,618	202	8,08,556	248	56,17,775	194	62,21,854	212	5,24,079	...	
Dec., 1889	South Indian	554	97,492	140	64,04,552	160	2,52,216	162	38,82,512	170	1,71,296	...	
Dec., 1889	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(m) 8,13,307	541	1,48,07,547	600	2,580	508	22,14,25,439	426	52,27,141	...	
Dec., 1889	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (o)	461	2,55,102	553	42,65,000	575	81,00,323	502	83,08,518	517	2,08,195	...	
	TOTAL	3,459	13,35,519	386	34,44,565	425	4,41,61,894	365	3,98,33,323	336	43,23,571	...	
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	13,012	37,89,453	291	14,11,82,272	296	12,28,82,184	270	12,45,70,487	256	16,88,303	...	
	LESS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	6,41,57,480	141	6,51,78,942	134	10,21,456	...	
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	5,87,24,698	129	5,93,91,545	122	6,66,847	...	
	<i>Assisted Companies</i>												
Dec., 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	5,023	228	5,288	240	1,88,401	245	1,82,829	238	...	5,571	
Dec., 1889	Libru-Sadiya	78	8,046	103	8,812	113	2,98,913	109	3,20,891	118	21,978	...	
Dec., 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	35,559	95	35,710	95	15,14,922	115	15,65,886	119	50,964	...	
Nov., 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,711	70	6,174	92	2,50,736	110	2,77,193	122	26,457	...	
	TOTAL	543	53,339	98	55,984	103	22,52,072	119	23,46,799	124	93,827	...	
	<i>Native States.</i>												
Dec., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	36,947	119	45,186	128	11,24,113	110	15,38,428	125	4,14,315	...	
Dec., 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	3,123	53	2,640	45	89,811	43	88,851	43	...	96	
Dec., 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam	21	859	41	850	31	30,069	41	34,689	37	4,620	...	
Dec., 1889	Mysore-Vadnagar	209	32,442	153	25,403	77	6,81,310	98	8,53,802	88	1,72,492	...	
Dec., 1889	Bhavanagar-Gondal	68	3,571	53	3,105	44	1,15,313	48	1,44,827	52	9,524	...	
Dec., 1889	Junagadh-Portbandar	124	5,370	43	6,100	49	2,24,402	53	2,38,388	52	...	2,81	
Dec., 1889	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec., 1889	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	791	81,912	104	83,184	87	22,70,058	85	28,67,235	90	5,97,177	...	

(i) Includes the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(j) Includes with East Indian Railway.
(k) Includes the Indian Midland Railway.
(l) Includes the Katni-Umrao Branch.
(m) Includes the Sanctuaries Coal Section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
(n) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(o) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Hatari State Railways.
(p) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jaipura-Bhatinda State Railways.

(i) Return not received.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th November 1888.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd November 1889.
(l) Includes the Tournay-Mandalay extension.
(m) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Hatari State Railways.
(n) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khamsaon and Amraoti State Railway.
(o) Includes the Patni Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

